Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

12 Gold Street — Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs — New York, N. Y.

Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

December 12, 1932

rec'd 12/12/32

• ACETIC ACID •

WAREHOUSES
New York
Buffalo
Baltimore
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Detroit
Cincinnati
Louisville
Minneapolis
Burlington
Chicago
St. Louis
Kansas City
Los Angeles

C I C
Trade Mark

We are prepared to supply all grades.
Assured Quality.
Moderate Prices.
Dependable Deliveries.
Stocks carried at our warehouses in principal cities.

Cleveland-Cliffs

THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON CO.
Union Trust Building — Cleveland, Ohio

CHLORATE OF SODA

Joseph Turner & Co.
19 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

INDEPENDENT — PROGRESSIVE — COMPETITIVE

HIGHEST GRADE
GILSONITE ORE

Send us your orders — Selects—Seconds—Jet Asphaltum — Give us a trial

Our Motto: Best Quality, Best Service

AMERICAN ASPHALT ASSOCIATION
Wainwright Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SUN BLEACHED
BEEHIVE BRAND BEESWAX

Finest Quality — *Guaranteed Pure*

WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., Inc.
SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Established 1855

Spermaceti — Ceresine — Glycerine — Stearic Acid — Red Oil

Thermatomic Blacks

FOR THE PAINT INDUSTRY

R. T. Vanderbilt Co., Inc.
230 Park Avenue, New York City

UNION SOLVENTS CORPORATION
Works: Cincinnati, Ohio — Executive Offices: New York

« ACETONE, C. P. »
N BUTYL ALCOHOL

Selling Agents
CHEMICAL SOLVENTS
Incorporated
110 East 42nd Street » » New York

WM. S. GRAY & CO.

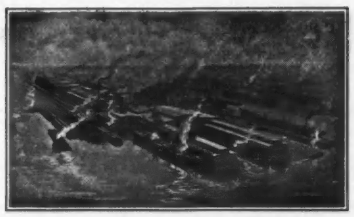
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

METHANOL

Pure » 95%-97% » Denaturing

METHYL ACETONE

COAST TO COAST DISTRIBUTION



n Butyl Alcohol
Amyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Paco C. P. Acetone

PUBLICKER, INCORPORATED

Chemical Products Divison
Executive Offices: 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

Guaranteed 99½% to 100% Pure

BORAX
BORIC ACID

Refined and U. S. P.

» Crystal » Granulated » Powdered » Impalpable »
» Calcined » — » Anhydrous »
Borax Glass — Manganese Borate — Ammonium Borate

Samples on request

PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY
DEPT. Q
51 Madison Avenue, New York
CHICAGO — LOS ANGELES

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Comprising Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, New York Drug Bulletin. Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, Soap Makers' Journal, Oil and Paint Review, International Petroleum Reporter.

Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc., 12 Gold Street, New York. Telephone John 4-2357; Cable Address, Reporter, N.Y. Harry J. Schnell, President and Treasurer; Frank V. Baldwin, Vice-President; Daniel G. Bogert, Secretary.

Advertising rates furnished upon application; questionable advertisements refused. Closing Dates—Display advertisements, Wednesday noon; classified, Thursday noon.

Subscription Price per Year: United States, $5; Canada and other foreign countries, $10; payable in advance.
Address all communications to, and make all remittances payable to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.

Volume 122 MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932 Number 26

Contents of This Issue

General Features

Editorials:—
President Urges Reforms 15
Wider Sales Tax Proposed 15

Obituaries:—
Lynch, F. J. .....
Lovejoy, F. T. F. 16
Stevens, J. H. .....
Stoddart, Thomas 16
Young, L. W. 44

Advertisers' Index 63
Bids Wanted 50
Contracts Awarded 50
Classified Advertisements 62
Foreign Trade Openings 62
Late Market Developments 2
Local Sources of Supply 55
Prices Current 5
Scientific and Professional Services 55
Trade Briefs 20, 40, 42, 50
Where You Can Sell 25

Market Reports

Heavy Chemicals 19
Acids 20
Insecticides 20

Coaltar Chemicals 23
Acids 23
Basic Products 23
Colors 24
Other Intermediates 24

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Chemical 27
Colors in Oil 29
Driers 30
Dry Colors 29
Glues 30
Lacquer Materials 30
Metal Leaf 30
Metallic Lead and Zinc 27
Other Paint Material 30
Pigments 27
Varnish Gums 29
Window Glass 30

Naval Stores 33
Other Naval Stores 33
Rosin 33
Turpentine 33

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal 34
Flaxseed 34
Linseed Cake and Meal 34
Linseed Oil 34

Gums, Waxes, and Shellac 35
Gums 35
Shellac 35
Waxes 35

Drugs and Fine Chemicals 37

Botanical Drugs and Spices 41
Balsams 41
Barks 41
Beans 41
Berries 41
Flowers 41
Herbs and Leaves 41
Miscellaneous 41
Roots 41
Seeds 44
Spices 44

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals 43
Aromatic Chemicals 44
Essentials Oils 43

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils 45
Animal Oils 46
Copra 46
Fats and Greases 46
Fatty Acids 46
Fish Oils 46
Vegetable Oils 45

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal 47
Cottonseed, Cake, and Meal 47
Cottonseed Oil 47

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Tanstuffs 49
Chemicals 49
Dyestuffs 49
Sizing Materials 49
Tanning Materials 49

Fertilizer Materials 50
Ammoniates 50
Phosphates 50
Potashes 50
Sulphur and Pyrites 50

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels 53
Fuels and Lubricants 53
Hydrocarbon Gases 53
Petrolatums and Waxes 53
Solvents and Diluents 53

Import, Export, and Coastwise Shipments

Imports:—
Baltimore 58
Boston 58
Galveston 58
Gulfport 58
Houston 58
Los Angeles 58
Mobile 58
New Orleans 58
New York 54
New York in Transit 58

Imports, Continued:—
Norfolk 58
Philadelphia 58
San Francisco 59
Tampa 59

Exports:—
Baltimore 59
Beaumont 60
Boston 59
Galveston 60
Gulfport 60

Exports, Continued:—
Houston 60
Los Angeles 60
Mobile 60
New Orleans 60
New York 59
Norfolk 60
Pensacola 60
Philadelphia 60
Port Arthur 60
San Francisco 60
Savannah 61
Tampa 61

Coastwise Shipments:—
Corpus Christi 61
Galveston 61
Los Angeles 61
New Orleans 61
San Francisco 61

Containers Returned 62

Recent Charters 62

News Items

Abbott Laboratories to Pay Bonus 39
A. C. S. Section to Dine 24
Aluminum Compounds, 1931 33
Anglo-Persian Oil Lease Restoration Demanded 33
Armour Fertilizer Makes Atlanta Headquarters 52
Armstrong Cork Forms Division for Closures 28
Baltimore Drug Bowlers 39
Baltimore Paint Men Hear About Convention 30
Bauer & Black Promotes Tatham 39
British Dyestuffs Act Continuance Urged. 16
Butanol Folder Issued 30
Browning Gets G.-R.-P. Agency 44
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Income 50
Casein to Be Made in Russia 50
'Castile' Not Limited to Olive Oil Soap .. 16
Chemical Engineers Celebrate Silver Anniversary 17
Chemical Salesmen's Plan Party 33
Chicago Drug and Chemical Ass'n Banquet 59
Corn Products Refining Loses Patent Appeal 16
Denver Oil Bowlers 22
Drug Trade Conference December 14 17
DuFont Low-Viscosity Lacquer Patent Declared Invalid 17
Diamond Alkali Tax Case to Be Reviewed 50
Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue 54
Dye Imports in November 16
Dye Standards List Revised 49
Fluorspar Cost Hearing 24
Fuel Oil Specifications Offered 22
Imports Detained At New York 62
Japan Now Buyer of Sulphate of Ammonia 51
La Mer Is Chairman of N. Y. Section A. C. S. 24
Linseed Oil Hearing Ordered 50
M. C. A. Committees to Meet 16
Margarin Manufacturing in October 46
Methanol and Acetate of Lime Data: October 60
Meffert Chemical Issues Catalog 50
Mining Congress Meets Dec. 15 24
Montana Oil Freights Rebates Sustained ... 54
Montana Oil and Gas Leases to Be Auctioned 44
N. Y. Paint Production Club to Hear Ferguson 30
Oil Bonus Subject to Depletion 54
Paint Making by Federal Departments Decried 49
Paint Use as Light Subject of Booklet ... 16
Petrolagar Has New President 16
Petroleum Freights Cut 22
Philadelphia Paint Salesmen Meet 30
Plastics Duty Increase Asked 33
Plate Glass Making Cost Studied 55
Sardine Oil and Meal Output Limits Raised 40
Superphosphate Cost Probe Ordered 21
Superphosphate Output Higher in September 52
Tax Rulings on Gasoline and Oils 44
Texas Oil Proration Law Review Refused. 33
Unfair Price Bill Placed Before Senate 16
Union Solvents Loses Patent Appeal 17
Unilever Reduces Dividend 40
Uruguay Admits Phosphate Free 52
Van Camp Products Receiver Named 46
Vegetable Oil Import Tax Proposed 47
Virginia-Carolina Co. Closes New York Office 52
Vulcanized Rubber Moves 39

Late Market News

Miscellaneous Oils Quiet

Tallow was quiet at the week-end but offerings were light and the market was apparently steady at the decline previously noted. China wood oil was fairly steady in the absence of any further material change in the situation abroad. Corn oil was quiet with the tone of the market easy though prices were held at previous levels as a rule. The general market for animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases was quiet with the prevailing tone steady.

Tin Crystals Barely Steady

Under the influence of an easier basic metal, the market for tin crystals was barely steady late Friday. Current price schedule, terminating December 12, was based on a 23c. per pound Straits tin market. Straits tin was quoted at 22½c. per pound late in the week. Anhydrous tetrachloride was fractionally lower at 14¼c. per pound. Tin oxide was unchanged.

Japan Sulphate of Ammonia

According to cables received here late last week, the home market price for sulphate of ammonia advanced to 105 yen per ton. In mid-week it was 95 yen and 65 yen earlier in the week. Friday's closing cables quoted the yen exchange at 20.7c.

Antimony Metal Lower

Local market for antimony metal was fractionally lower at 5.40c. per pound. Easier tone in the market was due to the sluggish condition of demand here coupled with lower quotations at the primary market.

GROWTH

To stand still means to drop out. To grow means to continue adapting ourselves to the ever changing conditions of the industry. During the past five years our business has increased over 500%. Today our resources, our modern plants, and our alert and progressive personnel, insure a continuation of quality and service to the trade — and a continuation of our growth.

MANUFACTURERS OF
INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL, (Pure and Denatured, all formulae)
And the following list of Industrial Chemicals

ACETATES (Amyl, butyl and ethyl)
ANTIDOLORIN (ETHYL CHLORIDE U.S.P. of guaranteed purity for anesthesia)
BUTYRATES (Amyl, butyl and ethyl)
COTTON SOLUTIONS
ETHYL CHLORIDE (For refrigeration and ethylation)
FORMATES
ARTIFICIAL FRUIT ETHERS (For flavoring purposes)
GUM SOLUTIONS
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
ISOPROPYL ACETATE
KETACETATE
LEATHER DOPES
SPECIAL ESTERS
CONCENTRATED NITROUS ETHER (For sweet spirits of nitre, U. S. P.)
PLASTICISERS (Dibutyl phthalate, etc.)
PROPIONATES (Amyl, butyl and ethyl)
PURE ISO AMYL ALCOHOL
REFINED FUSEL OIL
SECONDARY ALCOHOLS AND ESTERS

Pennsylvania Sugar Company
Franco-American Chemical Works

SALES OFFICE

95 WALL STREET **A. K. Hamilton** NEW YORK

Sales representatives and warehouse stocks in principal cities

Distillery — Philadelphia, Pa. **Chemical Plant — Carlstadt, N. J.**

QUAKER BRAND
Alcohol
FRANCO-AMERICAN STANDARDIZED CHEMICALS

★★PURIFIED★★

CHLOROFORM U. S. P.

A clear, colorless solution characterizes the extreme purity of Dow Purified Chloroform, U. S. P. The excellence of its quality especially recommends it for anesthesia and the most exacting pharmaceutical uses. ● The appearance and purity of this product reflect the special purification it receives by means of exclusive process refinements. These qualities are advantageous in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products and when reselling through drug channels.

DOW PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS INCLUDE:

Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.
Antipyrine, U. S. P.
Benzoic Acid, U. S. P.
Bromine, Purified - Minor Bromides
Chloroform, U. S. P.
Cinchophen, U. S. P.
Epsom Salt, U. S. P. Recrystallized
Ferric Chloride, U. S. P (Solution or Crystals)
Magnesium Sulphate, Desiccated
Phenol, U. S. P.
Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P.
Strontium Bromide, U. S. P. IX
Methyl Salicylate, U. S. P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U. S. P. (Powder or Crystals)
Sodium Salicylate, U. S. P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% Starch (White, Pink, Green)
Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.
Minor Salicylates
Tetrachlorethylene, Purified
Trichloracetic Acid, U. S. P.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

TRADE DOW MARK

Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1 85
Acetanilide, technical, 98 p.c., barrels	lb.	.24	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
less car lots	lb.	.10¼@	.11
tanks	lb.	.09¾@	—
Methyl (see M)			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.80
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.65 @	2.90
carboys	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.40
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
carboys	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.34 @	5.59
carboys	100 lbs.	5.84 @	6.09
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.23 @	6.48
carboys	100 lbs.	6.73 @	6.98
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.11 @	7.36
carboys	100 lbs.	7.61 @	7.86
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.47 @	7.83
carboys	100 lbs.	7.97 @	8.43
glacial, natural, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	9.14 @	9.39
carboys	100 lbs.	9.64 @	9.89
synthetic, 99½ p.c., aluminum drums, cans, car lots	100 lbs.	9.14 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.39 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	9.64 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.89 @	—
pure, 30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.74 @	3.99
carboys	100 lbs.	4.24 @	4.49
36 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.21 @	4.46
carboys	100 lbs.	4.71 @	4.96
99 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.06 @	7.31
carboys	100 lbs.	7.56 @	7.81
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.90 @	9.15
carboys	100 lbs.	9.40 @	9.65
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels, 100 lbs.		2.93 @	3.18
carboys	100 lbs.	3.43 @	3.68
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.55 @	5.80
carboys	100 lbs.	6.05 @	6.30
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.94 @	6.19
carboys	100 lbs.	6.44 @	6.69
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.90 @	7.43
carboys	100 lbs.	7.40 @	7.98
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.90 @	8.15
carboys	100 lbs.	8.40 @	8.65
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.26
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.75
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.03¼@	.04½
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.55 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White).			
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs	lb.	.16 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.38 @	.45
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.52
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.50
Boric, technical, 99½ p. c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	80.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	90.00 @	96.00
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	90.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	95.00 @	100.00
barrels	ton.	105.00 @	110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.06¼
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums included	lb.	.11½@	.14
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums, lb.		.32 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.32½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04½	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.03¼	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Creasylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.40 @	.42
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.42 @	.45
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11¼@	.12½
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb	.77 @	.79
Gluconic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels, lb.		.20 @	—
H, barrels	lb.	65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.50 @	.51
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl	lb.	.80 @	1.20
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels, lead carboys	lb.	.06 @	.06½
	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c, demijohn	lb.	.75 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.47 @	—
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.45 @	—
Acid, laurent's, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.06½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric, unit	lb.	.008½@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls	lb.	.18@	.20
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.09 @	.11
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.18 @	.28
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	.12½
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allowed, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	2.60
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns	lb.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	06½@	.09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
technical, 50 p.c., carboys	lb.	.06 @	.08
75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.10½@	.12
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.61 @	.75
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.40 @	1.60
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Ricinoleic	lb.	.28 @	—
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
Sebacic, technical, works, barrels	lb.	.58 @	—
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
single pressed, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11¼
Sulphanilic, C.P works' bottles	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.21
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
96 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb	23 @	40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb	90 @	98
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic crystals, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
kegs	lb.	.20½@	—
powdered and granular barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
imported, crystals, kegs	lb.	.20 @	—
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.75
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Aconitine, alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	.52 @	.54
No. 2, bales	lb.	.45 @	.47
No. 3, bales	lb.	.32 @	.36
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Albumen:—			
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags	lb.	.10 @	.17
light, c.a.f., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.43
Egg, edible, cases	lb.	.80 @	.82
technical, cases	lb.	.80 @	.82
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks	ton.	No stocks	
unground, carloads, sacks	ton.	No stocks	
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.182 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.189 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.176 @	—
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.112 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.117 @	—
tanks, freight allowed	lb.	.102 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.67 @	.85
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.123 @	—
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.128 @	—
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.21½@	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09 @	—
Capryl, pure, works, drums	lb.	2.50 @	—
technical, works, drums	lb.	.85 @	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.25
Denatured, anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.58 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, works, drums	gal.	.58½@	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.44½@	.46¼
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.454
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
Alcohol, diacetone, tanks, contract	lb.	.15¾@	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17¾@	—
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels	gal.	2.44½@	—
drums	gal.	2.41½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	2.56½@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53½@	2.55½
tanks	gal.	2.37½@	—
(from grain, 5c. higher)			
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can	gal.	4.00 @	4.50
Isobutyl, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.50 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	4.40
Propyl, normal, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.15 @	.19
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Aloe, Barbadoes, true, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Cape, cases	lb.	.09½@	.10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10 @	.11
gourds, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.30 @	.31
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
Alphanaphthol, refined, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.16 @	.18
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.06¼
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Soda, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, 140 to 175 lbs	lb.	.09 @	—
1,100 to 5,000 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
5,500 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
12,100 to 33,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
40,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.05 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.08½
light, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16½
Oleate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.17½@	.17¾
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.17 @	.20
Resinate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.12½@	.14
Stearate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.15½@	.18
car lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.25 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin, powdered (see Bronze powder).	lb.	2.29 @	—
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	26.00	@35.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.05 @	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15½@	.21½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.33
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.02¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05 @	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
contracts, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.14½@	.17
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Carbonate, tech., domestic, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.06 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
casks	lb.	.08 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.60 @	5.74
Laurate	lb.	.10 @	—
Linoleate, 80 p.c., anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Naphthenate	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.07 @	—
Oleate	lb.	.10 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs, lb.		.28 @	.30
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.21 @	.22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11½
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.11½
Ricinoleate	lb.	.15 @	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, ex-vessel at ports, Dec.-June delivery, bulk	ton.	21.00	@22.00
200-lb. bags	ton.	23.00	@ —
100-lb. bags	ton.	24.00	@ —
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	ton.	No prices	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, December shipment, bulk	ton.	20.50	@21.00
bags	ton.	22.00	@22.50
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.25 @	5.40
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	6.00
imported, casks	lb.	.06½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.90
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.50 @	5.25
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.16	Nom.
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	.17¼
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	.17½@	.18
(from pentane), works, tanks	lb.	.157 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.168 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.179 @	—
secondary car lots, drums, lb.		.127 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.123 @	—
tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol.)			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.30
Chloride, normal, works, drums, lb.		.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.66 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums, lb.		.128 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Nitrite, tubes	oz.	.30 @	—
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.75 @	1.50
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.18
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17
tanks	lb.	.14½@	.15
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08¼
star, bags	lb.	.11¾@	.13
Anisic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.60
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.84 @	.87
Seed, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.50
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.0540@	—
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.10
Salt, 63% to 65%, tins	lb.	.20 @	.28
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.43
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas freight allowed, pale ivory, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
pure white, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¼
standard white, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¾
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.06
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	22.00 @	23.00
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
double, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
triple, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	4.25 @	4.50
Argols, crude, 50 p.c., casks	lb.	.07 @	.07½
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.12½@	.12¾
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Arsenic, metal lump, cases	lb.	.27 @	.29
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars, lb.		5.20 @	5.25
Trioxide (see Acid arsenous)			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.06
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles, lb.		1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.17 @	.19
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.25 @	.30
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	32.50	@41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	80.00	@150.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50	@32.00
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	51.00	@53.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00	@50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00	@23.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00	@25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels	ton.	23.00	@25.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00	@120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	5.50 @	5.75
Sulphate, vials	oz.	1.75 @	1.80

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.22 @	.24
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.40 @	3.50
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, 99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	40.00 @	—
50 p.c., through 100 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	33.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	56.50 @	58.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.13½@	.14¾
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels, lb.		.17 @	.18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	63.00 @	65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	67.00 @	69.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.12
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels	lb.	.04¼@	.05¼
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.45 @	4.50
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.12
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels	ton.	23.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00 @	35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	16.00
imported, ground, c/l, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton.	23.00 @	27.00
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton.	32.00 @	—
unground, ex-dock, bulk	ton.	11.50 @	—

Bauxite, mines, bulk	ton.	5.00 @	8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.75
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12½
Root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.14
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.60 @	.62
U.S.P., IX, drums	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums	gal.	.25 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.26 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.21 @	—
pure, works, drums	gal.	.25 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.72
Benzol (see Benzene)			
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
Peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1 65 @	1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	.52 @	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins	lb.	.90 @	1.10
Chloride, 96@97 p.c. refined, drums	lb.	.40 @	.41
technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.31
Formate, cans	lb.	2.75 @	3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles	lb.	2.15 @	3.50
Berberis root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Betamethylanthraquinone, barrels	lb.	.58 @	—
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels	lb.	.60 @	—
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.35 @	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs	lb.	.58 @	.66
Bath root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Metal, ton lots	lb.	.85 @	—
Nitrate crystals, jars	lb.	.95 @	—
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	2.60 @	—
Subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	2.90 @	2.95
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	1.26 @	—
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.20 @	—
Subgallate, barrels	lb.	1.85 @	—
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	3.70 @	3.75
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	1.10 @	—
Subsalicylate, 82@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.15 @	—
Trioxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.05 @	3.10
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.20 @	5.25
U.S.P., powder, cans	lb.	3.10 @	3.15
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22 @	.30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags	lb.	.05 @	—
cartons	lb.	.05¾@	—
cases	lb.	.06½@	—
works, Texas, bags	lb.	.0272@	.0275
Louisiana, bags	lb.	.0282@	.0285
export, fully compressed, f.a.s. gulf ports, 312½-lb. cases	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
varnish grade, highest, bags	lb.	.35 @	.55
medium, bags	lb.	.16 @	.20
Coach, in oil, cans	lb.	.29 @	.36
in Japan, cans	lb.	.42 @	.44
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.17
in oil, cans	lb.	.32 @	.34
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½@	.07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.18
litho, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.22
special high-grade, bbls.	lb.	.26 @	.42
velvet, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12
in oil, cans	lb.	.44 @	.45
Mineral, works, bags	ton.	28.00	@32.00
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.08 @	.10
Root bark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Black Indian hemp root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Blanc fixe, dry, precip., high-grade, works	ton.	70.00	@75.00
ordinary, car lots, works	ton.	60.00	@65.00
by-product, car lots, works	ton.	50.00	@55.00
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs.		1.90 @	2.35
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk, Dec. delivery	unit.	1.40 @	—
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit.	1.00 @	1.10
soluble, see Albumen.			
imported, Dec. shipment, bags, unit.		1.90 @	—
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
in oil, cans	lb.	.51 @	.52
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, bbls.	lb.	.45 @	.46
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
in oil, cans	lb.	.51 @	.52
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
Ultramarine, dry, cobalt grades, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.25
grinding grades, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.30
jobbing grades, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.10
lithographic grades, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.30
in oil, cans	lb.	.43 @	.44
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Bluefag root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs	lb.	.79 @	.81
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.70
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	19.00	@21.00
Indian	ton.	21.00 @	—
South American, to arrive	ton.	22.00 @	—
steamed, domestic, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	15.00	@16.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate—	ton.	21.50 @	—
imported, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 70 p.c. phosphate, c.i.f. ports	ton.	19.00 @	—
Meal steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	18.00	@19.00
imported, bags	ton.	19.00	@20.00
Boneset leaves, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.18 @	.30
Borax, technical, 99¼ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	36.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	46.00 @	—
carlots, delivered, sacks	ton.	40.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	50.00 @	—
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	45.00	@50.00
barrels	ton	55.00	@60.00
Borax, technical, powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	tons.	41.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	51.00 @	—
carlots, delivered, sacks	ton.	45.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	55.00 @	—
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	50.00	@55.00
barrels	ton.	60.00	@65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher. U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls.	lb.	.11½@	.14
powder, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.14
Borneol, bottles	lb.	1.35 @	1.75
Brazilwood sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases	lb.	.36 @	—
1,000-lb. lots, cases	lb.	.36 @	—
smaller lots, cases	lb.	.43 @	—
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, pure, bulk	lb.	.50 @	.75
linings, bulk	lb.	.75 @	1.50
Gold, bulk, litho, grades	lb.	.40 @	.55
moulding	lb.	.50 @	.75
printing ink	lb.	.95 @	1.05
radiators	lb.	.40 @	.50
sprayers	lb.	.50 @	.60
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	27.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.11
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.03 @	—
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02½@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.25 @	.27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.30 @	.31
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.10 @	.11
sulphate, cans	oz.	.05 @	.06
Byronia root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Buchu, leaves, bales	lb.	.22 @	.24
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Berries, bags	lb.	.28 @	.29
Burdock, root, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.05½@	.07
imported, stands	lb.	.10	Nom.
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04 @	—
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums	lb.	.124 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.139 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.124 @	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.109 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.114 @	—
tanks	lb.	.099 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.35 @	.38
Lactate, drums	lb.	.29 @	—
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.20 @	.22
works, drums	lb.	.21½@	.23
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25 @	.30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55 @	.60
Butyric ether, drums	lb.	.80 @	—

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.60 @	3.65
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Red (see R)			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more, bulk	lb.	1.90 @	—
less than 1,000 lbs, cans, cases	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Citrated, cans	lb.	1.55 @	1.60
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.82 @	4.87
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Calamus root, bleached, cases	lb.	.25 @	.27
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs.		2.50 @	—
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.05½@	.06½
Bromide, jars	lb.	.60 @	.62
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05 @	.06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.82 @	1.97
drums	100 lbs.	1.82 @	1.97
car lots, works, drums	ton.	21.00 @	—
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	21.00 @	—
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c. drums	100 lbs.	1.69 @	1.84
car lots, works, drums	ton.	18.00 @	—
imported, shipment, casks	ton.	18.00	@19.00
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular, 125-lb. barrels	lb.	.47 @	—
25-pound lots	lb.	.54 @	—
technical, 125-lb. barrels	lb.	.26 @	—
Glycerophosphate, 100 lb. lots, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	—
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60 @	.85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.55 @	.60
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.85 @	3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.25 @	.27
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, ex vessel, ports, bags	ton.	24.00 @	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.20
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.16½@	.19
car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½@	.24
luminous tins	lb.	.75 @	.80
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.45 @	.46
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	—
Camphor, slabs, cases	lb.	.37 @	.38
tablets, tins	lb.	.46 @	.47
powdered, cases	lb.	.39 @	.40
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls	lb.	.16 @	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
Morocco, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Turkish, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set.	.09 @	.09¼
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.10 @	.10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases	set.	.08¼@	.08½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.09 @	.09½
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases	set.	.12 @	.20
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Cannabis, herb, bales	lb.	.17 @	.20
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb.	2.25	Nom.
powdered, boxes	lb.	2.45	Nom.
Chinese, whole, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Carbazole, refined, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums	lb.	.96 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
secondary, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Diethyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Isobutyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	5.00 @	—
Methylpropyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.12
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.04 @	.08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums	lb.	.08¾@	
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	.11½
commercial, car lots, drums	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½@	.09
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases, decorticated, cases	lb.	.65 @	1.05
	lb.	.52 @	.54
green, bags	lb.	.44 @	.45
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
two years, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
new crop, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.10½@	—
granular, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
50 p.c., lump, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
80-100 mesh car lots, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
No. 3, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
shortstick, bales	lb.	.06¾@	.07
China, selected, cases	lb.	.07 @	.07½
broken, extra, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Saigon, cases	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.09 @	.10
Castile soap, white	case.	10.00 @	—
Castoreum, cans	lb.	15.00	@18.00
Castor oil (See oils).			
Castor pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, December delivery, bags	ton.	12.50 @	—
imported, c.i.f. southern ports, bags	ton.	15.00	@15.50
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.39½@	.40
Celluloid, scrap, amber	lb.	.15 @	.16
black, mixed	lb.	.04½@	.05½
colored, single	lb.	.06 @	—
transparent	lb.	.16 @	.17
ivory, grained	lb.	.13 @	.14
ungrained	lb.	.13 @	.14
shavings, amber	lb.	.10½@	.12½
colored, mixed	lb.	.05 @	.08
ivory	lb.	.11 @	.12
white	lb.	.11 @	.12
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags	ton.	lots	
	lots	.80 @	.90
less ton lots	lb.	1.00 @	—
scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Cerium hydrate, works	lb.	.65 @	—
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
works, 100-lb. kegs	lb.	.28 @	—
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.04
heavy, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.05
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.13 @	.17
Roman, bales	lb.	.28 @	.30
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
willow powdered, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.01¾
tanks	lb.	.01½@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags,	lb.	.04½@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	9.00
powdered, spot, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.03
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.75 @	.80
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders	lb.	.03½@	—
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.05½@	—
less car lots, cylinders	lb.	.07½@	—
tanks, works, freight equalized	100 lbs.	1.55 @	1.65
Pacific Coast, delivered, 100 lbs.		2.35 @	—
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, tins	lb.	2.00 @	—
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.25 @	.26
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, tins, bottles	lb.	1.30 @	1.50
alcohol-soluble, tins	lb.	3.82 @	—
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00 @	1.35
Chrome acetate, 7¾@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	12.50	@13.50
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Cinchona bark, quilla, short, bags	lb.	.45 @	.50
long, cases	lb.	.48 @	.55
broken, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
chips, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
Cinchonidine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.60 @	.69
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.35 @	—
Cinchonine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.38 @	.47
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.25 @	—
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	2.75 @	—
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	2.85 @	3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.60 @	4.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.57 @	—
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	2.26 @	2.50
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.25
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents)			
Clove, Madagascar, bales	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
Clove, Madagascar, bales	lb.	.10½@	.11
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	10.00	@10.50
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80
Carbonate, technical, barrels, lb.	lb.	1.34 @	1.40
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	1.66 @	1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.41
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels	lb.	.42	Nom.
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.26 @	—
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12½@	—
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.16½
5 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41 @	.42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50 @	8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags	lb.	.38 @	.44
Teneriffe silver, bags	lb.	.39 @	.45
Cocillana bark, bags	lb.	.22 @	.26
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb	.10 @	.10¼
Codeine, 100-oz. lots, alkaloid, cans	oz.	10.20	@10.25
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	9.20 @	9.25
Phosphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	8.25 @	8.30
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
blue, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	24.00	@25.00
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.55 @	.60
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.13 @	.14
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Colocynth, pulp, sales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.13 @	.14
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.15 @	.16
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.15½
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.39 @	.44
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.07 @	5.12
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.24
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.13½@	.17
red, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	14.00	@15.00
barrels	ton.	16.00	@17.00
bulk	ton.	12.00	@13.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
Copra, coast, bags	lb.	.0170@	.0175
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags, bleached, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
	lb.	.07½@	.08
Russian, bags	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.	100 lbs.	2.33 @	—
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	2.38 @	—
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.72
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Cottonseed, bull cash., 25–30 p.c. potash, delv'd, bulk	unit-ton.	1.35 @	—
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.10 @	3.25
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
so-called, bales	lb.	.07½@	.09
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.10
Cream tartar, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.16
kegs	lb.	.16 @	.16½
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.45 @	.47
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.40 @	1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks	gal.	.11 @	.12
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.10 @	.12
III, works, tanks	gal.	.09 @	.12
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.10½@	.11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.36 @	—
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags	lb.	.25 @	.26
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.30 @	.31
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.26
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Cumin seed, Algerian, bags	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Morocco, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Rangoon boxes	lb.	.06½@	.07
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, bags, delivered	unit-ton.	.97½@	—
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
granular, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03¼
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	—
single barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
English, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03¾
German, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08½
English, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
German, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Derris root, bales	lb.	.22 @	.28
Dextrin, British, gum, bags, 100 lbs.		3.24 @	3.44
corn, canary, bags	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.19
white, bags	100 lbs.	2.94 @	3.14
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
tapioca, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Diacetone (see Alcohol, Diacetone)			
Diamyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.60 @	—
small lots	lb.	.77 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.31 @	.33
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.35 @	2.45
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.218 @	—
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums	lb.	.31¾@	—
refined, 99 p.c.	lb.	.50 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.23 @	.26
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.60 @	.65
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.14 @	.16
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16 @	.18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums, lb.		.27 @	.30
Diethylene oxide, car lot, works, drums	lb.	.26 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.25 @	—
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Dimethyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.24½@	—
Dill seed, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.26 @	.28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.19½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.25 @	.26
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.30
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16 @	.19½
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.42 @	.43
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Diphenyl, car lots, works, bbls	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.20
Diphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.40
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.33 @	.34
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).			
Divi-divi, shipments, bags	ton.	26.00	@27.00
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Doggrass, root, cut, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Dogwood bark, dom., bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75 @	2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.65 @

ADVERTISEMENTS — *Each article on this page is a paid advertisement.*

SOLVENT NEWS

DECEMBER ★ A Monthly Series of Articles for Chemists and Executives of the Solvent-Consuming Industries ★ 1932

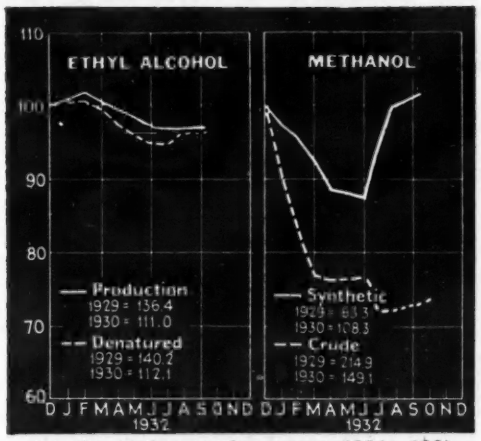
SEASONAL FACTORS AFFECT DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVENTS

Seasonal influences have worked in favor of a wider distribution of solvents which find an outlet in the anti-freeze trade. Likewise seasonal factors have brought some reduction in consumption of raw materials in branches of the leather, textile and other manufacturing lines. Producers of rayon have maintained a high rate of operation and have been ordering deliveries of solvents in undiminished volume.

Automobile production which reached the low point of the year in October, has turned sharply upward with a corresponding enlargement in demand for lacquers.

With consuming industries well covered over the remainder of the year, trading interest in the market for solvents has centered in deliveries over the first part of next year. In the majority of cases, solvents are offered for first quarter of 1933 at the prices prevailing in the current market.

Alcohol prices for deliveries during January, February and March 1933 are quoted on the same basis as priced for the fourth quarter of 1932.



(moving twelve-month averages, 1931 = 100)

CURRENT PRODUCTION

		1932	1931
ETHYL ALCOHOL			
Pure	Jan.-Sept....	102,933	107,340
1000 proof	August...	12,365	12,363
gallons	September	13,355	12,952
Denatured	Jan.-Sept....	49,010	51,603
1000 wine	August....	8,172	6,636
gallons	September	6,633	6,922
METHANOL			
Crude	Jan.-October	1,969	2,810
1000	September	98	134
gallons	October...	249	184
Synthetic	Jan.-October.	6,458	6,315
1000	September	698	663
gallons	October...	571	510

ALCOHOL CHART OF EDUCATIONAL USE

A professor of bacteriology in the University of Colorado has made good use of the chart on the production of industrial alcohol. As a lantern slide, it has proved to be a valuable addition to his material on the use of micro-organisms in industry.

Other industrial and commercial consumers have found this production flowsheet of unusual value and interest. Several universities and scientific schools have employed the chart in their technical courses. It is available, ready for mounting, free of charge, for educational purposes, from the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

* * *

Commercial Vitamin Concentrates may be prepared by extraction from dried vegetables with fat solvents. Vitamin A is now offered in crystals, in oil solution, or with cod liver oil.

MANUFACTURER HELD LIABLE FOR TAX ON CONSIGNMENTS

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has recently ruled that manufacturers are liable for the federal excise tax on goods shipped on consignment, even though the wholesaler or dealer who makes the sale neglects to notify the manufacturer of the sale. This ruling also subjects the manufacturer to penalties and interest charges.

IMPROVED DIAMYL PHTHALATE AVAILABLE AT LOWER COST

Largely as a result of demands for higher quality plasticizers, particularly for use in the production of coated papers for food-wrapping purposes, the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co. has developed a materially improved Diamyl Phthalate.

The quality has been improved by reducing the color, odor and volatile matter, and by increasing the ester content to between 99 and 100%. Intensive research has at the same time made it possible to reduce the price of Diamyl Phthalate.

Phthalate plasticizers have long been recognized and widely employed in the industries using cellulose nitrate and cellulose acetate. In this group, Diamyl Phthalate has always been considered the best nitrocellulose plasticizer, and now that the price has been reduced, its popularity will no doubt increase.

ALCOHOL BEST IODINE SOLVENT

Recent examination of various solvents from the standpoint of non-irritation, penetration and stability show alcohol to be the most satisfactory solvent for iodine. It was found that iodine deteriorates less rapidly and passes through animal membranes faster if KI is present in sufficient quantity to form, theoretically, KI_3. The ideal preparation suggested contains 20 grams of iodine, 24 grams of potassium iodide and 48% alcohol to make 1000 c.c.

* * *

"Pearl" Essences for plastics and lacquer require over two million pounds of fish scales annually. A new German lacquer process may increase this demand.

INHIBITOR HALTS GUM FORMATION BY UNSATURATED HYDROCARBONS

Consumers of hydrocarbon solvents and fuels in which unsaturated petroleum fractions are present—especially cracked gasolines—have been troubled by gum formation during storage. Air oxidation of the unsaturated constituents is generally considered the cause of this troublesome and expensive side reaction.

It is reported that an inhibitor has been developed whose presence in very small concentration is sufficient to prevent oxidation of the olefines to gums. Inhibitors, sometimes known as "anti-catalysts," do not take part in desired reactions, but prevent undesired reactions taking place.

This new inhibitor is a liquid of similar properties to cracked gasoline which will vaporize with the fuel, and is claimed to save the cost of present gum treatment and removal methods, avoid volumetric losses, and preserve anti-knock value.

Solvent users are watching inhibitor research work with interest. Previous success with anti-oxidants in rubber and transformer oils and other types of inhibitors to protect textiles and dyes against ultra-violet light may forecast important developments in other fields. Considerable work has already been done on the general problem of corrosion resistance, particularly on paint and varnish films.

New dust recovery method has been devised to collect pigment dust from spray painting operations. It includes a chamber carrying a rotating disk. At the center, a scraper is mounted to remove the dust, which falls into a vessel containing the solvent.

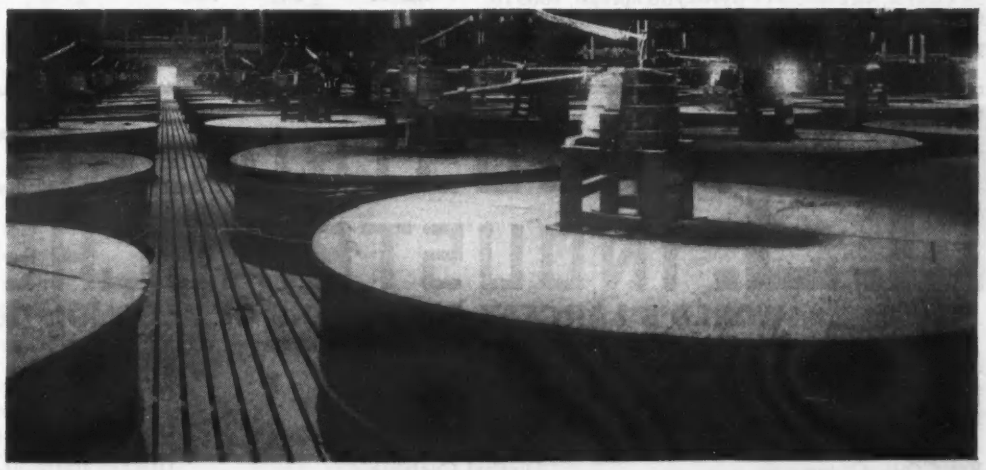
* * *

Canadian tariff cut. The Department of National Revenue has reduced the tariff on mixtures of methanol and acetone, containing not more than 15% weight of acetone, imported for leather-dyeing from 30¢ to 20¢ a gallon.

* * *

We Lead World In Utilizing Ethylene . . . . the Northeastern section of the American Chemical Society was told at a recent meeting in Boston. The uses mentioned ranged all the way from artificial ripening of fruit to manufacture of automobile anti-freeze. As an anesthetic, ethylene has proved productive of less nausea than ether. Ethylene oxide is being employed as an insect fumigant.

American chemists were credited with being from one to five years ahead of the rest of the world in developing new tools for science and industry from ethylene and allied substances.



Here's a view of a section of the world's largest vinegar plant, for the production of acetic acid used in the manufacture of invaluable acetate esters. It is a part of the Baltimore plant of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc. The tubs on top of the huge vats contain alcohol, which is distributed by revolving arms underneath the vat covers. This alcohol runs over beechwood shavings impregnated with bacterial catalysts with which the vats are packed. Air entering from the bottom of the vats completes the process of converting the alcohol into dilute acetic acid (vinegar), which is practically chemically pure.

ADVERTISEMENTS — *Each article on this page is a paid advertisement.*

DECEMBER ★ # SOLVENT NEWS ★ 1932

LOW SURFACE TENSION BEST FOR COSMETICS

According to a leading cosmetic chemist, the effectiveness of many toilet preparations and antiseptics depends to a large extent upon a low surface tension. What surface tension means is the force which causes the molecules at the surface of a liquid to draw together. Roughly, it can be compared to a weak or strong surface film.

Now, when a liquid is applied, to the skin for cosmetic or antiseptic effect, it should come into intimate contact with the entire surface, and penetrate the pores deeply. Too high a surface tension prevents this.

The solvents used in the cosmetic industry vary considerably in this important property, but are rarely measured accurately for surface tension. This can be done, however, easily and quickly with a tensiometer.

The surface tensions of several of the generally used solvents at about room temperatures are:

	dynes per cm.
Ether	16.8
Ethyl Alcohol	21.7
Methyl Alcohol	23.0
Acetone	23.3
Turpentine	27.1
Benzene	29.4
Olive Oil	33.5
Glycerine, Pure	65.2
Water	72.8

SOLVENT PRICE TREND

Coal-tar solvents continue to hold a steady price position and this is true not only for the spot market but also applies to contracts for delivery over the first part of next year—Petroleum solvents show an easy undertone but were quotably unchanged.

The most important price change of the month was reported for ethyl acetate which was reduced one-half cent a pound for round lots. The index number declined from 97.35 to 97.20.

A new process silk which is claimed to be impervious to air and water is being used in recently marketed raincoats. The basic chemical process is said to be applicable to any weight of fabric and, without impairing strength or heat and cold resistance, renders the treated material air-proof, waterproof, impervious to solvents and cleaning chemicals —even strong acids, alkalis and toxic gases.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Solvents in Nitrocellulose Films as well as the nitrocellulose used influence the strength and elasticity of films. German tests confirm these relationships by evaporation-rate data.

* * *

Excess of solvents over diluents is essential to satisfactory nitrocellulose lacquers, British tests show. Results indicate that the power of the solvent must be superior to that of the diluent, and that evaporation rates must be controlled to prevent sudden changes during film formation.

* * *

Solvents Aid Separation of rare earth elements. Differential solvent action has made possible the separation of salts of the fifteen rare earth elements, ethyl ether and alcohol proving especially useful.

* * *

Colored Tires to match car finishes are now available. Special permanent colors are incorporated in side walls by a tire producer. Ordinary tires may be matched to any body color by a new lacquer base finish now on the market. This liquid finish is elastic, color fast, easily cleaned and polished due to wax in formula.

* * *

Lacquer Veneer process for applying decorative designs to sheet steel and other metals has been developed. The method is a development of the decalcomania principle. Wide choices of design and color are possible, and it is claimed the resultant sheets may be formed by usual stamping and drawing operations without marring the veneered surface.

* * *

New formulae have been developed and retentions calculated for the evaporation rate decreases caused by the addition of certain waxes and carbohydrates to solvents. They are of interest where retarded drying time is desirable in finishers, polishes and paint removers.

* * *

Normal amyl alcohol is reported to be the best alcohol solvent for Cholesterol, a new valuable cosmetic ingredient. The amyl alcohol solubility is given as 10.55% as compared with isobutyl alcohol at 6.24% and ethyl alcohol at 1.55%.

* * *

Synthetic perfume materials lead natural ones in volume today, it is reported, but synthetic chemistry has not yet been able to produce the "natural" effects alone according to leaders in the perfumery field.

PREVENTS SKIN ON PAINT

Manufacturers and users of ready mixed paints in England by employing carbon dioxide prevent the usual formation of surface skin.

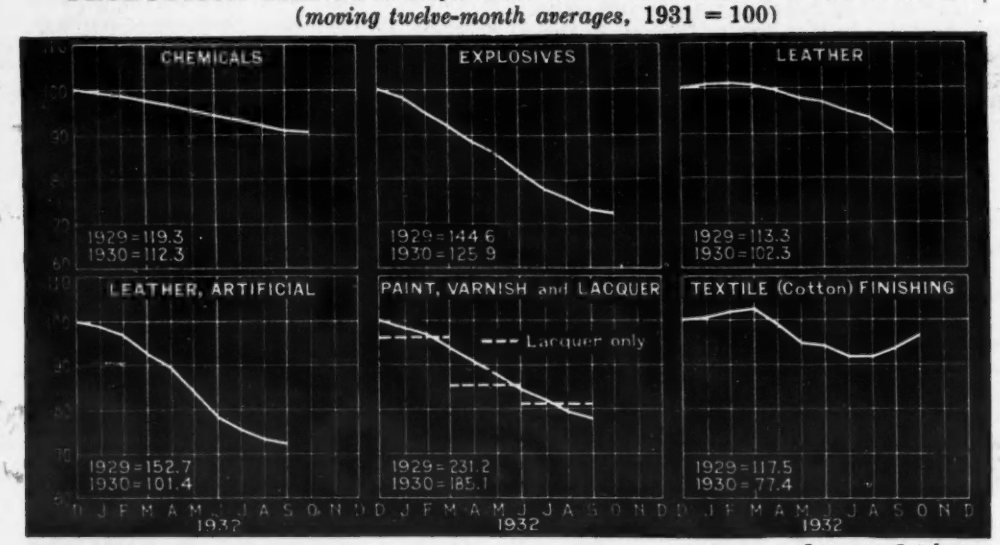
Skin formation is thus avoided when the paint has to stand over nights or week-ends.

The skin is formed by oxidation of the drying oil. The paint maker simply purges the container of air by substituting a carbon dioxide atmosphere over the paint whenever interruptions occur in the mixing operations.

It has been suggested that the same result can be procured by merely adding solid CO_2 to the paint container.

PRODUCTION TRENDS in major SOLVENT-CONSUMING INDUSTRIES

(moving twelve-month averages, 1931 = 100)



Production in Industry	*October*	*September*	*January-October 1932*	*January-October 1931*
CHEMICALS: index of production (1931 = 100)	92.3	85.3	88.5	100.2
EXPLOSIVES: 1000 lb	22,996	19,938	175,909	260,305
LEATHER: index of production (1931 = 100)	———	100.1	93.7★	104.3★
LEATHER, ARTIFICIAL: pyroxylin spread, 1000 lb.	———	2,403	———	32,467
PAINT, VARNISH, and LACQUER: sales ($1000)	———	16,802	165,866★	227,722★
LACQUERS only, 1000 gal	(quarterly reports)		12,830★	18,056★
TEXTILE (Cotton) FINISHING: 1000 yd	87,956	87,988	673,355	699,561

★January-September

U.S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
U.S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., INC.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL DERIVED SOLVENTS

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Ansol
Butyl Alcohol
Ethyl Alcohol
Anhydrous—Pure and Denatured
Commercial—Pure and Denatured
Fusel Oil—Crude and Refined
Methanol
Secondary Amyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Solox

ESTER SOLVENTS
Acetic Ether
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethylene Glycol Monoethylether Acetate
Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Estersol
Ethyl Acetate
Ethyl Lactate
Secondary Amyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate

ETHER
Ether, Ethyl—USP. and Absolute

PLASTICIZERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate

NITROCELLULOSE SOLUTIONS
Collodions
Cotton Solutions

CELLULOSE ACETATE
Bulk and Solutions

ORGANIC CHEMICALS
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Chlorocarbonate
Ethyl Oxalate
Ethylene
Sodium Oxalacetate

MISCELLANEOUS SOLVENTS
Acetone
Methyl Acetone

Executive Offices: 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Branches in all Principal Cities

Dye, coaltar:—				
Color Index No.				
165	Lake red C	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
176	Fast red A	lb.	.60 @	.75
179	Azo rubin	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 @	1.65
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 @	.90
189	Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00 @	3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32 @	.40
204	Chrome black A	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 @	2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
234	Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75 @	.80
235	Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75 @	.80
246	Acid black 10B	lb.	.50 @	.70
252	Brilliant concent	lb.	.90 @	1.00
258	Sudan IV	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 @	.80
289	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 @	1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.60 @	.65
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 @	.85
326	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
331	Bismark brown	lb.	.44 @	.46
332	Bismark brown 2R	lb.	.44 @	.46
364	Faper yellow	lb.	.83 @	.90
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58 @	.70
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 @	1.20
394	Direct violet N	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
401	Developed black BHN	lb.	.50 @	.75
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25 @	.30
415	Direct orange R	lb.	.60 @	.70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.75 @	.85
420	Direct brown M	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.40 @	.42½
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40 @	.50
502	Direct azurin G	lb.	.75 @	.80
512	Direct blue RW	lb.	.80 @	1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50 @	1.00
539	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75 @	1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.25 @	.50
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35 @	.45
593	Direct green B	lb.	.75 @	.90
594	Direct green G	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85 @	1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
630	Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	2.00 @	3.00
666	Acid green B	lb.	1.50 @	1.75
680	Methyl violet	lb.	.85 @	.90
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00 @	2.00
793	Phosphin	lb.	1.50 @	1.55
812	Primulin	lb.	.50 @	.52
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
865	Nigrosin (water soluble).			
		lb.	.35 @	.50
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20 @	.25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.40 @	1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 @	.50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 @	—
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 @	.54
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 @	.50
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30 @	.50
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15 @	.18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 @	1.00
	Zambesi blacks	lb.	.75 @	.80
Dyes, natural (see name of article).				

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.41 @	.43
spray, cases	lb.	.43 @	.45
Elder flowers, bright, bales	lb.	.20 @	.23
dark, bales	lb.	.14 @	.20
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.15 @	.16
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.16 @	.17
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	11.00	@11.25
Ephedra, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Ephedrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles	oz.	1.25 @	—
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00 @	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.00 @	—
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	—
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
less car lots, bbls	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.00
dried, less car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	.08
Imported, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.30 @	.35
Spanish, bags	lb.	.33 @	.35
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00	@21.00
Sulphate, bottles, vials	oz.	20.00	@21.00
Ether, concentrated, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums	lb.	.22 @	.23
U.S.P., 1880, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
washed, drums	lb.	.34 @	.35
Synthetic, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
Acetic, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
Nitrous, concentrated, bottles	lb.	.77 @	.80
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.08½@	—
tankwagon		.11 @	—
anhydrous, car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10½@	—
tanks		.09½@	—
90 p.c., drums	lb.	.1090@	—
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums		.12 @	—
Bromide, technical, drums	lb.	.50 @	.55
Chloride, drums	lb.	.22 @	.24
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.40 @	4.50
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.05 @	5.10
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.30 @	.33
Oxalate, drums	lb.	.37½@	.50
cans	lb.	.52 @	.55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works	lb.	.30½@	.32½
Ethylbenzylanilin, drums	lb.	.88 @	.90
Ethylene bromide, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Dichloride, drums, delivered	lb.	.0694@	.0994
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums	lb.	.25 @	.28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	.23
tanks, works	lb.	.19 @	—
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14 @	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16½@	.17
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17½@	.18
tanks, works	lb.	.15½@	—
Ethylidin, anilin, drums	lb.	.45 @	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels	lb.	.60 @	—
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.55 @	.60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Eugenol, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk,	ton.	15.00	@21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
German, large, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
small, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Fenugreek seed, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans	gal.	7.80 @	8.30
Oregon, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.80
Fish berries, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Fish scrap, dried, unground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk, unit-ton.		1.90 &	.10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	31.00	@32.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 5 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, contracts, unit-ton		1.50 &	.50
Flake, white, barrels, kegs	lb.	.10¾@	.13¾
Fleaseed, French, black, bags	lb.	.09 @	.11
Indian, blonde, bags	lb.	.04¾@	.05½
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works	ton.	28.00 @	—
enameler's 96 to 98 p.c., bags	ton.	30.00 @	—
ground, car lots, bulk, works	ton.	35.50 @	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk	ton.	27.50 @	—
bags	ton.	31.50 @	—
No. 2, lump, works	ton.	12.00	@14.00
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works	ton.	12.00	@14.00
ground, bags, works	ton.	26.50 @	—
Imported, 97 p.c., powdered, bags	ton.	27.50	@29.50
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Formaldehydeanlin, drums	lb.	.37½@	.40
Fringetree bark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	15.00	@20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags	ton.	24.00	@26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works	lb.	.10 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
refined, car lots, drums, works,	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, drums, works	lb.	.17½@	.25
Fusel oil, crude, drums	lb.	.14½@	—
refined, drums	lb.	.245 @	.265
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels,	lb.	.18 @	.22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
42 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.09
solid, drums	lb.	.14 @	.16
sticks, shipments	ton.	25.00	@26.00

G

G salt, barrels	lb.	.42 @	.43
Galangal root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Gambier, common, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
plantation, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Singapore, cubes, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¾
Extract, bbls	lb.	.08 @	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¼@	—
branded qualities	gal.	.07 @	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.	gal.	.06½@	.07
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk	gal.	.03¾@	.04
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk	gal.	.04½@	.04¼
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk	gal.	.04 @	.04½
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk	gal.	.04¾@	.04½
Louisiana - Arkansas, 58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.03¾@	.04
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.03¾@	.04½
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.04¼@	.04½
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.04½@	.04¾
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p.,	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
50-52, 450 e.p.	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.03¾@	.03⅝
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.04 @	.04
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.03⅞@	.04⅛
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.04 @	.04¼
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.04½@	.04¾
Oklahoma, 50-52, 400 e.p.	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
C, 86-88, 22 vapor	gal.	.02¾@	.03
B, 76-82, 18 vapor	gal.	.03¾@	.04
56-58, 450 e.p.	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.03¾@	.03⅝
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.03¾@	.03¾
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.03¼@	.03½
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.04 @	.04¼
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.04½@	.04¾
grade A, 72-78, 11-12 vapor.	gal.	.04½@	.04¾
AA, 80-87, 18 vapor	gal.	.03¾@	.04
B, 76-82, 18 vapor	gal.	.03¼@	.03½
BB, 84-92, 22 vapor	gal.	.03¼@	.03½
C, 80-88, 28 vapor	gal.	.02¾@	.03
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha	gal.	.06 @	.06½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.06 @	.06¼
60-62, 400 e.p.s.r.	gal.	.06 @	.06¼
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.06¼@	.06½

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included):—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta	.20	.22
Boston	.135	.145
Chicago	.16	.16
Cincinnati	.165	.185
Denver	.18	.19
Louisville	.17	.18
Minneapolis	.144	.154
New Orleans	.155	.155
New York	.155	.155
San Francisco	.145	.18

Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.49 @	.55
Gelsenium root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Gentian root, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.11 @	.12
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
Geraniol, cans	lb.	1.25 @	3.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	4.00
Ginger root, African, bags	lb.	.04½@	.04½
Cochin (ABC), bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
lemon, bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
medium, bold, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12¼
grinding, dark, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
bright, bags	lb.	.10½@	.11
Japanese, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases,	lb.	4.60 @	6.00
wild, Southern, cases	lb.	9.00 @	11.00
fibers, cases	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	—
bags	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.10 @	1.60
barrels	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.70
imported, bags	100 lbs.	.75 @	1.10
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).			

Glue:—

Bone, common grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	.10
better grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.09 @	.14
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.15 @	.22
medium grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.12 @	.16
low grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.10 @	.13
Imported, medal, bags	lb.	.10 @	.15
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.10¼@	.10½
cans	lb.	.11¾@	.12
dynamite, car lots, drums included	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
less car lots, drums included	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
saponification, loose, drums	lb.	.05 @	.05½
soaplye, loose, drums	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.09¾@	.10
Glycol stearate, drums	lb.	.18 @	—
Golden seal root, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
powdered, boxes	lb.	.90 @	.95
Grains of paradise, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Graphite, amorphous, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.10
flake, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.15
lubricating grades, cans	lb.	.25 @	.75
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)			
Grease:—			
House, tierces	lb.	.02¾@	.02¼
White, tierces	lb.	.02¾@	.03¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)			
Yellow, tierces	lb.	.02¾@	.02½
Green:—			
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.33
light, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.25½
medium, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.27½
in japan, cans	lb.	.55 @	.56
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.19 @	.21
imported, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.23
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans	lb.	.27 @	.29
Grinders', barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¼@	.15
Paris (see P).			
Verdigris (see V).			
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Guaiac resin, cases	lb.	.20 @	.22
strained, cases	lb.	.70 @	.71
Wood	lb.	.04 @	.05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Carbonate, boxes	kegs.	1.75 @	1.80
Guarana, powdered, cases	lb.	.55 @	.60
Gum, Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.45 @	.46
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
white sorts, No. 1 bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
No. 2 bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.09 @	.12
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.00 @	1.40
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10
dark, bags	lb.	.06 @	.08
Sorts, bold, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06½
kettle size, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05½
chips, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04½
dust, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Ivory opaque, bold, bags	lb.	.18 @	.20
kettle-size, bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
kettle-size No. 2, bags	lb.	.12 @	.14
sorts, bags	lb.	.06 @	.08
Pale, bags	lb.	.20 @	.25
selected, hard	lb.	.15 @	.18
Picture, bags	lb.	.40 @	.45
East India, Batu, scraped, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06½
unscraped, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04½
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04
Black, bold scraped, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
unscraped, bags	lb.	.02¾@	.04¼
nubs and chips	lb.	.03½@	.04
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags	lb.	.12½@	.14
Macassar, bags	lb.	.11 @	.13
nubs, Singapore, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
Macassar, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Chips, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06
Manila, Loba A, baskets	lb.	.09 @	.10
Loba B, baskets	lb.	.08 @	.09
Loba C, baskets	lb.	.07 @	.08
Loba D, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07
Loba DU, baskets	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
CBB, baskets	lb.	.06 @	.07
CNE, baskets	lb.	.05¼@	.06¾
DBB, baskets	lb.	.05 @	.06
DK, baskets	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Dust, baskets	lb.	.03½@	.04½
MA, baskets	lb.	.04¾@	.05½
MB, baskets	lb.	.04 @	.05
WS, baskets	lb.	.06¼@	.07¼
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags	lb.	.14 @	.15
Chips, bags	lb.	.05 @	.06
split, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Nubs, bags	lb.	.07 @	.09
Mixed, bold, bags	lb.	.10 @	.12
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases	lb.	.08½@	.09¼
A/D, mixed, cases	lb.	.09¾@	.11½
E, cases	lb.	.05½@	.06
Dust	lb.	.04 @	.05
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.09½@	.10
No. 2 cases	lb.	.06¾@	.07½
No. 3, cases	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chips, cases	lb.	.05½@	.06
Dust, cases	lb.	.04 @	.05
Elemi, No. 1, cans	lb.	.09¼@	.10
No. 2, cans	lb.	.09 @	.10
Ester, dark, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
light, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.14 @	.15
Galbanum, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Gamboge, mass, pipe, cases	lb.	.40 @	.50
powdered, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
Ghatti, soluble, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
superior, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Gualac (see G).			
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX	lb.	.20 @	.23
XX	lb.	.16 @	.19
No. 1	lb.	.09 @	.12
No. 2	lb.	.08 @	.09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases,	lb.	.30 @	.40
No. 1, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25
No. 2, cases	lb.	.12½@	.16
No. 3, cases	lb.	.11½@	.13
Chips, cases	lb.	.06½@	.08½
Dust, cases	lb.	.04 @	.06
White, No. 1, pale, cases	lb.	.52 @	.56
No. 1 ordinary, cases	lb.	.38 @	.42
No. 2 ordinary, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25
No. 3 ordinary, cases	lb.	.13 @	.15
Chips, cases	lb.	.11 @	.14
Dust, cases	lb.	.08 @	.12
Kino, tins	lb.	.55 @	.60
Mastic, cases	lb.	.26 @	.29
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.20 @	.28
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.05½@	.07
tears, cases	lb.	.11 @	.21
Opium (see O).			
Paracoumarone (see P).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, casks	lb.	.23½@	.24
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.14 @	.16
sorts, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Talha, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
Thus, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75 @	8.00
strained, barrels	280 lbs.	7.75 @	8.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—			
No. 1, cases	lb.	.75 @	.80
No. 2, cases	lb.	.65 @	.70
No. 3, cases	lb.	.35 @	.40
No. 4, cases	lb.	.20 @	.25
No. 5, bags	lb.	.10 @	.15
No. 6, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
sorts, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yucca, bags	lb.	.03 @	.04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans	lb.	2.00 @	5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.17
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	—
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags	lb.	.02¾@	.03¼
Henbane leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Henna leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09 @	.13
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.12 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.12 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.13 @	—
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.12 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.14 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.15 @	—
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.30 @	—
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.14 @	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums	gal.	.17 @	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.23 @	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.46 @	.47
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	13.00	@13.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton.		.75 @	.80
imported, to arrive	unit-ton.	1.20 @	—
Hops, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Horehound, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Hydrangea root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	9.00 @	9.50
Hydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.00 @	9.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	11.00 @	11.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.04
bottles	gross.	4.75 @	15.25
100 volume, carboys	lb.	.20 @	—
Hydroquinone, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials	oz.	13.00	@13.25
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials	oz.	15.00	@ —
Hydrobromide, vials	oz.	15.00	@ —
Sulphate, vials	oz.	15.00	@ —
Hypernic, solid, drums	lb.	.17 @	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.15

I

Iceland moss, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Ichthyol, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
synthetic, liquid, barrels	lb.	.12@	—
Indol, C.P., bottles	lb.	31.00	@33.00
Infusorial earth, white, bags,	ton.	35.00 @	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kegs	lb.	1.95 @	—
resublimed, kegs	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs	lb.	4.50 @	4.85
Ionone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	3.75
Ipecac root, whole, bags	lb.	.70 @	.75
powdered, boxes	lb.	.85 @	.90
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
bleached, prime, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs	lb.	.04½@	.07
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
solution, carboys	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, pearls, cans	lb.	.72 @	—
powder, cans	lb.	.75 @	—
scales, cans	lb.	.77 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
Iodide, bottles	lb.	3.10 @	3.15
syrup, demijohns	lb.	.40 @	.45
Nitrate, commercial, kegs	lb.	.02¾@	.03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs	lb.	.47 @	.50
scales, cans	lb.	.85 @	.90
pearls, cans	lb.	.90 @	.95
Oxide (see Black, Red etc.)			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cans,	lb.	.54 @	—
scales, cans	lb.	.59 @	—
ferrous, cans	lb.	.29 @	.35
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cans	lb.	.59 @	—
scales, cans	lb.	.64 @	—
Reduced, 90 percent, cases	lb.	.65 @	.70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).			
U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans	lb.	.47 @	.49
granular, cans	lb.	.42 @	.43
pearls, can	lb.	.42 @	.43
green, scales, cans	lb.	.47 @	.48
granular, cans	lb.	.42 @	.43
pearls, cans	lb.	.43 @	.48
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.25½@	.27½
Iron-potash oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.32½@	.40
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.25½@	.27½
Isosugenol, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.75
Isopentane, works, drums	lb.	.48 @	—
small lots	lb.	.58 @	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Jalap root, bales	lb.	.16 @	.25
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.21 @	.26
Juniper berries, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.21 @	.22
Kava kava root, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk	gal.	.05½@	—
cases	gal.	.1760@	—
W. W., bulk	gal.	.05½@	—
export, bulk	gal.	.05½@	—
cases	gal.	.18 @	—
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
water white, bulk	gal.	.04½@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 water white, bulk	gal.	.04 @	.04¼
North Texas, 41-43 water white	gal.	.03½@	.03½
42-44, water white	gal.	.03½@	.03½
Oklahoma, 41-43 water white,	gal.	.03½@	.03½
42-44, water white	gal.	.03½@	.03½
Pennsylvania, 45 water white,	gal.	.04½@	—
46, water white	gal.	.04½@	—
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—			
Atlanta	gal.	.11 @	—
Boston	gal.	.10 @	—
Chicago	gal.	.10 @	—
Cincinnati	gal.	.12 @	—
Denver	gal.	.125 @	—
Louisville	gal.	.09 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.11 @	—
New Orleans	gal.	.11 @	—
New York	gal.	.10 @	—
San Francisco	gal.	.155 @	—
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).			
Kola nuts, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05

L

Lady slipper root, bales	lb.	.39 @	.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard, city, tierces	100 lbs.	4.25 @	—
compound, tierces	100 lbs.	6.00 @	6.50
middlewestern, tierces	100 lbs.	4.30 @	4.40
neutral, tierces	100 lbs.	6.00 @	6.50
prime, Western, tierces	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.60
Larkspur seed, bags	lb.	.26 @	.27
Laurel berries, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
leaves, Greek, bales	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Italian, bales	lb.	.05	Nom.

Lavender flowers, ord., bales	lb.	.16 @	.22
select, bales	lb.	.28 @	.32
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).			
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
white, broken, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11¾
crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
granular, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11¾
Arsenate, powdered, drums	lb.	.09½@	.13½
Blue, sublimated (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Linoleate, solid, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26½
Nitrate, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.28
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Red, dry, casks	lb.	.09¾@	—
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.12 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1080@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.10152@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09420@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.09031@	—
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.13½@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.12150@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.11421@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.10607@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.10409@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
fused, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.27 @	.28
Sulphate, barrels, works (See also Lead, white.)	lb.	.06 @	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks	lb.	.06½@	—
basic, sulphate, casks	lb.	.06 @	—
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.12 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1080@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.10152@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09420@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.09031@	—
Lemon peel, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Licorice extract, mass, cases	lb.	.19½@	.20
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.40
Root, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08
select, cases	lb.	.12 @	.15
Lime, lump, works, barrels	bbl.	1.70 @	2.20
bulk	ton.	8.50 @	9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder.)			
Lime salts (see Calcium.)			
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls.	gal.	.15 @	.19
Linalool, cans	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
Linalyl acetate, bottles	lb.	1.90 @	2.35
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
without leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Linseed cake, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
Meal, bags	ton.	28.00 @	31.00
Litharge, assayer's casks	lb.	.07½@	—
commercial, powd., casks	lb.	.05½@	—
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.12 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1080@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.10152@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09420@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.09031@	—
Lithium bromide, jars	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Citrate, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	4.60
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
under two tons, bags	lb.	.04¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Imported, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Lobelia, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Seed, bags	lb.	.31 @	.32
Logwood extract crystals, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.17
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.09
solid boxes	lb.	.08 @	.14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment	ton.	24.00	@28.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
Imported, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Lupulin, N.F., tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
Lycopodium, cases	lb.	.24 @	.26

M

Mace, Banda, cases	lb.	.24 @	.35
Batavia, No 2 cases	lb.	.23 @	.24
Penang, No. 2, cases	lb.	.28 @	.30
Madder, Dutch, bags	lb.	.23 @	.25
Magnesia arsenate, car lots, bags (cased)	lb.	.20 @	—
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.23 @	.34
Chloride flake, domestic works, barrels	ton.	34.00	@38.00
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.22
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09¼
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.20
car lots, barrels	lb.	.16½@	—
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).			
Magnesite, calcined barrels	ton.	50.00	@60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
blue, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Manaca root, bales	lb.	.21 @	.23
Mandrake root, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Manganese borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dioxide, technical, drums	lb.	.03½@	.04½
85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03¾
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.52
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	2.60 @	2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.30 @	5.35
Linoleate, liquid, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19½
solid, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.20
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03
80@85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
85@88 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Resinate, fused, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.08½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12½
Sulphate, works, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
anhydrous, works, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Mangrove bark, ship, bags	ton.	20.00	@22.00
Extract, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Manna flakes, large, cases	lb.	.45 @	.47
small, cases	lb.	.25 @	.27
Marble flour, bags	ton.	12.00	@14.00
Marjoram, French, bales	lb.	.13½@	.14½
German, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Matico, leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Menthol, cases	lb.	3.25 @	3.45
synthetic, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).			
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans	lb.	.64 @	—
33⅓ p.c., cans	lb.	.72 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.91 @	—
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	1.13 @	—
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Iodide, red, jars, kegs	lb.	3.50 @	3.55
yellow, jars, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	3.65
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Mercury oxide, black, drums, kegs	lb.	3.58 @	—
red (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech., dom., bbl	lb.	1.10 @	—
U.S.P., drums, kegs	lb.	1.54 @	—
Mercury and chalk, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.70
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—			
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.30 @	1.40
Composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.40 @	1.50
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.50 @	12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.25 @	10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	11.50 @	13.00
4 x4 in.	pkg.	14.50 @	14.70
3⅜x5⅞ in.	pkg.	17.50 @	18.50
3⅜x5⅞ in.	pkg.	18.25 @	19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	2.25 @	2.35
Metanitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Methanol, crude, dlvd. tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
denaturing grade, tanks	gal.	.35 @	—
98 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.41 @	—
drums included	gal.	.37 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.43 @	—
drums included	gal.	.39 @	—
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
97 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.42 @	—
drums included	gal.	.38 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.44 @	—
drums included	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.34 @	—
purified, car lots, barrels	gal.	.43½@	—
drums included	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.45½@	—
drums included	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
synthetic, 99½ p.c., car lots, spot, drums	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
imported, drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
synthetic, 410-lb. drums, car lots	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
Acetone, car lots, drums	gal.	.47 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.49 @	—
tanks	gal.	.43 @	—
synthetic, car lots, drums	gal.	.49 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.51 @	—
tanks	gal.	.45 @	—
Anthranilate, bottles	lb.	2.10 @	2.20
Benzoate, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Chloride, cylinders	lb.	.45 @	—
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	2.15 @	4.00
Salicylate, drums	lb.	.40 @	.43
tins	lb.	.42 @	.45
Methylanthraquinone, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.67
Methylene blue, med., kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Methylheptenone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles	oz.	1.25 @	2.50
Methylehexyl ketone, pure, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	—
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.	ton.	65.00	@80.00
wet ground, works, bags	ton.	110.00	@118.00
Michler's ketone, kegs	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
Milk powder skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Millet seed, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
hulled, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).			
Monochlorbenzene, drums	lb.	.06 @	.07¼
Monoethylanilin, drums	lb.	1.05 @	1.08
Monoethyliorbotoluidin, drums	lb.	.70 @	.75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles	oz.	7.80 @	7.85
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	9.65 @	9.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.25 @	9.30
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Mullein flowers, cans	lb.	.95 @	1.00
leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles	oz.	No stocks	
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles	oz.	20.00	@21.00
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans	lb.	5.65 @	6.00
ketone, cans	lb.	5.50 @	6.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.85
Musk root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Bombay, brown, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
California, brown, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Chinese, yellow, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Dutch, yellow, bags	lb.	.08½@	.08¾
English, yellow, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Roumanian, yellow, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Sicilian, brown, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08¼
Myrobalans, J1 shlp't, bags	ton.	23.00	@25.00
J2, shipment, bags	ton.	15.00	@16.00
R2, shipment, bags	ton.	14.50	@15.50
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).			
solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags.	100 lbs.	1.65 @	2.25
imported, c.i.f., bags.	100 lbs.	2.00 @	—
dyestuffs, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06
refined, balls, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
flake, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
Neroli, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Nickel chloride, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.21¼
kegs	lb.	.21½@	.25
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.38
Salt, double, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
single, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
contracts, 1932, single or double salt, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins	6 lbs.	8.25	@10.15
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums	lb.	.74½@	.86
10-lb. tins	lb.	.82½@	1.01½
5-lb. tins	lb.	.94 @	1.17
Niter cake, works, bulk	ton.	10.00	@12.00
barrels	ton.	22.00	@24.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	.08½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
18 to 20 up to 500 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
AS. ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.31½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.33
Nitrocellulose, RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
⅛ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28½@	.29

(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)

Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports	unit-ton.	1.50 @	—
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast, unit-ton.		1.50 @	—
f.o.b. western works, unit-ton.		1.00 @	—
Nitronaphthalene, barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
Nitrotoluene, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	.18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags	lb.	.18 @	—
Chinese, shipment, cases	lb.	.17 @	—
Extract (see Gall extract.)			
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases	lb.	.12½@	.13
110's, bags, cases	lb.	.10½@	.11
grinding, bags, cases	lb.	.07½@	.10
Nux vomica, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.08 @	.09

O

Oakbark extract, 20 p.c., tannin. barrels	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octanes, 100-140 deg. C. mixed, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
Oil:—			
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
s.p.a., bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.60
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases	lb.	.38 @	.40
Amyris, tins	lb.	1.90 @	2.00
Angelica root, bottles	lb.	20.00	@21.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.30 @	.38
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans	lb.	.20 @	.23
Bay, West Indian, tins	lb.	1.50 @	1.80
Bergamot, artificial, cans	lb.	1.26 @	1.30
natural, Messina, coppers	lb.	1.75 @	2.20
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch tar, crude, tins	lb.	.12 @	.13
rectified, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins	lb.	.90 @	1.10
Cayenne, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.10
Cade, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.24 @	.28
Cajeput, technical, drums	lb.	.48 @	.50
U.S.P., IX, tins	lb.	.50 @	.60
U.S.P., X, tins	lb.	.75 @	.90
Calamus, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums,	lb.	.10¼@	—
cans	lb.	.11½@	.13
white, drums	lb.	.11 @	.12
cans	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Canaga, native tins	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
rectified, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.35
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.20
Caraway, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Cardamom, seed, bottles	lb.	13.50	@24.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans	lb.	.80 @	.85
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums	lb.	.11¼@	.11¾
medicinal, car lots, bbls	lb.	.09¾@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
cases	lb.	.11 @	.13
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.08½@	—
No. 3, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.08½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09½@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums,	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
Cedarleaf, drums	lb.	.60 @	.67
tins	lb.	.75 @	.80
Cedarwood, drums, tins	lb.	.28 @	.31
Celery seed, bottles	lb.	7.75 @	9.75
Chinawood, barrels, drums	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
tanks	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Coast, spot, tanks	lb.	.04¾@	.04½
futures	lb.	.04¾@	.04½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles	lb.	8.00	@11.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans	lb.	.36 @	.37
drums	lb.	.33 @	.35
Java, drums	lb.	.48 @	.51
Clove, U.S.P., cans		.72 @	.85
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Coast, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
Cochin grade, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Manila, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
bulk, shipment, c.i.f.	lb.	.03¾@	.03¾
tanks	lb.	.03¼@	—
Coast, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
Cod, British, East Coast, barrels	gal.	.21 @	.24
Japanese, drums	gal.	.24 @	.28
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels	gal.	.23 @	.26
Norwegian, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.21
Codliver, Norwegian	bbl.	20.00	@21.00
Coriander seed, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.35
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
works, tanks	lb.	.03 @	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).			
Creosote (see C)			
Croton, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.15 @	2.30
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.50 @	2.85
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)			
Cumin, bottles	lb	7.00 @	7.50
Degras (see D).			
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	1.65 @	—
California, 27 plus	bbl.	.75 @	.85
Dip (see D)			
Dill, from seed, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.60
from weed, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	5.30
Erigeron, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.30
Eucalyptus, Australia, cs.	lb.	.23 @	.24
drums	lb.	.22 @	.23
Fennel seed, sweet, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.05
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker	bbl.	.60 @	.70
Gulf coast	bbl.	.60 @	—
Kansas, 24-26	bbl.	.50 @	.55
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20	bbl.	.40 @	.45
18-20	bbl.	.45 @	.50
New York and New Jersey terminals:—			
Monday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Tuesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Wednesday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Thursday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Friday	bbl.	.75 @	—
Saturday	bbl.	.75 @	—
North Texas, 24-26	bbl.	.47½@	.52½
26-30	bbl.	.52½@	.57½
Oil, fuel, Oklahoma, 14-16	bbl.	.32½@	.37½
18-22	bbl.	.37½@	.42½
22-26	bbl.	.42½@	.47½
24-26	bbl.	.50 @	.55
26-30	bbl.	.65 @	.70
28-30	bbl.	.95 @	1.00
Pennsylvania, 30-34	gal.	.03 @	.03½
36-40	gal.	.03¼@	.03½
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne	gal.	.04 @	.05
Kansas, 38-40	gal.	.03½@	.03¾
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw	gal.	.03½@	.03¾
Oklahoma, 35-37	gal.	.03½@	.03¾
36-38	gal.	.03¼@	.03¾
38-40	gal.	.03¾@	.03½
Fusel (see F).			
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	—
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.02½@	.02¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.03 @	.03¼
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	.02¼
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	.02¼
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins	lb.	4.25 @	5.25
Bourbon, tins	lb.	3.85 @	3.95
Turkish, tins	lb.	1.70 @	1.80
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Haarlem, domestic, bottles, gross		3.25 @	3.50
imported, bottles	gross	3.35 @	3.40
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.28 @	.70
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.13	Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.10 @	3.00
Wood, technical, tins	lb.	.45 @	.60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.25 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
prime, barrels	100 lbs.	9.25 @	—
winter, strained, barrels,	100 lbs.	7.50 @	—
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.50 @	3.50
garden, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Spike, French, technical, tins	lb.	.57 @	.60
Spanish, technical, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50
Lemon, California, cans	lb.	.70 @	.75
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	.70 @	1.20
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins		.40 @	.55
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	6.50 @	7.00
expressed, tins	lb.	9.25	@12.25
Linaloe wood, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.0660@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0720@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0760@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0800@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0830@	.0850
raw, tanks	lb.	.0620@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0680@	—
less than car lots, barrels,	lb.	.0720@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0760@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0750@	.0790
varnish grade, barrels	lb.	.0770@	.0810
Lubricating, including tax, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock,			
light, gal.		.30 @	.31
cylinder, light filtered			
D 600	gal.	.27 @	.28
Warren, E 600	gal.	.24½@	.25
unfiltered, 600 s.r.	gal.	.23 @	.23½
650 s. r.	gal.	.22 @	.23
630 flash, s. r.	gal.	.30 @	.31
600 flash, s. r.	gal.	.26 @	.27
California, pale or red, at refinery tankcars:—			
Up to 100 vis., inclusive,	gal.	.14 @	.14¾
140-150 vis.	gal.	.14 @	.14½
215 vis.	gal.	.16½@	.17
300 vis.	gal.	.17 @	.17½
350 vis.	gal.	.17½@	.17¾
410 vis.	gal.	.17½@	.18
450 vis.	gal.	.17¾@	.18½
500 vis.	gal.	.18 @	.18½
600 vis.	gal.	.18½@	.18¾
700 vis.	gal.	.18½@	.19
900 vis.	gal.	.19½@	—
1,000 vis.	gal.	.19½@	.19¾
1,200 vis.	gal.	.21½@	—
80 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
95 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
115 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color	gal.	.06½@	.06¾
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.08½@	.08¾
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.10¼@	.10¼
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.10 @	.10¼
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11½@	.11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.11½@	.11¾
180 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11 @	.11¾
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12¾@	.13
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12¾
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.12
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13 @	.13¼
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.12½
220 vis., No. 5 color	agl.	.11¾@	.12
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11¾@	.11¾
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.13¼@	.14
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.13 @	.13½
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16 @	.16½
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.15 @	.15½
280 vis., No. 5½ color	gal.	.13¾@	.14
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13 @	.13½
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16 @	.16½
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.17½@	.18
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.13½@	.14
625 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.13½@	.14
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.16 @	.17
600 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.17 @	.17½
630 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.23 @	.23½
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock	gal.	.18½@	.19
600 cold test (light bright), 40 pour	gal.	.22 @	.22½
25 to 35 pour	gal.	.22 @	.22½
10 to 25 pour	gal.	.22 @	.22½
10 to 15 pour	gal.	.25 @	.26
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	.85 @	.90
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks	gal.	.10 @	—
refined, light pressed, barrels,	gal.	.27 @	.28
tanks	gal.	.23 @	—
white, bleached, bbls	gal.	.33 @	.34
tanks	gal.	.28 @	—
yellow, bleached, bbls	gal.	.30 @	.31
tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	8.00 @	8.50
expressed, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.52
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels,	100 lbs.	12.50 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.00 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
pure, barrels	100 lbs.	8.00 @	—
imported, barrels	gal.	2.60 @	2.90
Neroli, bottles	lb.	35.00	@90.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.85 @	.90
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	.52 @	.55
edible, barrels	gal.	1.30 @	1.40
foots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04¼
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.08¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08¾@	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12¼@	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
Oleo, No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.87½@	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	5.87½@	—

Oil, orange, sweet, distilled, tins.	lb.	.70 @	.75
expressed, California, tins.	lb.	.95 @	1.30
Messina, U.S.P., Coppers.	lb.	1.10 @	1.60
West India, tins	lb.	1.15 @	1.35
Origanum, commercial, tins.	lb.	.25 @	.50
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.03⅞
shipment, casks	lb.	.03 @	—
Niger, casks	lb.	.03⅛@	.03¼
shipment, casks	lb.	.0270@	—
Palm kernel, denatured, drums.	lb.	.04½	Nom.
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	1.70 @	1.80
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	2.95 @	3.50
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.06½	Nom.
mill, tanks		.03	Nom.
refined, edible, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.11
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
imported, tins	lb.	1.20 @	1.35
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	1.70 @	1.85
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.90 @	2.00
Perilla, drums	lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
tanks, Coast	lb.	.03¾@	—
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins	lb.	.87 @	.92
Pimento, tins	lb.	1.25 @	1.75
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels	gal.	.59 @	.60
water-white, barrels	gal.	.64 @	.65
Pine needle, Siberian, cans	lb.	.58 @	.70
Poppyseed, barrels	gal.	1.60 @	—
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	gal.	.55 @	.57
refined, denatured, bbls.	gal.	.31 @	.32
Red, distilled or saponified barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
drums	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
tanks	lb.	.05¾@	—
white, barrels	gal.	.10½@	.11
imported, barrels	gal.	1.05 @	1.50
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles	oz.	2.00 @	3.00
natural, coppers	oz.	5.50 @	18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins	lb.	.22 @	.27
U.S.P., tins	lb.	.26½@	.30½
Rosin, first rectified, drums.	gal.	.38 @	.42
second rectified, drums	gal.	.43 @	.46
third rectified, drums	gal.	.49 @	.51
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.13	Nom.
Sandalwood, East India, U.S.P., makers, tins	lb.	5.65 @	6.75
Sardine, coast, tanks	gal.	.10	Nom.
for poultry feeding, coast, drums	gal.	.45 @	.50
Sassafras, artificial, drums	lb.	.16 @	.16½
cans	lb.	.17½@	.19
natural, drums, tins	lb.	.65 @	1.00
Savin, tins	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
Sesame, ref., white, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10
yellow, drums	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels	lb.	.0410@	.0430
tanks	lb.	.0350@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0450@	.0470
tanks	lb.	.0400@	—
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., barrels	gal.	.68 @	.70
45 deg., barrels	gal.	.63 @	.65
natural, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.62
Spruce, tins	lb.	.68 @	.85
Sweet birch, Northern, tins.	lb.	1.90 @	3.00
Southern, tins	lb.	1.30 @	2.15
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
tanks	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
Tansy, tins	lb.	1.55 @	1.90
Tar, commercial, barrels	gal.	.20 @	.22
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels	lb.	.06	Nom.
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums, tins	lb.	.52½@	.65
white, tins	lb.	.62½@	.90
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey, red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.06¼@	.07⅛
75 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.08 @	.09
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cans	gal.	4.50 @	5.50
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Walnut, crude, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
refined, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
No. 2, coast, tanks	lb.	.03½	Nom.
refined, natural, bbls.	gal.	.51 @	.52
winter, bleached, barrels.	gal.	.54 @	.55
extra, barrels	gal.	.57 @	.58
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums	gal.	.70½@	.75½
875@885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums	gal.	.78 @	.83
890@900 s.g., 330-350 vis., drums	gal.	.83 @	.88
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums	gal.	.58 @	.63
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums	gal.	.73 @	.78
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums	gal.	.78 @	.83
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums	gal.	.81 @	.86
885@890 s.g., 325@330 vis., drums	gal.	.83 @	.88
Wintergreen, Northern, tins.	lb.	4.00 @	8.00
Southern, tins	lb.	2.65 @	3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	1.85 @	2.10
Wormwood, tins	lb.	2.30 @	3.00
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles, cans	lb.	3.50 @	5.25
Manila, bottles	lb.	28.00 @	30.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	11.90 @	12.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.85 @	13.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.85 @	13.85
Orange mineral, American, casks	lb.	.09¼@	.10½
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.15½@	—
kegs	lb.	.16½@	—
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
sweet, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	.25 @	.30
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
fingers, cases	lb.	.90 @	.95
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
Verona, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
powdered, bales	lb.	.10½@	.11
Orthochloranilin, drums	lb.	.65 @	.75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels	lb.	2.15 @	2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.13 @	.15
Orthodichlorobenzene, tins	lb.	.08 @	.10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs.	lb.	.28 @	.29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins	lb.	.70 @	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs.	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.22 @	—
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	1.75 @	1.85
Paprika, extra fancy, cases	lb.	.21 @	.22
fair, bags	lb.	.18 @	.18½
fancy, bags	lb.	.20 @	.20½
medium, bags	lb.	.19½@	.20
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.88
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls.	lb.	.92 @	.94
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums.	lb.	.07 @	.11
Paracymene, refined, drums.	gal.	.70 @	1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
kegs	lb.	.16 @	.23
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.0205@	.02⅛
124@126 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02⅛@	.02¼
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.0195@	.02
fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03 @	—
123@125 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03 @	.0310
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.02⅞@	.03
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0310@	.0330
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.0275@	.03
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0335@	.0355
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.0280@	.03
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0370@	—
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03⅝@	.03½
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0430@	—
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.03⅝@	.04⅛
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0445@	.0455
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
cases ½c. per pound higher than bags.			
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.02⅞@	.03⅛
111@115 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02⅛@	.03⅛
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02⅜@	.02½
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.01⅝@	.02
124@126, bags	lb.	.01⅞@	.02¼
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.38 @	—
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.39 @	—
Paraldehyde, technical, drums.	lb.	.20½@	.23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.45 @	.47
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.48
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.51 @	—
contract, kegs	lb.	.48 @	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs.	lb.	.23½@	.24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46 @	—
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.27
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 @	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Paratoluidin, barrels	lb.	.42 @	—
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.22½@	.37½
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Pentane, normal, 25-38C deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.09 @	—
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.13 @	—
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots	gal.	.17 @	—
Pepper, black, Aleppey, bags	lb.	.09¾@	.09½
Lampong, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.09
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.10⅜@	.11
Red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, new crop, bags	lb.	.19 @	.19½
Birdseye, bags	lb.	.25 @	.26
Mombassa, bags	lb.	.16½@	.17
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.10¼@	.10½
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.10¼@	.10¼
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.28
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02½
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.02⅝
medium, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02½
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
dark, green, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.01⅞@	—
lily white, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
red, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01⅞@	—
snow white, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels.	lb.	.02¼@	.02¼
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.65 @	.97
Athens	bbl.	.89 @	1.15
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.50 @	1.12
Coalinga	bbl.	.50 @	.75
Coyote Hills	bbl.	.65 @	1.05
Dominguez	bbl.	.89 @	1.15
Elk Hills	bbl.	.50 @	1.12
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.	bbl.	1.04 @	1.28
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.65 @	.87
Inglewood	bbl.	.65 @	.92
Kern River	bbl.	.55 @	—
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	.91 @	1.03
La Habra	bbl.	.65 @	.89
Lost Hills	bbl.	.55 @	1.05
McKittrick	bbl.	.55 @	—
Midway	bbl.	.55 @	1.12
Montebella	bbl.	.65 @	.80
Newhall	bbl.	.55 @	—
Newhall	bbl.	.55 @	—
Olinda Bren	bbl.	.65 @	1.03
Playa del Rey	bbl.	.65 @	.96
Richfield	bbl.	.65 @	.93
Rosecrans	bbl.	.89 @	1.15
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.73 @	1.22
Seal Beach	bbl.	.55 @	.97
Signal Hill	bbl.	.65 @	1.09
Sunset	bbl.	.55 @	1.12
Torrance	bbl.	.65 @	.93
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.55 @	.72
Whittier	bbl.	.65 @	.89
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	1.97 @	—
Petrolia	bbl.	1.90 @	—
East Texas:—			
Gregg County	bbl.	.98 @	1.10
Rusk County	bbl.	.98 @	1.10
Smith County	bbl.	.98 @	1.10
Upshur County	bbl.	.98 @	1.10
Gulf Coast:—			
*Barber's Hill	bbl.	.60 @	1.10
*Batson	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
Conroe	bbl.	.90 @	1.00
*Dayton	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
*Evangeline	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
*Goose Creek	bbl.	.60 @	1.10
High Island	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
*Hull	bbl.	.60 @	1.10
*Humble	bbl.	.60 @	1.10
*Jennings	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
*Laredo	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
*Liberty	bbl.	.60 @	1.10
Markham	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
Pettus	bbl.	1.00 @	—
*Piedras Pintas	bbl.	.60 @	1.10
*Refugio, light	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
heavy	bbl.	.80 @	—
*Saratoga	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
*Spindle Top	bbl.	.60 @	1.10
*Sour Lake	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
*Terry	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 90c. per barrel.			
Indiana, Illinois:—			
Illinois	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Indiana	bbl.	.75 @	—
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	.85 @	—
Plymouth	bbl.	No prices	
Princeton	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Ragland	bbl.	.60 @	—
Somerset	bbl.	.55 @	1.00
Petroleum, crude at wells:—			
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bellevue	bbl.	.25 @	—
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.80 @	1.12
Caddo	bbl.	.80 @	1.12
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.80 @	1.00
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.80 @	1.12
Crichton	bbl.	.56 @	1.00
De Soto	bbl.	.68 @	1.00
El Dorado	bbl.	.80 @	1.12
Haynesville	bbl.	.80 @	1.12
Homer	bbl.	.80 @	1.12
Iowa	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
Lockport	bbl.	.90 @	1.10
Pine Island	bbl.	.80 @	1.12
Smackover	bbl.	.75 @	—
Stephens	bbl.	.61 @	.64
Urania	bbl.	.70 @	—
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco	bbl.	.45 @	—
Tax, per barrel, 10.855c.			
Tuxpan	bbl.	.93 @	—
Tax, per barrel, 18.137c.			
Midcontinent:—			
Carter County	bbl.	.67 @	1.00
Corsicana, heavy	bbl.	.74 @	—
light	bbl.	.70 @	1.12
North Texas	bbl.	.67 @	1.12
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.67 @	1.12
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Bradford Allegany	bbl.	1.72 @	—
Corning	bbl.	.85 @	—
Lima	bbl.	1.15 @	—
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines	bbl.	1.22 @	—
Eureka lines	bbl.	1.37 @	—
Lower district in National Transit lines,	bbl.	1.62 @	1.67
Southwest Penn lines,	bbl.	1.42 @	—
Wooster	bbl.	1.25 @	—
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	.98 @	—
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.20 @	—
Elk Basin	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Grass Creek	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Greybull	bbl.	1.20 @	—
Lance Creek	bbl.	1.15 @	—
Mule Creek	bbl.	.80 @	—
Pondera	bbl.	.95 @	—
Rock Creek	bbl.	.90 @	—
Salt Creek	bbl.	.76 @	1.00
Sunburst	bbl.	1.05 @	—
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Darst Creek	bbl.	.85 @	—
Luling	bbl.	.74 @	—
Lytton Springs	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Mirando	bbl.	.70 @	—
Panola County	bbl.	.79 @	1.12
Salt Flat	bbl.	.75 @	—
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson County	bbl.	.75 @	.87
Gray County	bbl.	.87 @	.90
Hutchinson County	bbl.	.75 @	.87
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Crane	bbl.	.75 @	—
Crockett	bbl.	.65 @	—
Ector	bbl.	.65 @	—
Glasscock	bbl.	.75 @	—
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Hogback, N. M.	bbl.	.80 @	—
Howard	bbl.	.75 @	—
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.75 @	—
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.60 @	—
Mitchell	bbl.	.75 @	—
Pecos	bbl.	.65 @	—
Winkler	bbl.	.75 @	—
Upton	bbl.	.75 @	—
Western Kentucky:—			
Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co.	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Western Kentucky, all gravities	bbl.	1.05 @	—
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.12 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
35-60 deg., Group 3, drums,	gal.	.35 @	—
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.14 @	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums	gal.	.17 @	.28
10-gallon drums	gal.	.50 @	—
Petroleum solvents and diluents—Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.06¼@	.07¼
Bayonne	gal.	.09½@	—
Pennsylvania	gal.	.07½@	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.147 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.198 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.201 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11 @	.12
New York	gal.	.11 @	—
Omaha	gal.	.16 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.15 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.201 @	—
Lacquer diluents, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.12 @	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½@	.08½
Pennsylvania, tankcars.	gal.	.05½@	—
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 108 i.b.p., 288 e.p., Group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.06 @	—
light grade, 120 i.b.p., 250	gal.	.06 @	—
Bayonne	gal.	.08½@	—
Stoddard solvents, 43-50 deg., 320 i.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.05¾@	.06¼
East Coast, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.08½@	—
Pennsylvania	gal.	.06 @	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.146 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.155 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.143 @	—
Newark	gal.	.12 @	—
New Orleans	gal.	.12¾@	—
New York	gal.	.12 @	.13
Omaha	gal.	.134 @	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.131 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.143 @	—
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	.08½@	—
steel barrels	gal.	.16 @	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05 @	.05½
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.122 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.143 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.175 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.153 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11 @	.13
St. Louis	gal.	.127 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.153 @	—
V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).			
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	.14½@	.15½
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Phenobarbital	lb.	6.50 @	7.50
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., 2000 lbs. lots, barrels, drums	lb.	.50 @	—
100 lb. to 250 lb. lots, barrels, drums, kegs	lb.	.52 @	—
yellow, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.47
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles.	lb.	3.65 @	6.50
Phenyl chloride, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	3.30 @	5.10
commercial, works, kegs	lb.	3.30 @	6.50
pure, works, bottles	lb.	2.95 @	3.25
Phosgene, cylinders	lb.	.70 @	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	long ton.	6.50 @	—
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine	long ton.	3.10 @	3.25
70 p.c., mines	long ton.	3.75 @	3.90
72 p.c., mines	long ton.	4.25 @	4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum mines	long ton.	5.25 @	5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines,	long ton.	5.50 @	5.75
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c., minimum, mines	long-ton.	6.25 @	—
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines,	long-ton.	5.00 @	—
75 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.50 @	—
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	.40 @	.45
yellow, cases	lb.	.27½@	.32¼
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.18 @	.20
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	.38 @	.42
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.18 @	.20
Phthalic anhydride, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	1.85 @	1.90
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	1.85 @	1.90
Pimento, bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	.25 @	.30
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
hardwood, car lots, one-time container, delivered, Akron.	ton.	25.80 @	26.60
f.o.b. works	ton.	20.00 @	—
pine, barrels	bbl.	3.50 @	4.00
stearin, drums	lb.	.03 @	.04½
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	28.00 @	29.00
barrels	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	—
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	3.20 @	3.25
Poke root, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
Root bark, bags	lb.	.28 @	.30
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb.	.40 @	.45
Heads, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Seeds, Dutch, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10¼
Turkish, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	lb.	.27 @	.30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.09
granular, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.07½@	.09
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	.16 @	.22
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.81 @	.32
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.05¾@	.06¾
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.04¾@	.05¾
hydrated, shipm't, casks	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
imported, casks	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	7.05 @	8.00
less car lots, drums	lb.	.07½@	.08
imported, c/l, drums	100 lbs.	7.05 @	8.00
liquid, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	—
drums	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks	lb.	.08 @	.08½
imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.07½@	.08
contracts	lb.	.07½@	.09
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
powdered, kegs	lb.	.10 @	.11
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¾
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.32
Citrate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.41½@	.45½
Cyanide, cases	lb.	.50 @	.57½
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100 pound lots, cans.	lb.	1.25 @	1.80
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	1.70 @	1.75
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums.	lb.	2.15 @	2.20
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	9.70 @	—
Manure salt*, domestic, 25 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	—
imported, 20 p.c. shipment, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	—
30 p.c., bulk shipment	ton.	19.15 @	—
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.16
Muriate,* imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment	ton.	37.15 @	—
bulk, shipment	ton.	35.55 @	—
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 95 p.c., bulk	ton.	40.50@	—
bags	ton.	42.30 @	—
Nitrate, crude, 95 percent, c.i.f. ports, bag	ton.	56.50 @	56.90
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
technical, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.26
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.09 @	.17
Permanganate, tech., drums.	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.16 @	.16½
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	.37½@	.39¼
yellow, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.19
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.16
technical,* 90-95 p.c., min. 90 p.c., bags, shipment.	ton.	47.50 @	—
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	19.97 @	—
Xanthate, car lots, drums.	lb.	.14 @	—
tanks	lb.	.12 @	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipments, bags	ton.	27.90 @	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs.	lb.	.21 @	.22
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Berries, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Prince's pine herb, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Propane, group 3, tankcar	gal.	.07 @	—
100-lb. cylinders	gal.	.40 @	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Putty, commercial, tubs.	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.25
raw linseed oil, kegs	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.50
refined, kegs	100 lbs.	3.75 @	3.90
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.21
half closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.19 @	.20
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.18 @	.19
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pyridin, drums	gal.	.85 @	.95
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	unit-ton.	.13 @	.13

*See fertilizer market report for discounts.

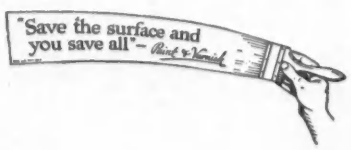
A group of WHITE-LEAD PIGMENTS *to choose from*

• DRY WHITE-LEAD — Dutch or Carter

•• H.T.S. (*High Tinting Strength*) WHITE-LEAD
— a new white-lead with especially high hiding and oil-taking power

••• BASIC LEAD SULPHATE

• From National Lead Company, you can obtain the particular form of white-lead pigment best suited to your formula requirements. We make the white-lead pigments listed above — each one of high, uniform quality. • National Lead Company is also a dependable source of supply for lead oxides...red-lead, litharge and orange mineral.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak Street, Buffalo; 900 W. 18th Street, Chicago; 659 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati; 820 W. Superior Avenue, Cleveland; 722 Chestnut Street, St. Louis; 2240 24th Street, San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany Street, Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 4th Avenue, Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Bldg., Philadelphia.

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.05 @	.08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02 @	—
barrels	lb.	.02 @	—
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.02¾@	—
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.02¾@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Root, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 degrees, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
solid, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10½
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lbs. net, per flask		49.00	@50.00
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.75 @	2.00
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.75 @	.79
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.74 @	—
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.57 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.76 @	—
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
Bensoate, cans	oz.	.74 @	—
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.40 @	—
Citrate, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.54 @	—
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.54 @	—
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.56 @	—
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.74 @	—
Formate, cans	oz.	.72 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.92 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.52 @	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.54 @	—
Hydrolodide, cans	oz.	.76 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.70 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.62 @	—
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.52 @	—
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.40 @	—
Sulphocarbolate, cans	oz.	.68 @	—
Tannate, cans	oz.	.40 @	—
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.74 @	—
Valerate, cans	oz.	.78 @	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.54 @	—

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
German, bags	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs, lb.		.50 @	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls.	lb.	.70 @	—
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75 @	.80
Selenide, kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	3.90 @	4.00
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.66 @	.75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09
carlots, bags	lb.	.08 @	—
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
pure, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.09
in oil, cans	lb.	.21 @	.23
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks	lb.	.04 @	.14
Lake C toner, barrels	lb.	1.30 @	1.85
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.07 @	—
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00	@45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels, lb.		.02 @	.04½
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04½
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.02
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10 @	.13
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60 @	1.00
toner, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35 @	—
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.40
in oil, cans	lb.	.41 @	.43
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.17 @	.20
Vermilion, American, bbls.	lb.	.15 @	.18
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.80
(Red dyes are listed under Dye).			
Red precipitate, 100-lb. lots, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	dm.	1.24 @	—
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30 @	1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.11 @	.12
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75	@12.75
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb.	.19½@	.20
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.27
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs	lb.	.12½@	—
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.12½@	—
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.45 @	.50
Water, triple	demijohn.	5.50 @	6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.35 @	.40
Leaves, bales	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Rosin, gum:—			
B, barrels	280 lbs.	3.00 @	—
D, barrels	280 lbs.	3.35 @	—
E, barrels	280 lbs.	3.55 @	—
F, barrels	280 lbs.	3.80 @	—
G, barrels	280 lbs.	3.80 @	—
H, barrels	280 lbs.	3.80 @	—
I, barrels	280 lbs.	3.85 @	—
K, barrels	280 lbs.	4.35 @	—
M, barrels	280 lbs.	4.85 @	—
N, barrels	280 lbs.	5.15 @	—
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	5.65 @	—
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	6.50 @	—
X, barrels	280 lbs.	6.60 @	—
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	3.43 @	3.63
works, barrels, car lots,	280 lbs.	2.60 @	—
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	23.50	@28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04½
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
Rue, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70 @	—
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75 @	2.80
Saffron flowers, American, bales,	lb.	.17 @	.18
Spanish, spot	lb.	10.50	@11.00
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.19 @	.21
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04¾@	.05½
Sago flour, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03¼
Salicin, cans	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90 @	.95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.40 @	—
less car lots, bags, delivered	ton.	14.00 @	—
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels	ton.	22.00	@27.00
bulk, works	ton.	13.00	@18.00
imported, c.i.f., barrels	ton.	13.75 @	—
chrome (see Chrome cake).			
saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08½
granular, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	70.00	@80.00
Sapenin, tins	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
select, bales	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Savory, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Saw palmetto berries, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Schaeffer's salt, bags	lb.	.53 @	.57
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.10¾@	.11¼
Senega root, bales	lb.	.42 @	.44
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales,	lb.	.06½@	.09
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
No. 2, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
No. 3, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10 @	.11
Pods, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Siftings, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.32 @	.33
Shellac, bone dry, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
refined, barrels	lb.	.34 @	.36
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.20 @	.35
Superfine	lb.	.10 @	.11
T. N.	lb.	.09½@	.10
Shellac varnish, orange, 5 lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.85 @	.90
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.80 @	.85
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.75 @	.80
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.05 @	1.10
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.00 @	1.05
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.95 @	1.00
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh) works, bulk	ton.	30.00	@35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@11.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.25¾@	—
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.19¾@	—
Nucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins,	oz.	.28 @	—
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.27 @	—
Simaruba bark, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.25 @	.30
Western, bales	lb.	.15 @	.17
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.13
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00	@22.00
Soda abietate	lb.	.06 @	—
Acetate, anhydrous, drums	lb.	.08¾@	.09
crystal, com'l, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05
flake, 60 p.c., drums	lb.	.04¼@	.07
Alginate	lb.	.50 @	—
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.07¾@	.08¾
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50 @	.75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43 @	—
bulk	100 lbs.	1.12½@	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.96½@	2.11½
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17 @	2.32
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.40½@	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.58 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.29 @	2.44
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.29 @	2.44
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.55½@	—
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.22½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.45½@	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.07½@	—
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.94 @	2.09
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.19 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17 @	2.32
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.07 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.20 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.43 @	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
Benzoate, U.S.P., 50 kegs	lb.	.48 @	—
20 to 49 kegs	lb.	.41 @	—
1 to 19 kegs	lb.	.42 @	—
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.50 @	3.75
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95 @	2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31 @	.32
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.99
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95 @	—
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.99
ground, car lots, drums,	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.94
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.95 @	—
liquid, seller's tanks	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
buyer's tanks	100 lbs.	2.17½@	—
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.00 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	3.44 @	3.59
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.34 @	—
contracts car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.55 @	—
electrolytic, carlots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.44 @	3.59
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.60 @	2.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.05¾@	.07
Soda citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.25½@	.29½
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.32½@	.36½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½@	.16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16½@	.17
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.09¾
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.15 @	—
solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	.90 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.55 @	—
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.25
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.24
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 100-lb. lots, cans	lb.	.20¼@	—
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60 @	.65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.75 @	2.80
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.44 @	.45
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	5.05 @	5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.00
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	3.80 @	4.00
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	—
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.34
Nitrate, Dec-June del., ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags	ton.	25.90	@26.50
200-lb. bags	ton.	25.20	@25.80
bulk	ton.	23.80 @	—
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.08¾
imported, l.c.l. casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs	lb.	.08 @	.12
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.80 @	2.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.40
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.05 @	2.45
barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.65
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
tribasic, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.00
barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.20
less car lots	100 lbs.	2.65 @	3.45
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11½@	—
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	—
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47 @	—
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75 @	—
tanks	100 lbs.	.60 @	—
60 deg. works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.06
Stannate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.21½
Stearate, lump, works, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.02½
imported, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½@	2.40
60% broken, dom., cks.	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.09
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.28 @	.36
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.30 @	.42½
Sulphoricinoleate	lb.	.12 @	—
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.60 @	.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	1.37 @	—
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.30 @	.35
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.22
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.0067@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¼@	—
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Squill, bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.75 @	.80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.09 @	2.19
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.19 @	2.30
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04½
imported, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½
rice, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08½
wheat, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Starch, iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77 @	—
Staveacre seed, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Storax, cases	lb.	.32½@	.33
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Seed, bags	lb.	.07 @	.09
Strontium, bromide, barrels	lb.	.46 @	.47
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.36
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.00 @	3.05
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags,	lb.	1.75 @	1.85
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.55 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.45 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.47 @	—
powdered, cans	oz.	.37 @	—
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.31 @	.35
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.18
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	3.05 @	3.10
Sulphonmethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk—long ton		18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00 @	—
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.85 @	2.10
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.45
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.60
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.65 @	3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
Sulphur, flour, refined, extra fine, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.70
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.40
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.50
rubbermakers, bags	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.15
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.50
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	2.65
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	2.95
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03¼@	.04
tanks	lb.	.03 @	.04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07½
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.12
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½@	.07½
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.80 @	3.85
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	33.00 @	—
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	41.00	@43.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Sicilian, stalwarts, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk,	ton.	7.00 @	7.50
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	6.50 @	7.00

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western mines, bags	ton.	18.00	@20.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags	ton.	22.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	27.50 @	—
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	18.00 @	—
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	22.00	@28.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	35.00	@40.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	48.50 @	—
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	53.50	@55.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
works, car lots, bags	ton.	13.00	@15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
extra, works, loose	lb.	.02¾@	—
special, works, loose	lb.	.02½@	—
sulphonated, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.04½@	—
50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05¼@	—
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.05 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½@	—
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.03¼	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
kegs	per keg	3.75 @	—
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground, 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.50 &	.10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	1.25 &	.10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton	1.00 &	.10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.00 &	.10
South Amer. t/a	unit-ton.	1.75 &	.10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk, unit-ton		2.00 &	.10 & .70
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, bbls.	gal.	.17 @	.19
retort, barrels	gal.	.18 @	.20
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.21 @	.22
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.23 @	.25
Tartar emetic, technical, crys-powdered, barrels	lb.	.21 @	—
tals, barrels	lb.	.21 @	—
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.30¾
Terebene, cans	lb.	.75 @	.80
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.75 @	.90
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.32 @	.33
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.31 @	.33
drums	lb.	.27 @	.30
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14¾@	—
contracts	lb.	.13¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
contracts	lb.	.13 @	—
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	1.25
imported, bags	lb.	.01¼@	.01¼
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums,	lb.	.08½@	—
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums,	lb.	.25 @	.30
technical, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Thorium nitrate, works, 144-lb. drums	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.25 @	.27
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Spanish, bags	lb.	.06	Nom.
Thymol, 100-lb. lots, bottles, lb.		1.25 @	—
smaller lots, bottles	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.30 @	4.65
Tin, Straits	lb.	.24 @	—
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.24½
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls.	lb.	.27½@	.30¼
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.1465@	—
Titanium dioxide, bags, bbls.	lb.	.18 @	.18¼
car lots, bags, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17¼
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls.	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
calcium base, car lots, bags,	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls.	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Toluidin base, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.70 @	.75
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27 @	.30
Tonga vine, N. F., bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
Tonka beans, Angost, casks	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32 @	.34
Trichlorethylene, drums	lb.	.06¼@	—
Triethanolamine, works, drums,	lb.	.40 @	.42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.21 @	.45
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.37 @	.38
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.62
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works	ton.	23.50	@25.00
double ground, works	ton.	17.00	@18.00
single ground, works	ton.	14.00 @	—

(Continued on page 61)

PFIZER QUALITY

CITRIC ACID

POWDERED

CRYSTALS

GRANULATED

TARTARIC ACID

POWDERED

CRYSTALS

GRANULATED

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., Inc.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Established 1849

81 Maiden Lane
NEW YORK, N. Y.

444 W. Grand Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc., 12 Gold Street, New York
Telephone John 4-2357; Cable Address, Reporter, N. Y.

rec'd 12/12/32

Volume 122 MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932 Number 26

President Urges Reforms

President Hoover has made, in his official message to Congress and in his comment in submitting the Federal budget for the next fiscal year, a number of recommendations and suggestions which should have been made two years ago. All of these recommendations and suggestions could have been made at that time. Why they were not made then is a question with which analytical historians will be puzzled. No impartial answer could be given today with any expectation that it would be accepted, even by the great majority of the people of the United States, who, in the recent election, expressed their dissatisfaction with that which was done and that which was suggested for doing.

Light dawns slowly upon political minds. Selfish interests die hard. New ideas do not promptly follow the introduction of new bases which clearly indicate the necessity of change. Plans there are always, in plenty: plans which give no thought, whether because of ignorance or of purpose, to the practicability of that which they present. "Do this," says one whose voice is heard in the inner circles; and it is done. "Don't do that," is the warning of another whose selfish interest is threatened for the general welfare; and it is not done. No other reason offers, in most cases, for the doing of obviously futile things, or for failure to do other things plain with promise of effectiveness. Blind do they seem who set up to act as leaders of the people. But, not blind, except to the common weal, are they whose voice and hand "guide" the "leaders."

What is a budget? Literally it is nothing other than a statement of financial conditions expected in a given period. Popularly, however, the term has come to mean a balancing of estimated expenditures with expected income. The popular conception of the term cannot be reconciled with the officially presented Federal budget for the next fiscal year; because, excluding the sums required for debt retirements, and taking into consideration the reductions in expenditures suggested in the President's budget message, the expenditures planned for that year exceed the estimated, but by no means assured, receipts by more than $300,000,000.

Excluding the provision for funds for the retirement of public debt and the payment of interest on the public debt (a total of more than $1,250,000,000), it is estimated that the government expenditures next year will be almost $2,960,000,000. The estimated receipts are less than $2,800,000,000. The estimated expenditures in the current fiscal year, excluding payments as principal and interest on the public debt, were about $3,665,000,000. At the end of the first five months of this year, the government had a deficit in excess of $751,000,000. This, it has been officially estimated, will exceed $1,146,000,000 at the end of the year; and it is most likely to be $500,000,000 more than that. Is it not time that the government quit spending so much money? Much of the expense is wholly unnecessary, contributes nothing to the general well-being of the people. To save $705,000,000, as is purposed in next year's budget (in comparison with this year's), is something. But, what does it amount to when compared with a deficit, this year, of $1,146,000,000?

It is well, then, that the President has addressed himself so vigorously to the subject of government economy. In his endeavor to lessen the clearly excessive cost of performing, in the name of government, the many services for which the taxpayers have been required to pay, the President should have universal, wholehearted support. The means which he suggests are not, all of them, in respect to purposed savings, those which are most necessary or would be most beneficial to the general welfare. These particulars can be changed. The attainment of economy is the salient purpose. The President spoke with a fundamental appreciation of American principles when, in his message to Congress, he said:—

> Legislation in response to national needs will be effective only if every such act conforms to a complete philosophy of the people's purposes and destiny.

In his suggestions of reform in the banking system, the President goes beyond the realms of government economy to point out a need that has long been patent. This, apparently, was not recognized when the government set out to provide financial aid for the banks. It is one of the matters that should have been brought to action two years ago. If that had been done, the country would now be much further along on the road of recovery. The President's suggestion must not be allowed to rest in the dust-covered piles of records of manifested statesmanship. It must be taken up, and a remedy for the condition with which it has to do must be found. May wisdom grant that the necessary reform be undertaken with a more intelligent conception of the purpose than has been evident in the schemes of inflation and deflation which it has been sought to apply.

One of the most noteworthy points in the President's commentary on the state of the nation is his declaration for equality of opportunity and the stimulation of initiative and enterprise. He strikes at the most vicious tendency of government when he declares in that connection:—

> In the maintenance of this balance, the Federal government can permit of no privilege to any person or group. It should act as a regulatory agent and not as a participant in economic and social life. The moment the government participates, it becomes a competitor with the people. As a competitor, it becomes at once a tyrrany in whatever direction it may touch. We have around us numerous such experiences, no one of which can be found to have justified itself except in cases where the people as a whole have met forces beyond their control. . . .

The President has declared for the termination of the multitude of oligarchies with which the government of this country has long been cursed. Attainment of the purpose which he has set up would do more than any other single reform to eliminate the excessive cost of government and, consequently, to ease the burden of taxation. The people of the United States must demand the end of the evils which their President has denounced.

Wider Sales Tax Proposed

One of the belated recommendations made by President Hoover in his budget message to Congress is that the manufacturers' excise taxes of the present revenue act be replaced by a general, uniform tax of similar application to all manufactured articles with the exception of food. A tax of 2.25 percent is suggested. This recommendation is decidedly at variance with the President's declaration in the early days of last Winter's session of Congress, when he said:—

> The plan of approximately re-enacting the revenue act of 1924 has the great advantage that the government is equipped by experience with similar legislation for its systematic and economical collection.
>
> The public has paid such taxes in the past and has found them not intolerable, and has found that they do not prevent increased prosperity. By providing a definite date for termination of the temporary increase it will allow taxpayers to look forward to definite relief.

A general sales tax was proposed to Congress when that body was engaged in the task of balancing the budget in its preceding session. Although the idea gained many adherents while the revenue act was under construction, the opposition was too strong. With the development of evidence of the inadequacy of the enacted scheme of taxation, there has come a further turning of congressional minds to an acceptance of the general sales tax idea. The extent of this change in sentiment is indefinite. The opposition is still strong, not only among members of Congress, but also in certain trade and other circles where selfish interests have always been predominant.

The President's recommendation of a more widely applied sales tax was made in connection with one for continuance of the tax on gasoline. He estimates that the two taxes will produce revenue of approximately $492,000,000. As the present excise taxes were estimated to produce $457,000,000 (including $150,000,000 for the gasoline tax), the proposed taxes are not looked to for much more revenue. The expectations may be better founded than were those regarding the present taxes which will not produce half of the expected revenue. But, the volume of revenue must be met by government savings. The desirability of a general sales tax rests on the equitable distribution of the tax burden, which this form of tax provides.

The wider sales tax proposed by the President follows the lines of that offered by the Treasury Department in the preceding Congress. It is, therefore, faulty in two respects. First, it makes exemptions, definitely excluding food and apparently not including anything but other manufactured articles. Secondly, it applies to sales by manufacturers rather than to final sales for consumption. There should be no exemptions of food or other manufactured products, because the tax still would apply to articles that are as necessary as food. There should be no exemptions of sales of any sort. This thing of being scared of the term, "sales tax," ill becomes those who are expected to be the representatives of all the people. The tax should be applied to final sales (at a commensurately lower rate); because it is only such a tax that will not be pyramided and that will give the government 100 percent of the money collected from consumers.

The new tax proposal may have an additional fault of its own. This depends on whether the sales tax (that's exactly what it is) is to be applied to gasoline on top of the present tax. And, why should gasoline be taxed, as it is, at a rate which has averaged about 18.5 percent (now above 20 percent), when other products are taxed but 2.25 percent?

British Dyestuffs Act Continuance Is Urged

Import Regulation Ends Dec. 31, But Parliamentary Body Favors Retention

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1932.

The Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act of 1920 has had its life prolonged on two occasions but should expire on December 31. Today, however, it was included in the expiring Laws Continuance Bill for a year's further operation and Parliament will in due course vote for or against.

Coincidentally there was issued the third report of the Parliamentary committee appointed to consider the position of the industry and this recommended the continuance of the Act on its present basis for a period of three years.

The committee's report declared that the Act was achieving its main objects and that as a result of its operation a very substantial dye making industry has been built up in this country. Many new dyestuffs have been put on the market and as regards quality, it was agreed that there was now little room for criticism of the standard maintained by the British output. In addition, marked improvement has also been made during recent years in the service given by the makers to the users and in the technical co-operation between those two bodies.

In the absence of the Act, the report insisted that progress of the industry in the United Kingdom would be impeded.

The committee recommended the arrangements should be made by an alteration in the method of taxation of motor spirit, whereby British dye makers should be able to obtain their supplies of benzol, toluol and xylol at prices corresponding to those paid by their foreign competitors.

The following is a summary of the chief conclusions reached by the committee:—

The British makers are now able to meet about 90 percent by weight of the home demand for dyestuffs as compared with just over 20 percent in 1913.

After a long period of continually falling prices there has been a sharp upward movement in 1932. The British makers are still implementing the undertaking to supply at world prices during the continuance of the Act. Export trade in British dyestuffs is making substantial progress, the value of the total exports in 1931 bringing the highest recorded since 1923.

The amount of research undertaken (both original and routine) was maintained at a high standard. The total output of dyestuffs advanced from 23,832,976 pounds in 1922 to 55,785,032 pounds in 1929, the highest output recorded in any one year. There was a setback in 1930 when production declined to 42,590,243 pounds due to the depression in the leading color consuming industries. Good progress has been made again in 1931, when production reached 47,980,794 pounds, an increase of 12½ percent over 1930.

So far as returns have been received this year, a further increase of about 25 percent was shown as compared with the production by the particular makers concerned during the corresponding period last year.

The quantity of foreign imports in 1931 was 5,074,974 pounds, as against 3,934,127 pounds in 1928, an increase of 28 percent. The biggest increases were in vat colors and dyestuffs for lake making. The increase in vat colors was parallel to the increase in the British production and resulted from the greater demand for colors of special fastness. The colors imported were mainly specialties, many of which were covered by patents.

There has been a drop, however, in the imports of dyestuffs during the first nine months of this year as compared with the first nine months of 1931, the figures being 3,653,328 pounds and 4,089,680 pounds, respectively.

Paint Use as Light Is Subject of Booklet

"Using Paint As Light" is the title of one of the most interesting and informative booklets which has yet been published on the subject this particular booklet having just been issued by the New Jersey Zinc Company, this city. The booklet in question, which is an excellent example of the printers' art, contains a write-down of a highly technical paper presented by D. L. Gamble, of the research division, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, at the annual meeting of the Illuminating Engineers Society.

Containing well executed graphic charts, the booklet touches on indirect lighting, semi-direct lighting, direct lighting, natural illumination, and explanations of what those terms indicate. The simplicity of the charts and the definitions of lighting terms presented in the back of the booklet are designed to enable anyone, faced with a lighting problem, to make a decision as intelligently as though a great deal of time and study had been given to the problem. Copies of the booklet may be had by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the New Jersey Zinc Company, or the New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, 160 Front street, this city.

'Castile' Not Limited To Olive Oil Soap

Supreme Court Refuses Review Of Reversal of F.T.C. in Kirk Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1932.

The castile soap case was refused review by the Supreme Court of the United States today.

This action leaves in effect the decision of the seventh United States Circuit Court of Appeals setting aside the order of the Federal Trade Commission against James S. Kirk & Co. (purchased by the Procter & Gamble Company during the proceedings), which would have confined the term, "Castile," to soap made with nothing but olive oil as the fatty ingredient.

Under this decision the industry is free to apply the soap term to almost any kind to soap it desires.

The entire case, after it reached the courts, turned on the weight to be given the description of castile soap in a popular bulletin published by the United States Bureau of Standards. The bulletin, Circular No. 62, published in 1923, discussed various types of cleansing agents and stated the fact that in this country many manufacturers applied the term, "Castile," to soaps not made from olive oil. The commission had received this bulletin in evidence but had given it little or no weight, basing its findings, not on the trade usages, but on the understanding of the term given by many witnesses and on the definition of castile soap as an olive oil soap given by the United States Pharmacopeia.

The circuit court set aside the commission's order almost wholly on the basis of this Bureau of Standards circular, taking the ground that the government, through the Bureau of Standards, had committed itself to the proposition that castile soap need not be olive oil soap, and that other departments of the government, including the courts, should be consistent and accept this definition.

In asking review by the supreme court, the commission said the case involved the power of the Bureau of Standards to commit the Federal government to approval of a trade practice and to nullify the authority of the Federal Trade Commission over unfair methods of competition. In opposing review the soap company asserted that it is proper for the commission to give due weight to actions of a branch of the Federal government created for the purpose of establishing standards in commerce.

The case started in 1919 when the commission began a survey of the practices of manufacturers of soap sold as "Castile." The complaint against the Kirk company was issued in 1924, and so aroused the trade that the commission held a trade practice conference with the soap industry, at which, among others, was written a definition which would not confine castile soap to olive oil soap. This definition was ignored by the commission which issued a press release warning the public against castile soap not made of olive oil. The company claimed that this was prejudging the case, but proceedings continued and evidence was taken for two years. The commission's trial examiner found for the company, but the commission issued its order in 1930.

Unfair Price Bill Is Placed Before Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1932.

Two bills to curb unfair price competition were introduced in the Senate today by Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York.

One would amend the Federal Trade Commission act by making it unfair competition in commerce to make any direct or indirect price representation by price-cutting in the sale or offer for sale of a commodity which deceives or misleads the purchaser or which has a dangerous tendency to unduly lessen competition or to create a monopoly.

The other bill would amend the Clayton antitrust act to make it unlawful directly or indirectly to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities where the effect may be to lessen competition.

Chemicals are included in a wide range of products which the Roumanian government by a decree effective December 6 has ruled must have an import permit, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce, Washington.

Dye Imports Sagged Some in November

Arrivals Smaller Than Those in 1931 Month—Color Lakes Show Sole Excess

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1932.

Imports of synthetic dues into the United States in November totaled 431,739 pounds and were valued at $394,949, it is reported by the United States Tariff Commission and the Department of Commerce.

These figures compare with 440,879 pounds, valued at $343,308, imported during the same month last year. Imports during the first eleven months of 1932 have amounted to 3,627,644 pounds, valued at $3,230,979; imports in the corresponding period of 1931 were 4,514,503 pounds, valued at $3,906,422.

Country of Origin of Dyes

	Percentages—November.	
	1932.	1931.
Germany	61.84	73.68
Switzerland	35.81	25.13
England	2.04	.95
Other	.31	.24

Dye Imports by Ports

	Nov., 1932—	
	Pounds.	Invoice value.
New York	419,693	$384,090
Boston	7,318	8,732
Albany	4,728	2,127

Leading Dyes in November Imports

	Pounds.
Vat golden yellow CK double paste (single strength)	25,494
Trisulphon brown B. P. conc	17,495
Rapidogen ord. G	11,450
Vat printing yellow 5 GK dbl. (single strength)	7,200
Ciba brown G paste	6,977

Imports of aromatic chemicals during November totaled 5,279 pounds, valued at $7,745; imports in the same month last year amounted to 6,400 pounds, valued at $9,498. The total for the first eleven months of 1932 is 59,250 pounds, valued at $124,140, compared with 58,567 pounds, valued at $91,189, during the same period in 1931.

Medicinals, photographic developments, intermediates, and other coal-tar products amounting to 128,077 pounds and valued at $97,703 were imported in November, compared with imports of 225,075 pounds of these products, valued at $51,759, during November last year. Imports so far this year have amounted to 1,228,655 pounds, valued at $639,824; imports in the first eleven months of last year were 1,641,497 pounds, valued at $703,693.

Imports of color lakes during November amounted to 1,152 pounds, valued at $748. This brings total imports this year to 14,256 pounds with a volume of $8,977. Imports in the first eleven months of 1931 totaled 7,451 pounds.

Corn Products Refining Loses Patent Appeal

CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1932.

In a decision handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals in a patent case between Penick & Ford, Ltd., and the Corn Products Refining Company, the decision of the district court was reversed, the higher court finding that there was infringement of the Widmer patent as claimed by Penick & Ford. The appeals court upheld the district court in its dismissal of the counterclaim of the Corn Products Refining Company that there had been infringement of its McCoy patent by Penick & Ford.

The appeal was made by the Corn Products Refining Company following the district court decision, and under the decision each party will pay half of the costs of the appeal. The patents are used in the manufacture of starch.

M. C. A. Committees to Meet

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has scheduled a number of committee meetings to be held in the Chemists Club, this city, December 12, the committees on steel barrels and drums will hold a session. The next day the carboy committee and the executive committee will meet. Committee members will also attend the meeting December 14 of the Bureau of Explosives. December 19 the committee on insecticides and fungicides will meet.

Petrolagar Has New President

Directors of Petrolagar Laboratories, The Bovinine Company, and The Anacin Company, all of which are units of the American Home Products Corporation, have elected Clyde C. Marshall president to succeed O. E. Glidden, who retired to devote his entire attention to the Affiliated Products Corporation of which he is president and general manager. The directors also elected H. S. Howard as vice-president in charge of sales promotion. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Howard have been associated with the Petrolagar Laboratories for a long period.

Obituaries

Thomas Stoddart

Thomas Stoddart, former president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, one of the organizers of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and for fifty-six years a leading druggist of Buffalo, where he was head of the firm of Stoddart Brothers, died December 3 at his home in that city after a year's illness. Mr. Stoddart was seventy-six years old and a native of Dumfries, Scotland, where he was born September 10, 1856.

As a boy Mr. Stoddard was brought by his parents to Canada where he was educated in the public schools and St. Mary's Academy and while a student at the academy he worked after school hours in the local drug store. In 1871 he became a clerk in the drug store of C. McCallum in London, Ontario, and attended the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Graduating from the college he went to Buffalo and clerked for a time until he was twenty-one years old when he formed a partnership with his brother Charles Stoddart who also had been employed in the same store with him, and in 1877 the firm of Stoddart Brothers came into being with a store in Seneca street, Buffalo, where it is still, and which has two branches.

Mr. Stoddart, in addition to the offices mentioned above, also served two terms as president of the American Surgical Trades Association, and was the only one to serve three terms as president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. He was also an organizer and president of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association. He served four years as a select council man of the City of Buffalo and during that service was frequently acting mayor of the city. In 1912 he was a candidate for the nomination for Congressman from a district in Buffalo but failed to obtain it. He was a director of the American Savings Bank of Buffalo, and member of the Buffalo, Park and St. Andrews' Scottish clubs, and the Presbyterian Church.

One son, John Thomas Stoddart, who has been in active charge of the business for some time, survives him.

J. H. Stevens

John H. Stevens, a pioneer in the celluloid industry and former general manager of the Celluloid Corporation, died December 4 at his home in South Orange, N. J., after one year's illness. He was eighty years old. As a youth, in 1869, he began experimenting with pastry substances and liquids and was an assistant to John W. Hyatt when the latter discovered the process for manufacturing celluloid in his laboratory in Albany, N. Y. He engaged in the manufacture of celluloid with Mr. Hyatt in the Albany Dental Plate Company and in 1871 when that company was merged into the newly formed Celluloid Manufacturing Company, Mr. Stevens was a member of the laboratory staff. The latter company became known as the Celluloid Corporation in 1873.

In 1881, Mr. Stevens became first assistant to Mr. Hyatt, who was also the discoverer of roller, or ball, bearings. In 1890 Mr. Stevens was made manager of the manufacturing department, subsequently becoming general manager of the entire business and retiring from active business five years ago, though continuing in an advisory capacity with the corporation. Seventy-five patents were awarded to Mr. Stevens for improvements in celluloid products, including one for the wheel process of manufacturing motion picture films. He was also credited with being the patentee of amyl acetate as a basis for lacquer manufacture. Protection of his patents involved him in many legal actions in which he was invariably successful. He was the author of many papers on celluloid.

His widow and five daughters survive. Funeral services were held December 7 at the Colonial Home, East Orange, N. J.

F. T. F. Lovejoy

Francis Thomas Fletcher Lovejoy, who for the last few years had been identified with the marine department of the Gulf Refining Company, died December 4 at his home in Pittsburgh. He was seventy-eight years old and a native of Baltimore.

Becoming a telegrapher he entered the employ of the American Union Telegraph Company in Pittsburgh in 1880 and in 1882 became clerk and telegrapher for the Carnegie steel interests, being made auditor in 1889 for Carnegie Brothers & Co. and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. Subsequently he was made secretary and a member of the board of managers of the two companies and later of the Carnegie Steel Company when the two companies were merged. He resigned all positions and led in the compromise negotiations under which a new company was in 1900 when Henry C. Frick was attacked by the majority stockholders formed. In 1902 he took up gold min-

(Continued on page 44)

Chemical Engineers Celebrate Silver Anniversary of National Organization

Rights in Technical Patents Discussed in Institute Meeting—Dust Explosions Viewed —Officers Re-elected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1932.

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers closed its twenty-fifth annual meeting in the Hotel Washington here today with the re-election of all officers.

The three-day session was marked by papers on technical and professional matters and by visits to several government bureaus dealing with chemical problems. The most interesting session was a symposium on patents, at which discussion turned about the ownership of patents taken out by employees of industries, the government, and research institutions.

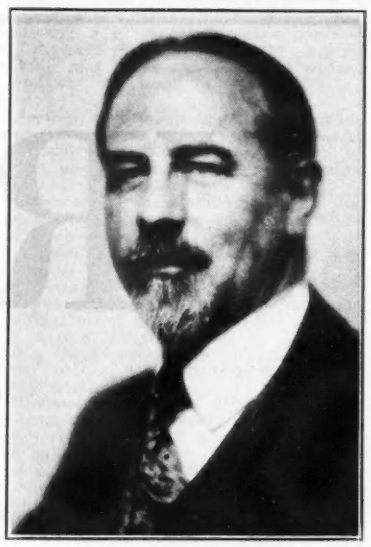
A full program of entertainment was provided for the ladies in attendance, including a tea, card party, dance, luncheon, and sightseeing trips. The banquet Thursday evening took the form of a silver anniversary birthday party, at which the twenty-five years of the association were reviewed. An informal dinner Wednesday evening was addressed by Sir Wilmot Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times, who spoke on the British view of current American events.

The group made an expedition to the experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture to witness the results of studies on dust explosions in factories, elevators, and other closed places, and opportunity was also afforded to study the farm waste laboratory and other agricultural chemical researches of the department. The United States Bureau of Standards and the naval gun factory were also visited by parties from the convention.

Registration, which totaled 220, was 10 percent greater than the attendance at any other convention of the association.

Officers re-elected were:—President, Dr. John Van Nostrand Dorr, of the Dorr Company, New York; vice-president, Dr. A. E. Marshall, consulting engineer, New York; secretary, Frederic J. LeMaistre, consulting engineer, Philadelphia; treasurer, Martin H. Ittner, of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.

The following were elected to the board of directors:—Dr. Harrison E. Howe, of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," Washington; S. D. Kirkpatrick, of 'Chemical and Metallurgical



Dr. John V. Dorr
Re-elected President

Engineering," New York; Frederic W. Willard, of the Western Electric Company, Kearney, N. J.; C. R. Downs, of Weiss & Downs, Inc., New York.

The Summer meeting of the institute will be held in Chicago in June.

Technical Papers

The meeting opened Wednesday morning with a general session for the presentation of technical papers, the speakers being members of the research and teaching staffs of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan. Dr. John Van Nostrand Dorr, New York, president of the institute, presided and, in a short address, officially opened the meeting.

T. K. Sherwood and E. W. Comings, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reported that it is only by chance that the use of wet and dry bulb thermometer readings in standard humidity charts can be justified. Their studies with the vapors of several liquids in air show results that vary widely from the commonly accepted theory, and it is only in the case of water vapor at moderate to high humidities that there is any agreement between theory and facts, and here, they say, it is wholly accidental. These investigators have found their results substantially in agreement with another theory based on the principles of diffusion. They also reported on the results of their studies on the way in which clays and similar materials pass from the wet to the dry state. Clays apparently dry for a certain length of time at a constant rate, which is followed by a gradually falling rate. This second period is divided into two zones in which the mechanism of drying changes abruptly from surface evaporation to internal liquid diffusion.

F. W. Adams, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presented the results of his studies on the absorption in water of the gases formed by burning sulphur. The most important factor was found to be the velocity of the gases, the absorption being greatly increased by their greater speed of passing through scrubbing towers fed with water.

Prof. W. L. McCabe, of the University of Michigan, proposed a new and more rational method for determining the cost of steam used in chemical engineering processing. The basis of Professor McCabe's method is "availability" based on the value of the power which could be obtained from process steam.

Symposium on Patents

The Wednesday afternoon session was given over to patents, and was held in the auditorium of the new De-

(Continued on page 21)

Union Solvents Loses Appeal in Patent Case

Circuit Court Upholds Weizmann Process and Commercial Solvents' Claims

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1932.

The Weizmann patent for the production of acetone and butyl alcohol by bacterial action was upheld in the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third District rendered yesterday in the appeal of the Union Solvents Corporation from a decision of the Federal district court at Wilmington in the action brought by the Commercial Solvents Corporation and others against the Union Solvents Corporation, alleging infringement of the patent in question.

The decision of the lower court which has now been confirmed was rendered by Judge Nields December 29, 1931, and in it he held "that the patent in suit is valid, that the charge of infringement has been sustained, and that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree, with an injunction and accounting."

Judge Nields' decision held valid and infringed claims 1 and 3 of the patent issued to Charles Weizmann, being patent No. 1,315,585, which patent was held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and the Butacet Corporation and through them by the Commercial Solvents Corporation. These claims were affirmed by the verdict of the Circuit Court of Appeals. Claim 3 was regarded as the widest in scope, reading as follows:—

The process of producing acetone and butyl alcohol by the inoculation of cereal composition with the herein described bacteria which are capable unaided of converting sterile fermentable cereals substantially into acetone and butyl alcohol.

The questions of validity and infringement were attacked by the counsel for the defendant, the Union Solvents Corporation, which denied that the patents were valid or that there had been any infringement. However, it was held by the Commercial Solvents attorneys that the opinion of the district court judge adequately answered these arguments and this was later confirmed by the appeals court judges, who agreed that the invention disclosed in the patent created a new and important commercial enterprise.

The National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., has declared an extra dividend of $1 a share, together with the regular sem-annual dividend of $1 a share on the common stock. It has also declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock. All dividends are payable January 1 to stock of record December 20. Some of the financial news reporting agencies recently erroneously reported that the company had omitted the common and preferred dividends.

DuPont Low-Viscosity Lacquer Patent Is Declared Invalid in Glidden Action

Federal District Court Holds Flaherty Claims Anticipated in Prior Patents and Use —Decree for Defendant Ordered

The Flaherty patent, the property of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., covering low-viscosity lacquer and film produced therefrom, was declared invalid, December 7, in the action of the duPont company against the Glidden Company in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

In an opinion by Judge Marcus B. Campbell, the court held that, because the subject matter claimed in the patent was known and used prior to the earliest date which Edmund M. Flaherty could claim, his patent disclosed no inventive concept. This patent was originally issued to Flaherty May 24, 1927, on an application filed May 23, 1921. It was reissued under assignment to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., November 29, 1927, on an application filed September 19, 1927. The court reviewed the earlier developments in the production of nitrocellulose solutions, covering the work of Pitman, on which the Flaherty product was based, in comparison with that of Schulz, who had a German patent; Groves and Ward, who had a British patent in 1919; Carlsson and Thall, who got a United States patent in April, 1921. The genesis of the processes and products of the Hercules Powder Company, which it traced from a British patent granted in 1911, was covered by the court.

Anticipation of the Flaherty claims in various respects was found by the court among the earlier records, and the opinion further states that the work of Doerflinger seemed to be a complete anticipation. From another angle, the court took the view that a claim of lesser viscosity of the nitrocellulose it contained was not a sound basis for a patent on a lacquer. Considering still another aspect of the suit, the court held that the development of processes for lowering the viscosity of nitrocellulose solutions, and not the patent in suit, was responsible for the large increase in the use of low-viscosity nitrocellulose in lacquers.

Number of Suits Started

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. began some months ago a number of suits to prevent the use of low-viscosity nitrocellulose in the manufacture of lacquer, except under license from itself. These suits followed the declaration of sole rights to such a process and a warning to the lacquer industry. In a number of instances, lacquer manufacturers accepted the duPont claims and entered into agreements of license and use with the company. Others, including the Glidden Company, defendant in this suit, chose to combat the duPont claims.

Many of the latter class sought to co-ordinate their efforts in opposition to the claims and, largely through the instrumentality of Singmaster & Breyer, chemical and technical consultants, this city, a protective group was organized. This group pooled the interests of its members and raised a fund for the purpose of opposing the duPont suits against lacquer manufacturers who questioned the validity of the Flaherty and Hitt patents on which the suits were based. Subsequently, the Hitt patent was withdrawn from the bills of complaint.

The Glidden case is the first of several similar actions to reach a decision. The duPont company had not yet reached a decision at the end of the week with respect to appeal of the Glidden case decision.

Judge Campbell's Opinion

The opinion given in the duPont-Glidden lacquer case by Judge Marcus B. Campbell of the Federal district court was, in full, as follows:—

This is a suit for relief by injunction and damages for the alleged infringement of reissue patent No. 16,803, the Edmund M. Flaherty assignor to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., for low-viscosity lacquer and film produced therefrom, reissued November 29, 1927, upon an application for reissue filed September 19, 1927. The corresponding original patent was granted May 24, 1927, upon an application filed May 23, 1921.

The plaintiff's title to the patent, the incorporation and places of residence of the parties as alleged, and the jurisdiction of the court are admitted and notice of infringement proved.

The sale by the defendant of nitrocellulose enamel containing nitrocellulose which viscosity characteristic is below the limit defined in the claims of the patent is admitted, but there is no reference in the stipulation as to the source of the nitrocellulose base used in the defendant's lacquers, or to the method by which the viscosity of its nitrocellulose is reduced.

The defendant purchases its nitrocellulose from the Hercules Powder Company.

The viscosity characteristic of the nitrocellulose so purchased is reduced by boiling in water under pressure without chemical reducing agents. This is an old method wholly different from the chemical viscosity-reducing treatment disclosed in the Flaherty patent.

The patent in suit is for a product and not for a method or process, and as I understand the plaintiff's position, it does not contend that defendant follows or imitates in any way the method of reducing the viscosity of nitrocellulose disclosed in the patent, but insists that the method by which the viscosity of the nitrocellulose is reduced does not make any difference.

The charge of infringement is based solely upon the fact that the defendant uses a viscosity nitrocellulose base lower than the upper limit defined in the claims of the patent in suit.

This suit is based upon claims 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12 and 17 of the patent in suit.

Claims 2, 3, 6 and 9 are directed to the lacquer.

Claims 8, 12 and 17 to the coating resulting from the use of the lacquer.

All of the claims in suit specify the presence of the resinous ingredient, and all of them except claims 8, 9 and 17 also specifically refer to the presence of a softener.

Claims 3 and 17 are specific to pigmented lacquers as distinguished from clear lacquers.

All of the claims in suit specify that the viscosity characteristic of the nitrocellulose is "below" "or less than" a defined standard.

In claims 2, 3, 9 and 12 the standard is defined with reference to the viscosity of a solution consisting of 16 ounces of the nitrocellulose in a gallon of pure ethyl acetate.

In claims 6, 8 and 17 this standard is defined with reference to the viscosity of a 25 percent solution of the nitrocellulose in the particular mixed solvents specified in example 1 of the patent.

All the claims in suit refer to the viscosity characteristic of the nitrocellulose.

(Continued on page 31)

Drug Trade Conference To Meet December 14

Program of Annual Discussions Includes Laws, Taxes and Counterfeiting

By agreement of the executive committee of the National Drug Trade Conference, the following topics have been included in the program for discussion at the annual meeting which will be held in Washington, December 14:—

Enforcement of the food and drug act as applied to drugs.

H.R. 11—the Capper-Kelly "Fair Trade" bill.

Pharmacy corps in the medical department of the United States Army.

The Copeland and Celler bills.

Pharmacy and the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago in 1933.

Recent efforts to stop the misuse of the word, "drug," where a narcotic drug is meant.

Additional taxation.

Counterfeiting drug products.

Certificates for pharmaceutical products sold in foreign countries.

A special conference committee was appointed by the executive committee at a meeting in Baltimore, November 2, to draft the program for the annual meeting. This work has been completed, and the program has been sent by the president of the conference, Carson P. Frailey, of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, to the various national associations which make up the conference.

Reports will be presented for the following committees by the chairmen, as indicated:—

General status of pharmacy and the drug trade, by R. L. Swain.

Tabulation of potent and toxic drugs, by J. H. Beal.

Uniform State antinarcotic act, by A. C. Taylor.

Endowment, by Philip I. Heuisler.

The draft of a uniform state narcotic drug act, recently adopted by the Commissioners on Uniform Laws and approved by the American Bar Association, was considered by sections at the meeting of the executive committee of the conference and turned over to a special committee, which the president was authorized to appoint. A report with instructions to submit a report with recommendations as to the action the conference should take with respect to the measure is included in the subjects to be dealt with. This committee consists of A. C. Taylor, National Association Boards of Pharmacy; E. C. Brokmeyer, Federal Wholesale Druggists Association; Dr. E. F. Kelly, American Pharmaceutical Association; W. Bruce Philip, National Association of Retail Druggists; and R. L. Swain, in charge of pharmacy law enforcement in Maryland.

Other reports will be that of S. L. Hilton as councilor in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and that of P. I. Heuisler as delegate to the conference on the simplification of glass containers

SOLVAY PRODUCTS*

To meet the need of American industry for a reliable domestic source of supply for certain raw materials, Solvay produces, in addition to its complete line of quality alkalies, the following products:

Sodium Nitrite
Liquid Chlorine
Ammonium Chloride
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Caustic Potash Liquor 45%
Liquid Calcium Chloride
Calcium Chloride Solid 73%-75%
Calcium Chloride Flake 77%-80%

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
61 Broadway New York
Boston Syracuse Chicago Indianapolis
Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit
Philadelphia Kansas City St. Louis

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Perchlorate of Potash
Joseph Turner & Co.
19 Cedar Street, New York City

UREA
•
ADVANCE SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
245 Fifth Avenue Dept. N New York, N. Y.

Carbon TETRACHLORIDE

Acid, Sulphuric
Borax
Boric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Silicon Tetrachloride
Titanium Tetrachloride
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphur
and other quality products

Sure, certain, dependable... the chemicals you use in your processes must meet these requirements to maintain the standards in the products you manufacture. Stauffer CARBON TETRACHLORIDE will fulfill your demands for a solvent... an extracting agent... of uniformity and commercial purity. Let Stauffer prove the value of its CARBON TETRACHLORIDE to you. Ask for quotations in any desired quantity.

STAUFFER QUALITY CHEMICALS

Stauffer CHEMICAL COMPANY
624 California St. San Francisco, Calif.
2601 Graybar Bldg. New York, N. Y.
Freeport, Texas
Rives-Strong Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif.
Carbide and Carbon Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Heavy Chemicals

Tri-Basic Soda Phosphate Continues Unsettled--Black Copper Oxide Lower--Chromic Acid and Nickel Salt in Fair Demand--Glauber's Salt Remains Firm

Business in the industrial chemicals developed a slower pace during the week just completed. Further contraction in general demand could be ascribed to the petering out of the replacement of depleted month-end stocks by certain industries under seasonal influences, coupled with a more restricted purchasing policy on the part of consumers taking inventory at the close of the calendar year. Price feature of the week was the establishment of a lower quotation for black copper oxide.

Chemicals moving directly or indirectly into consumption by way of the automobile industry experienced a fair demand early in the week, due to the replacement of low inventories. The automobile industry remained as the bright spot in the industrial activities last week, with December operations expected to result in the production of close to 125,000 units, being the largest monthly output on record for the current year since July. November automobile production showed a gain of 18 percent over October, which month was the lowest on record for many a year. As a result of this seasonal activity in the automobile trade, sellers reported a slightly better call for chromic, acid. nickel salts and kindred commodities. On the other hand steel mill operations declined one percent to 16 percent of capacity, with the general belief that operations schedules would be further reduced during the next fortnight.

Textile industry revealed a mixed trend of operations, with the cotton cloth division slowing down, while a fair rate of operations were maintained in the silk and rayon sections. As a result an irregular demand was noted for textile chemicals. Materils moving into the tanning trade likewise indicated that a cautious buying policy remained in vogue. However, a firm tone was shown in acetic acid, Glauber's salt, aqua ammonia and chlorine. Tri-basic soda phosphate was unsettled. Formic acid prices were also well maintained. Certain divisions of the glass trade were stepping up operations, and the paper manufacturers were operating at a favorable rate. Expansion in operations in the furniture trade brought about a slight betterment in the movement of certain commodities.

Sellers announced the renewal of contract prices for potash caustic, with a considerable volume of orders written for 1933 delivery last week. Producers were endeavoring to bring to a close the writing of 1933 contracts on soda ash, caustic soda and bleaching powder. Lowering of the price for black copper oxide was due to the lower average value for the basic metal over a length period. Blue vitriol revealed an easier tone, with demand slow. Easiness in the undertone could be traced to the touching of a new all-time low record price for copper. Downward swing in the price of copper came as a result of the deadlock in the conference of the world copper producers being held here, which deadlock was due to a foreign producer asking for an 80 percent increase in quota production for 1933.

Alums.—Conditions here varied little from the recent past weeks, with the buyers adhering to a cautious attitude in ordering out material, but prices for the sulphate merchandise maintained a firm tone. Soda alum was slow, with no change in quotations. Business in the iron free article held up well, with prices firm.

Ammonia Anhydrous. — Producers were busily engaged in renewing contracts for cylinder shipments of this item, with the actual demand moving at a pace typifying the off-season, but prices were firmly held.

Ammonia Aqua.—Sellers here continued to center their activities on the closing of the drum shipments for 1933 delivery, with a considerable volume of business already written. Actual buying last week reflected the slower trend of operations in the textile industry.

Ammonia Carbonate.—This market was quiet again last week, with sellers naming the quotations of 8c. to 12½c. per pound, according to quantity and destination.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Character of the buying here revealed a hand-to-mouth plan was in vogue, but prices displayed a steady undertone at the levels in force previously

Antimony. — Local market passed through another dull week, with an occasional order coming into the market for urgent coverage, but prices held fairly steady under the influence of the prevalence of a steady tone at the primary market.

Barium Salts.—The market for the chloride material experienced a fairly good request again last week, with the call coming from divers directions and prices were unchanged. Business in the peroxide material was confined within narrow limits. The glass trade reported some betterment in operations, bringing about a slight betterment in the call for the hydrate. All prices were unaltered.

Bleaching Powder.—The market from a demand standpoint failed to show any improvement, with buyers exerting additional effort to hold down inventories, but prices ruled unchanged. Producers continued to work on the writing of 1933 contracts.

Blue Vitriol.—Demand here assumed a slower pace during the week just closed, with the undertone in the market showing a slightly easier tone as a result of copper reaching a new all time low price. Low price for the basic commodity was a reflection of the deadlock that has occurred in the conference of the leading copper producers as a result of a well-known foreign producer asking for an 80 percent increase in quota for 1933.

Calcium Acetate.—A firm price position was noted here, although demand was inclined to lag. Firmness was caused by the continuance of low schedules at the source of production.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Cleaning fluid companies were withdrawing sizable quantities and other usual sources were taking a good volume, with the result the market held firm.

Chlorine.—Firmness of this market continued undisturbed during the week just closed. There was a slight falling off in the demand as a result of the contraction in the production schedules of the textile industry. Prices were unchanged.

Copper.—The copper market touched a new all time low price of 5c. per pound. Although 5¼c. per pound was still being asked for shipments in the first quarter of next year, the feeling was that moderate tonnages can be obtained below that level. The further drop in the price of the red metal occurred at the same time that members of the so-called British Empire committee of producers were conferring with the representatives of the Roan Antelope Copper Company, with the object of getting Roan Antelope to modify its demands for an 80 percent increase in production quota. If Roan Antelope should refuse to recede, it was generally believed that some attempt will be made to work out some compromise on production. However, it is said that such a procedure will open the entire question of production and mean a rather long drawn out conference, with other important producers asking for an increase in their allowable outputs for next year. Roan Antelope is asking for a quota of 83,000,000 pounds as compared with an allowable output of 47,000,000 pounds in 1932. It was reported that the majority of the other producers were in accord with renewing the present production plan.

Copperas.—Little change was shown here, with the market maintaining a firm price position as a result of the

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Copper oxide, black, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.2	152.2	151.1	151.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.2	99.2	99.3	101.0

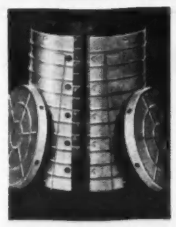
Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

ESTABLISHED 1815
ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.
William H. Hayward, Pres. Edward M. Johnson, Vice-Pres. and Treas. Joseph A. Bryan, Vice-Pres.
PROVIDENCE NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE
HEAVY CHEMICALS
Sole Agents for BELLE ALKALI CO., BELLE, W. VA.
Manufacturers of
LIQUID CHLORINE BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA, Solid and Flaked

NIACET PRODUCTS
Glacial Acetic Acid
U.S.P. Reagent Acetic Acid
Acetaldehyde
Acetaldol
Crotonaldehyde
Paraldehyde
Fastan
These *Extra* Precautions Insure *Extra* Quality!
Why do we ship Niacet Acetic Acid in aluminum containers when we *could* use wooden barrels and save ourselves a lot of money? Because... we want our product to reach you exactly as it leaves our plant... water white, free from impurities, with a minimum strength of 99.5%.
It is these *extra* precautions, in production as well as in distribution, which keep Niacet products at the peak of quality, and always of uniform strength. Write us for samples and specifications of any Niacet product.
NIACET
CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Sales Office and Plant - - Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1865
FERGUSSON BROTHERS
Philadelphia, Pa.
BLUE VITRIOL


Reduce Your Packing and Shipping Costs with
BELL'S
Collapsible Steel Containers for Dry Chemicals and Other Products

Bell's Collapsible Steel Containers offer better shipping protection for your product at a reduced shipping cost. Made entirely of steel with double edge, crimped top and sides, they have great extra strength, yet anyone can assemble them. Simply insert the steel rods through the "locking buttons" along the sides. Tops and bottoms are then slipped on and fastened by clips through holes in buttons. Bell's Containers can be supplied in many attractive colors. A special moisture and waterproof liner offers complete protection for all kinds of dry chemicals and other perishable products.
Bell's Collapsible Steel Containers offer the following economies:—
1. As they are returnable, they reduce the average package cost.
2. They save storage space—Twelve Bell Containers knocked down occupy the same space as one ordinary container.
3. Their light weight brings an immediate saving in freight charges.
4. Each Bell Container is uniform in weight, thus saving weighing for tare.
Write for Full Particulars and Prices
SHIPPING CONTAINER CORPORATION · Cape Charles, Virginia

BLUE VITRIOL
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE 30 CHURCH ST.

dull condition noted in the steel industry. Steel mill operations last week declined one percent to 16 percent of capacity, with indications that further recessions would take place this month.

Copper Oxide.—Sellers here reduced the quotations on the black material 1c. per pound to 13½c. to 16c. per pound, according to quantity. The market for the red article was slow, but prices held unchanged.

Fluorspar.—Continuance of a low level of operations in the major consuming industries, particularly the steel trade, caused this market to move through another dull trading week, with quotations nominal.

Glauber's Salt.—Slackening in the leather industry as well as the textile trade brought about a slower demand here, but sellers described the undertone as decidedly firm and no change was uncovered in the quotations.

Lead Acetate.—Paper trade was reported operating at a fair level, with a fair demand also placed for this commodity from other directions, but the buying clearly indicated consumers were not interested in material other than for immediate needs and prices were unchanged.

Nickel Salt.—Further expansion in the production schedules of the automobile industry tended to give this market a good appearance last week, due to a better demand being placed for the finished articles of the plating trade. Quotations for both the double and single salts were firm.

Niter Cake.—This market was decidedly quiet during the period under survey, but sellers reported prices were holding steady at the levels noted in recent weeks.

Potash Caustic.—Sellers here were soliciting 1933 contracts at the same prices that prevail in the current contracts. Renewing of contracts absorbed the larger portion of the interest of the trade last week, with actual shipments last week substantiating the belief that hand-to-mouth buying was in order.

Potash Permanganate. — Although demand was irregular, the numerous avenues of consumption of this commodity resulted in a representative turnover for the week and prices were well sustained.

Potash Xanthate.—This market was routine again last week, with the call highly irregular and sellers were naming 12c. per pound for tankcar shipments and 14c. per pound car lot drum quantities.

Saltcake.—A fair movement of material was in progress here during the week, with the market for the domestic material holding at about the same levels as noted previously. Continuance of a good demand from the glass trade also aided in giving the market a fairly good appearance last week.

Soda Acetate.—Slowing down in the production schedules of the cotton mills gave this market a rather shoddy appearance last week, with prices, however, holding at the previously established levels.

Soda Ash.—This market was rather quiet last week from a demand standpoint, with consumers on all sides giving consideration to year-end inventories, but the market maintained a firm tone and prices were unchanged. Producers continued their drive for 1933 contracts, with a considerable volume having been reported written.

Soda Caustic.—Although buying here reflected the seasonal slackening in some consuming industries, producers reported that the volume of stocks moved reached an encouraging total, considering general business conditions, and prices were unchanged. Major portion of interest continued to be centered on the closing of contracts.

Soda Fluoride.—Foodstuffs trade and other usual quarters of consumption were placing a fair demand here, and sellers were adhering to the schedule of prices in force previously.

Soda Metasilicate.—Shipments moving to the laundry trade moved at a favorable pace throughout the week, with no change disclosed in the prices for the granular or crystal materials.

Soda Phosphate.—Some unsettlement was still apparent in the market for the tri-basic material, with quotations strictly nominal. The market for the di-basic article hovered around the $1.80 per 100-pound level for bag shipments in car-lot quantities.

Soda Prussiate.—Dry color manufacturers were taking a fair volume of this material and prices were steady. Sellers were nearing the completion of the writing of 1933 contracts, the price level of which is identical to the schedule that has been in effect for the 1932 contracts.

Soda Silicate.—Demand here measured up well throughout the week and sellers described the market as firm, with no change in the quotations.

Soda Silicofluoride.—This market was decidedly slow during the past week, but prices appeared steady at the level noted in the preceding period.

Soda Sulphide.—Textile industry was tapering off shipments to conform with actual production schedules, due to the slowing down noted in the retail demand for the finished articles of that trade. However, sellers of the 30 percent as well as the 60 percent commodities were quoting prices at unchanged levels.

Tin Salts.—A steadier undertone was shown in the market for the tin derivatives during the week just closed. The improved tone was directly attributed to the improved position of the basic metal market. Tin tetrachloride anhydrous was quoted at 14.31½c. per pound Wednesday, showing a slight advance from 14.22½c. per pound on Tuesday. Tin crystals were listed at 24c. per pound, the price on which commodity terminates Monday. Tin oxide held unchanged.

Zinc Salts.—Sulphate article continued to display a steady undertone, with no change uncovered in the price schedule on the sulphide commodity. Ammonia chloride as well as cyanide materials were held at the levels in force previously.

Zirconium Oxide.—Buying here was restricted last week to occasional small-lot quantities, but no change was uncovered in the quotations.

Acids

General buying here appeared to maintain about the same pace as noted in the previous week, with buyers being influenced in the ordering out of supplies by the closeness of the annual inventory taking period. Chromic acid noted a fairly god call, due to the further expansion shown in the automobile industry. Sulphuric acid experienced an irregular demand, with some channels of consumption experiencing a seasonal demand for their finished articles, while other regular consumers of sulphuric acid were curtailing production schedules. Citric acid moved through a typical off-season trading period. Tartaric acid was keenly competitive. Battery acid was dull. Oxalic acid held firm and a substantial volume of phosphoric acid was reported moved for the week. Demand for acetic acid held up satisfactorily and prices for formic acid were well maintained.

Acetic.—Movement of this material to the rayon trade and other regular channels of consumption held up well throughout the week, with the firm undertone also aided by the low production acetate of lime.

Battery.—Buying here was confined to routine commitments, but the market held firm at $1.60 to $3 per 100 pounds.

Boric. — Pharmaceutical manufacturers and other usual buyers supplied a fairly good call here throughout the period under review, and leading sellers were naming previous quotations.

Chromic. — A slight pickup was shown on the demand side of this market, due to the seasonal betterment in certain consuming industries and prices held unchanged.

Citric.—Position of this market revealed little change as compared with the preceding week, with the call moving at a typical off-season pace and prices remained unchanged.

Formic.—A moderately active demand was shown here during the past week, with the leather trade and other usual buyers restricting purchases to nearby wants, but prices were repeated.

Hydrocyanic.—Quiet was the prominent feature in this market, and sellers termed the undertone firm and prices were unchanged at 80c. to $1.30 per pound.

Lactic.—Sellers continued to name previous prices here, although demand was slower, due to the slackening in production schedules of some consuming trades.

Muriatic.—Textile consumers were measuring shipments by actual production wants, and as a result the market passed through some rather quiet trading periods during the week, but no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Oxalic.—Usual buyers were placing a representative call here throughout the week, and the market was featured by the presence of a firm tone, with prices holding at unchanged levels.

Phosphoric.—Shipments of the technical material maintained a favorable pace last week. Prices were firmly held.

Sulphuric. — Automobile industry continued to remain as the outstanding buyers here, with severe contraction noted in several of the lighter trades as well as the steel industry. Sellers reported the market firm and prices were identical to those in force previously.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—While the business in sulphuric acid has continued quiet during the last week, there is a feeling of expectancy in the ranks of the producers that the requirements of users of acid will undergo an increase before long. It is anticipated that the needs of the steel producers will pick up, while some members of the trade are sanguine enough to think that some expansion in the demand from fertilizer manufacturers will take place, since the buying during the year has been held down to low proportions and the process of soil impoverishment on the part of the agriculturists cannot be continued indefinitely. Activity in textiles proceeds at an encouraging rate and the wants in the way of acid are on a corresponding scale. Acid is going forward under contract at much the same volume as has obtained, with spot stocks handled in small quantities only. The nominal figures on contact process acid are $9.50 per ton for 60 degree supplies, $14.50 per ton for 66 degree stocks, but it is thought that these prices can be shaded in actual transactions. As for chamber process acid, the production is of the 50 degree sort, with the market around $7 per ton. The quotation on 20 percent oleum is $17.50 for pyrites and $19 per ton for 20 percent brimstone.

Tartaric.—Demand here continued highly irregular and each order was subjected to keen competition, both domestic and importers were quoting about the same as noted previously.

Insecticides

The market for the various fungicides and insecticides was a rather dull affair throughout the week just closed. Demand was confined to the purchasing of occasional small-lot quantities, but in spite of the typical off-season dullness, the market displayed a steady to firm tone with no change in quotations uncovered. In connection with calcium arsenate it was estimated by the Department of Agriculture estimated this year's cotton crop at 12,727,000 bales as against an estimate November 1, of 11,947,000 bales and an actual production of 17,096,000 bales last year. Jobbing lots again made up the call for nicotine sulphate, while a dormant demand was noted in soda arsenate.

Calcium Arsenate.—There was little to report in this section of the market, with prices holding firm. Cotton crop estimate as of December 1, placed the yield at 12,727,000 bales as compared with 11,947,000 bales, estimated on November 1 and an actual production of 17,096,000 bales last year.

Lead Arsenate.—This situation had little to offer in the way of betterment from a demand standpoint, with small lot quantities constituting the call and prices were unchanged.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Business here measured up to approximately the moderate turnover experienced in the previous week, with a steady undertone displayed in the market and no change occurred in the prices.

Soda Arsenate.—Demand here was in the doldrums last week, but the slow buying had no reflection in the market pricewise, with sellers adhering to scheduled prices.

Personal Paragraphs

C. D. Guggenheim, New York, has been making an inspection of the American Smelting & Refining Company's properties in Utah, Montana, and Oregon.

Alan Bateman, professor of economic geology at Yale University, has been making a thorough inspection of the mining properties of the American Metal Company in Mexico.

Dr. Charles F. Mason, who was formerly associated with The Doctor's Laboratory, this city, as director, has joined the staff of the Stillwell Laboratories, 29 West Fifteenth street, this city, as an associate consultant and director of research.

Daniel Kelley B. Kelley has been appointed manager for the middle Atlantic division of the Rumford Company, with headquarters in Baltimore, succeeding the late Charles N. Crowder, who died November 12. Mr. Kelley has been associated with the Rumford Company since boyhood.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

VICTOR
OXALIC ACID
99.5% to 99.8% Pure—a product of careful chemical control in the process of manufacturing. Free from corrosive sulphuric acid. Comes in brilliant white, large or small crystals of uniform size that are readily and completely soluble.
Write for samples and quotations from nearest stocks.
Victor Chemical Works
141 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.
New York—Nashville
Kansas City
WORLD'S LARGEST
MAKERS OF PHOSPHATES

PHOSPHATES
Disodium
Trisodium
BOWKER
CHEMICAL
COMPANY
419 Fourth Ave., New York

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% Pure
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY,
(INCORPORATED)
Office:
75 East 45th Street, New York City
Deposits and Plants:
Gulf, Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

CROSSETT
METHANOL ACETIC ACID
Products of a self-contained organization adequately equipped in resources and facilities to meet any requirement
SALES AGENTS
WILLIAM S. GRAY & COMPANY, 342 Madison Ave., New York City
CROSSETT CHEMICAL COMPANY
CROSSETT, ARKANSAS
ALSO
821 RAILWAY EXCH. BLDG.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Chemical Engineers Celebrate Anniversary

(Continued from page 17)

partment of Commerce building. The Commissioner of Patents, Thomas E. Robertson, welcomed the meeting and conducted the visitors through the new United States Patent Office.

The functions and operation of a corporation patent department were described in a paper by Thomas Griswold, jr., patent attorney for the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Prior to 1927, he said, the Dow company's patent business was handled by a firm of patent attorneys with much success, but the development of research work and the large number of processes and products made it necessary for inventor and attorney to work together more closely. The house patent department was then created, which took charge of all patent matters for the firm, put the patent files in order, and advised all employees and research men regarding patents. A patent attorney and an engineer assistant conducted the department, and it had the result of stimulating inventive work and making inventions more useful and more profitable, he said.

The report of the association's patent committee, presented by R. S. McBride, chairman, summarized the technical anl economic significance of pending patent legislation. The American Institute of Chemical Engineers, he said, has taken an official stand in favor of the establishment of a classification division in the United States Patent Office which is believed will be of tremendous importance to the chemical and other engineering professions. He said that the association works closely with the American Engineering Council in patent matters, and added that the most important problem at present is the broad question of the ownership of intellectual property.

"Patent Problems of Endowed Quasi-Public Institutions" was the title of a paper read by E. R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh. He discussed particularly the experience of the Mellon Institute, which has developed a definite form of agreement between firms creating research fellowships and the men doing the research work. He explained that all research men agree that discoveries and inventions are the property of the donor of the research funds, and patents are taken out in the names of the inventors but are assigned to the donors, but in some cases the assignment is to the Mellon Institute as trustee. Experience has shown, he added, that, with such an understanding in force, research men have done valuable inventive work and have always found that the firms receiving the benefits rewarded them properly.

Patent problems of educational institutions were discussed by Dr. James R. Withrow, of Ohio State University. After discussing the various attitudes of different universities toward ownership of discoveries and textbooks by their research staffs, the speaker concluded that the most satisfactory practice is for the university to make no claims whatever to the profits of the intellectual efforts of employees, but to get its reward through increased reputation and prestige of the institution. He pointed out that a university cannot handle a patent in a business-like way and that where patents have been given them most universities have found it necessary to create separate corporations to administer the patents.

Government Patents

The patent status of Federal employees was reviewed by L. W. Wallace, of the American Engineering Council. He referred to a number of important court decisions which in general permit the individual government employee to use his invention subject to free use by the government. Where definite assignment of an individual to a particular research has been made, he said, the patent right in any invention resulting belongs to the government and may be dedicated to the public or kept for exclusive government use. Mr. Wallace described the operations of the Interdepartmental Patent Board and the patent policies of the more important government bureaus, and concluded that the general practice is that the government has a nonexclusive license in every patent taken out by a person while in the employ of the government.

The history and experience of the Research Corporation in the public administration of patent rights was briefly reviewed by Dr. F. C. Cottrell, its president. Referring to this experience as a frank experiment into an untrodden field, Dr. Cottrell showed that many new problems are involved which cannot be anticipated in every instance. For example, the Research Corporation was forced into the actual manufacture of equipment for electrostatic precipitation despite the fact that its original plan was to serve solely as a licensing agent. Although the corporation is continuously searching for new processes and products that might be administered on a comparable basis, to date its principal experience has been confined to the original Cottrell patent.

The legal aspects of the ownership of intellectual property were summerized in an address by Karl Fenning, Washington patent attorney and former Assistant Commissioner of Patents. He described the development of patent law through many court decisions, and stated the conclusion that unless there is a contract to the contrary, courts will follow the rule of the statute that an invention is the property of the person making it, but if an employment contract states that the employer has some or all rights to inventions of the employee the courts will hold such a contract valid and enforceable. However, such a contract will be strictly construed against the employer on the theory that such a contract cannot mortgage the future operations of a man's brain beyond the scope of his employment and the public interest in the development and use of new ideas. If the invention has no bearing on the employees work and is made outside employment hours, the invention belongs to the employer, he said. If the invention is incidental to his duties and the inventor is not engaged in research work, the invention belongs to the employee but the employer is entitled to shop rights. If the inventor is engaged in research in the field of his invention the invention belongs to the employer if the inventor was specifically assigned to that problem, but if he was not specifically assigned the courts are still in doubt as to the ownership of the ensuing patent. He said that this question is now before the supreme court in the case of United States versus Dubilier Condenser Corporation. Mr. Fenning concluded that the best solution is to have a definite agreement in writing at the time of employment.

Farm Products and Chemistry

A symposium on some economic problems of chemical process industries occupied the Thursday morning session. Among the subjects discussed were the possibilities of utilizing greater amounts of rising agricultural surpluses, not as food, but as raw materials for chemical conversion into useful articles of commerce. The need for rectifying the chaotic conditions in the transportation industry by eliminating duplication and applying more practice and less theory to the solution was also discussed. The seting up of systematic mehods of cost accounting and cost analysis was suggested for the purpose of indicating automatically the underlying causes of economic variations and of increasing the probobility of prompt and beneficial executive action.

Frank L. Hess, of the United States Bureau of Mines, discussed certain minerals of special interest to the process industries. He discussed briefly the historical development and present world production facilities of platinum, manganese, which he said could be produced at one-fourth its present cost if American methods were introduced into the British India mines, and could be supplied indefinitely without reliance on Russian sources; chromium as an alloy for corrosion resistance; vanadium as a catalysit; quartz for crucibles and containers, and tantalum for metal resistant to wear and corrosion.

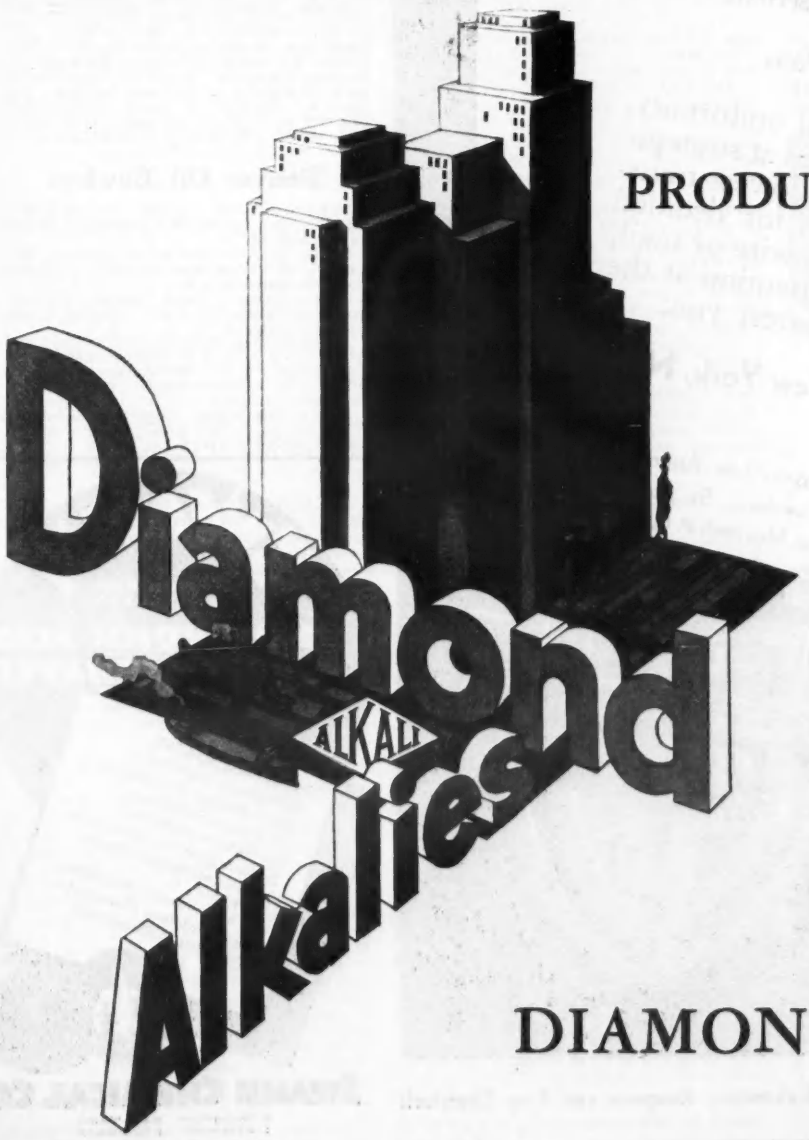
Dust Explosions

In eight experimental dust explosions Thursday afternoon, grain elevator dust, starch dust, soap powder, and sulphur dusts were exploded, under the direction of Dr. David J. Price, principal engineer in charge of the Chemical Engineering Division of the Bureau of Standards, who discussed the work of the department on the prevention of dust explosions and explained the methods which have been effective in decreasing the losses of property and life from this source.

At the silver anniversary birthday party, Thursday evening, with Dr. Dorr as toastmaster, the serious and humorous events of the life of the institute were reviewed and enjoyable entertainment was provided. Congratulatory messages were read from scientific bodies all over the world. Dr. Scott Turner, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metalurgical Engineers, conveyed greetings from the older engineering associations. The

Superphosphate Cost Probe Ordered

The investigation of the costs of producing superphosphates in this and other countries has been ordered by the United States Senate. A resolution to the United States Tariff Commission was adopted December 8. The investigation was ordered under the "flexible" provisions (section 336) of the tariff act. As superphosphates are on the free list, the commission has no power to recommend that the President change the duty; it can only report to the senate.



Uniformly Dependable

PRODUCTS FOR EVERY INDUSTRY

58% SODA ASH
76% CAUSTIC SODA
LIQUID CHLORINE
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SPECIAL ALKALIES
DIAMOND CRYSTALS

From raw materials to finished product DIAMOND Alkalies are made in accordance with the strictest quality code. No effort is spared to make each alkali worthy of the high reputation and preference which many industries hold for DIAMOND Brand, —why you can specify it with the utmost confidence.

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, PA., AND EVERYWHERE

activities of former presidents of the institute were humorously recollected by Dr. Alfred H. White, of the University of Michigan, himself one of the former presidents. Dr. H. C. Parmalee, editorial director for the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York, recalled some of the highspots, both serious and otherwise, in the institute's twenty-five years of existence. A birthday cake containing twenty-five candles was cut by Dr. John C. Olsen, of Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. Following the dinner the daughters of a number of prominent Washington scientists presented a style show portraying the women's styles since the institute was founded in 1908, accompanied by music of the same periods.

Fuel Oil Specifications Offered by Standards Body

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1932.

Through the United States Bureau of Standards in co-operation with the American Society for Testing Materials, recommendations for a revision of commercial standard CS12-29 having to do with oils for fuel purposes have been submitted to the industry for general acceptance. The recommendations apply particularly to the six grades for various types of fuel oil burning equipment which were developed by the American Fuel Oil Burner Association in co-operation with the American Petroleum Institute and the American Society for Testing Materials, with a view to bringing the use of petroleum into a broader horizon in the heating field.

The specifications which have been recommended for adoption cover six grades of fuel oil for various types of oil burning equipment, which have been promulgated as follows:—

Grades No. 1 to 4 inclusive shall be hydrocarbon oils free from water, acid, grit, and fibrous or other foreign matters likely to clog or injure the burner or valves. Grades 5 and 6 shall be hydrocarbon oils free from grit, acid, and fibrous or other foreign matters likely to clog the burner or valves. If required the oil shall be strained by being drawn through filters or wire gauze of 16 meshes to the inch. The clearance area through the strainers shall be at least twice the area of the suction pipe, and the strainers shall be in duplicate. In recognition of the necessity for low sulphur fuel oils used in the connection with the heat treatment of nonferrous metals, glass and ceramic furnaces, and other special uses, a sulphur requirement may be specified as follows:—

Oil No. 1, maximum sulphur content...	0.5 %
Oil No. 2, maximum sulphur content...	0.5 %
Oil No. 3, maximum sulphur content...	0.75%
Oil No. 4, maximum sulphur content...	1.25%
Oil No. 5, maximum sulphur content.	Unlimited
Oil No. 6, maximum sulphur content.	Unlimited

Other details as requirements for fuel oils under the proposed standards were as follows:—

Grade of oil.	Fahrenheit. Flash point. Min.	Max.
No. 1, a distillate oil for use in burners requiring a volatile fuel.	110° or legal.	165°
No. 2, a distillate oil for use in burners requiring a moderately volatile fuel.....	125° or legal.	190°
No. 3, a distillate oil for use in burners requiring a low viscosity fuel	150° or legal.	200°
No. 4, an oil for use in burners requiring low viscosity fuel.....	150°	....
No. 5, an oil for use in burners permitting a medium viscosity fuel (Bunker B, Fed. Spec., 2d).	150°	....
No. 6, an oil for use in burners permitting a high viscosity fuel (Bunker C, Fed. Spec., 2d).....	150°	....

Petroleum Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced freight rates of several railroads on petroleum and petroleum products as follows:—

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on gasoline, blended gasoline, kerosene, distillates, and fuel oil in tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, minimum weight as per rule 35, from Buffalo, Irvine, Limestone, Rochester and Wellsville to numerous stations in New York State, local and on the lines of other carriers; changes for the most part effect reductions; effective December 24 or 26.

Erie Railroad on gasoline, kerosene, distillates, and fuel oil, in tankcars, same weight classifications, carload, rates in cents per hundredweight from Newburgh to stations as follows:—Central Valley, 4.5 cents; Chester, 6 cents; Florida, 7.5 cents; Goshen, 6 cents; Greycourt, 5.5 cents; Middletown, 6.5 cents; Monsey, 8 cents; Montgomery and Monroe, 6 cents; Port Jervis, 9.5 cents; Ramapo, 6.5 cents; Southfields, 6 cents; Suffern, 7.5 cents; Tuxedo, 6.5 cents; also to Warsick, on Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, 6.5 cents; reductions, effective November 26 by special permission of the commission.

Erie Railroad on the same commodity from Buffalo to Eden Center, 5.5 cents per hundredweight; reduction from class rates, effective December 25.

New York Central Railroad (East) on the same commodity, from Syracuse to Adams, 10.5 cents per hundredweight; reduction on fuel oil, 1.5 cents per hundredweight, and on other articles, 2 cents per hundredweight; effective November 30 by special permission of the commission.

New York, Ontario and Western Railroad on the same commodity, same classifications as to weight, from Kingston to stations as follows:—Middletown, 9.5 cents per hundredweight; Port Jervis, 10.5 cents; East Branch, 15.5 cents; Hancock, 17.5 cents; Walton and Delhi, 17 cents; also from Utica to Walton, 17 cents; reductions, effective December 25.

Pennsylvania Railroad on the same commodity from Irvine Mills and Limestone to Wayland on Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railway, 15 cents per hundredweight, and to Hilton, on New York Central Railroad, 18 cents; reductions, effective December 24.

Pennsylvania Railroad on the same commodities, from Irvine Mills and Limestone to Fillmore, Roseburg, Ambluco, Bluestone, Portageville, Tuscarora, Sonyea and Mount Morris, 15 cents per hundredweight, and to Allegany and Salamanca, 5 cents per hundredweight; also from Olean to Clymer and Panama, 14 cents per hundredweight; reductions, effective from Irvine Mills and Limestone December 24 and from Olean December 22.

Erie Railroad on fuel oil, in tankcars, estimated weight 7.4 pounds per gallon, minimum weight as per rule 35, from Buffalo to Eden Center, 5.5 cents per hundredweight, and to Hamburg, 4.5 cents per hundredweight; reductions from class rates, effective December 25.

Pennsylvania Railroad on crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils, in tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, rates per hundredweight from Rochester to Nunda, 9.5 cents; to Mount Morris, 7.5 cents, and to Canawaugus, 5.5 cents; reductions, effective December 26.

Pennsylvania Railroad, on the same commodities, same classifications, from Rochester to stations on lines of other carriers. Dansville & Mount Morris Railroad, stations at Groveland, 8.5 cents per hundredweight, and Dansville, 9.5 cents; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad stations at Bath and Kamona, 12.5 cents; Avoca, 12 cents; Wallace, 11.5 cents; Wayland and Dansville, 9.5 cents; Groveland, 8.5 cents; East Bethany, 7.5 cents; Depew, 14 cents; Erie Railroad stations at Caledonia, 7.5 cents; Rock Glen, 9.5 cents; Caledonia, on Genesee & Wyoming Railroad, 7.5 cents; Lehigh Valley Railroad stations at Trumansburg and Odessa, 15 cents; Hector, 13.5 cents; Lodi, 12 cents; Geneva, 9.5 cents; West Gorham, 10.5 cents; Manchester, 7.5 cents; Victor, 5.5 cents; Caledonia, Stafford and Batavia, 7.5 cents; Depew, 14 cents; Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railway stations at Hornell, 15 cents; Prattsburgh Railway station at Prattsburgh, 14 cents; reductions, effective December 26.

Denver Oil Bowlers

Denver oil teams in the various bowling leagues, in recent contests, rolled as follows:—

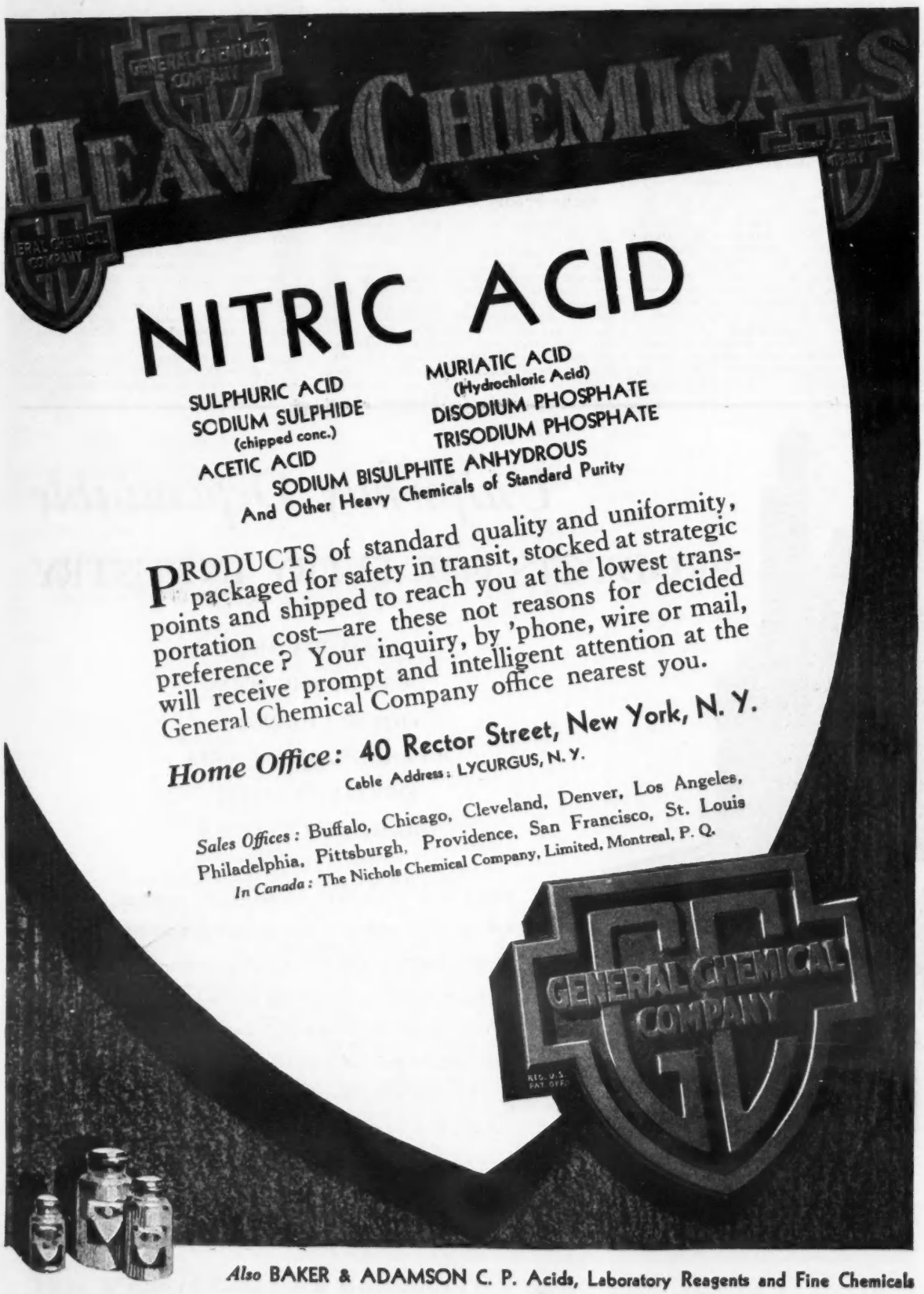
South Denver Merchants League, November 28:—Powerine Oil, 2,708, against Cottrell Clothiers, 2,632.

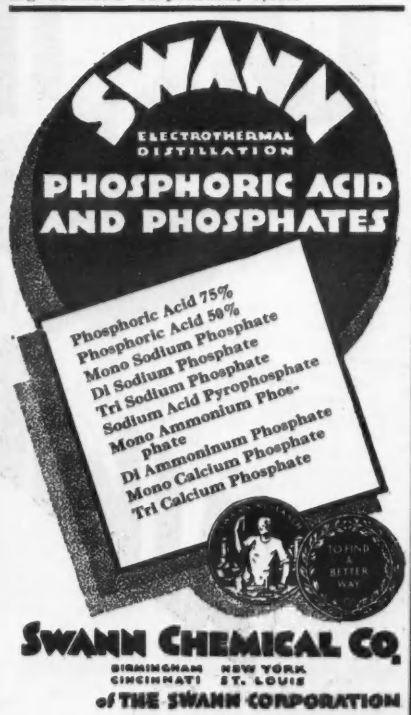
South Denver Mixed League, November 28:—Shane Oil, 1,890, against Gregg Nut Company 1,773.

Major League, November 30:—Shell Oil, 2,757, against M. & O. Cigars, 2,899.

National League, November 30:—Dixie Oil, 2,777, against Alaska Gold Mining Company, 2,433.

Rocky Mountain League, November 30:—Merchants Oil, 2,561, against Building Products Corporation, 2,412.


GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
HEAVY CHEMICALS
NITRIC ACID
SULPHURIC ACID
SODIUM SULPHIDE
(chipped conc.)
ACETIC ACID
MURIATIC ACID
(Hydrochloric Acid)
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE ANHYDROUS
And Other Heavy Chemicals of Standard Purity
PRODUCTS of standard quality and uniformity, packaged for safety in transit, stocked at strategic points and shipped to reach you at the lowest transportation cost—are these not reasons for decided preference? Your inquiry, by 'phone, wire or mail, will receive prompt and intelligent attention at the General Chemical Company office nearest you.
Home Office: 40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: LYCURGUS, N. Y.
Sales Offices: Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, San Francisco, St. Louis
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited, Montreal, P. Q.
GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Also BAKER & ADAMSON C. P. Acids, Laboratory Reagents and Fine Chemicals



Coaltar Chemicals

Seasonal Expansion in Toluene Demand--Imported Cresylic Acid Lower--Solvent Naphtha Continues Slow--Slackening in Call for Dyestuffs Intermediates

An increased demand for toluene was the outstanding development in the market for the coaltar products during the week just closed. Demand for the other crudes clearly indicated that consumers' inventories were down to a minimum, for withdrawals last week were for actual production needs. The market was featured from a price standpoint by a decline in the quotation for imported cresylic acid. Buying of the intermediates and colors continued to pursue an irregular course.

Further broadening in the buying of toluene as a result of the seasonal expansion in the production schedules of the automobile industry gave rise to a discussion of the possibilities of a severe shortage developing in that commodity after the turn of the new year. It was pointed out that the major coke-consuming industries, particularly the steel trade, would undergo further downward readjustment in the production schedules, thereby bringing about contraction in the operations at the by-product plants. However, such a shortage also hinges on the rate of output in the automobile trade in January. Early forecasts from Detroit on the January output seem to point to a rather high level, inasmuch as dealers' stocks are reported to be down to a low level. December production of new models was expected to total approximately 125,000 units, with the total output for the year amounting to about 1,500,000 units, representing one of the lowest productions for some few years.

Downward revision in the quotation for cresylic acid could be attributed to the lower exchange rate on pound sterling, which moved toward lower levels as a result of the discussion on the war debts, with a payment due December 15. Demand for benzene continued at an irregular pace, but the fact that consumers' stocks were down to a low proportion for year-end inventory purposes caused the trading to assume a fairly active appearance at times during the week. Sellers continued to close 1933 contracts, with reports indicating that approximately 80 percent of the contract writing having been completed.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers were placing a fair demand for phenol, with the call showing a slackening from other directions. Creosote oil continued dull. Demand for the dyestuff intermediates indicated that a mixed trend of operations was in force in the textile trade, with a number of sections having completed seasonal operations. Predominating colors for the spring were expected to be the blues and blacks. Orthocresol continued steady, with a firm tone noted in anilin oil and phthalic anhydride.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Cresylic acid, 97-99 p.c. imported, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol). — The market for the various grades of benzene continued firm during the week just ended. Activity in certain consuming industries brought about a representative demand, indicating at the same time that surplus stocks of consumers were down to a minimum. The fact that inventories of consumers were at such a decidedly low level could be attributed to the practice of hand-to-mouth buying throughout the greater portion of the year. Steel mill operations last week showed a decline of 16 percent of theoretical capacity, having been estimated at 17 percent in the preceding week. Judging from the backlogs of the major steel producers it was quite evident that the rate of operations would more than likely reveal further tapering off during the current month. Iron Age estimated the November pig iron production at 631,280 tons, as compared with 644,808 tons in October. The daily rate for November was 21,042 tons, as against 20,800 tons in the previous month, due to the extra working day. For the eleven months ended November 30, pig iron production in the United States totaled 8,080,363 tons, indicating a 1932 output of not more than 8,500,000 tons, or approximately 50 percent of the 1931 figure.

Creosote Oil. — Movement of shipments here indicated that consumers were adhering to the plan of purchasing for urgent necessities only, with the major railroad systems, telegraph and public utility companies endeavoring to hold down year-end inventories. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Cresol. — Usual buyers were supplying a fair call here, with the coaltar disinfectant makers as well as the chemical manufacturers covering for immediate necessities and prices held unchanged.

Cresylic Acid. — Sellers of the imported 97-99 percent material were quoting the market 2c. per pound lower at 42c. to 45c. per pound. Lower prices could be attributed to the downward swing noted in the value of pound sterling. The market for the 95-97 percent article continued unchanged.

Naphthalene. — Business here was limited to the filling in of comparatively small sized requirements, but the market held firm. This firmness was also shown in the imported material, reflecting the low level of operations at the basic producing point. Prices for the industrial, flake and ball items continued unchanged.

Phenol. — Pharmaceutical trade was placing a fair demand here again last week, with the call coming from the dyestuff intermediate makers characterized as highly irregular, due to the mixed trend of operations noted in the textile industry. However, the market maintained a firm tone and prices were in line with previous quotations.

Solvent Naphtha.—This market was rather dull at times during the week, but sellers were more concerned with the writing of 1933 contracts. Prices were about the same as noted previously.

Toluene (Toluol). — Continual expansion in the call for toluene from the automobile industry as a result of the seasonal upturn in the production schedules of that industry gave rise to the discussion of the possibility of a shortage. Such a shortage hinged on the trend production schedules would assume in the automobile industry during the initial month of the new year. Some early forecast from Detroit indicated that the January output would hold a representative pace, inasmuch as dealers' stocks were exceptionally low.

Xylene (Xylol). — Business here moved at a dull pace again last week, but prices were well sustained. Writing of 1933 contracts was nearing completion.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1932.

Coaltar bases are holding their own quite well in the market. The busy season for automobile manufacturers in preparing for new models seems to be reflected in a fairly good demand for certain items in this market. Buyers are placing fair-sized orders. Benzene is firm. Ruling prices are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 20c. per gallon; motor benzene, excluding tax, 15c. to 16c.; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—The market here moved through a rather quiet week, but the undertone in the dealings remained steady and prices were unchanged.

Benzoic.—Demand here continued light but sellers were adhering to prices noted previously.

Broenner's.—There was nothing new in this situation, with demand spotty and prices steady.

Neville-Winther's. — Buying here moved at a decidedly slow pace but sellers were asking the prices of 85c. to 87c. per pound, according to quantity.

Salicylic.—Textile industry and other usual buyers were restricting purchases to actual needs and prices were in line with quotations in order previously.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 8

KOPPERS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
10° AND INDUSTRIAL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
PROMPT SHIPMENTS IN TANK CARS
KOPPERS PRODUCTS COMPANY
1205 KOPPERS BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

CRESYLIC ACID 97-99% Pale
AMERICAN-BRITISH CHEMICAL SUPPLIES, Inc.
180 MADISON AVE. Telephones: Ashland 4-2265 and 4-2266 NEW YORK

BENZOL - TOLUOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
These standard solvents are supplied in tank wagons and drums from our supply depots, which are listed below. We make a specialty of tank car shipments, which we are in a position to make promptly.
Other Products We Sell
Tar Acid Oils (Free from Naphthalene at 0° C.) Pale Cresylic Acid
Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U.S.P Xylol—Motor Benzol—Toluol
Coal Tar Disinfectants Neutral Oil Saponified Cresol Technical
Stocks Carried at
Indianapolis, Ind. Cleveland, Ohio Detroit, Mich.
Minneapolis, Minn. Cincinnati, Ohio Akron, Ohio
also at
WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, Inc., 1909 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
COOPER GUARANTEED PRODUCT

REILLY
Coal Tar PRODUCTS
Carbon PRODUCTS
Chemicals
CRESYLIC ACID
ORTHO CRESOL
CRESOL, U. S. P.
PHENOL, 80 to 98% grades
XYLENOL
REILLY CARBON
FLOTATION REAGENTS
HIGH BOILING TAR ACIDS
Reilly Chemical Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana

Tobias.—Sellers were writing 1933 contracts, with the withdrawals last week few and far between, but no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—There was little to report here during the week just closed, with the usual buyers supplying the call and prices were well maintained.

Anthraquinone.—This situation remained about the same as has been noted in recent past weeks, with sellers describing the market as firm and buyers covering for immediate wants only.

Betanaphthol.—Buying here continued at a comparatively slow pace, but the market displayed a steady undertone and no change was disclosed in the quotations. Sellers continued to write 1933 contracts at the same levels as prevailed in the 1932 contracts.

Betanaphthylamine. — This market failed to be enlivened from its lethargic condition, with prices holding steady at 58c. to 66c. per pound, according to quantity.

Dinitrobenzene. — Throughout the week quiet was the outstanding factor in this direction, sellers were naming the quotations in order previously.

Methylanthraquinone. — Consumers here were practicing a conservative policy in the ordering out of material, and prices held unchanged.

Orthocresol.—Movement of this material was confined to small-sized quantities for actual production needs, and prices held steady at 13c. to 15c. per pound.

Orthotoluidin.—Orders coming into the market from regular channels of consumption indicated that consumers were endeavoring to hold down year-end inventories and prices were without change.

Phthalic Anhydride.—This market held firm throughout the week just ended, with a fairly good call still in evidence from the lacquer trade as a reflection of the upturn in the automobile industry.

R. Salt.—Little interest was shown here, with the result the market dragged throughout another week, but prices held unaltered.

Coaltar Colors

The market for the coaltar colors moved through a comparatively quiet trading week, with regular buyers covering for immediate wants, but the holding up of production schedules in some sections of the textile trade gave the market a favorable appearance at times during the week. Prices were held firm. National Retail Dry Goods Association reported that a very heavy concentration of black and blue shades is indicated for early purchasing of coats and suits for Spring. About 65 percent of orders for volume selling merchandise should be concentrated on these hues. Ranking next in importance is the beige family, comprising beige tan and brown, which should have about 20 percent of the demand. Grays on the order of Oxford and warmer tones are rated as due for about 10 percent of demand, and 5 percent will be spread over assorted colors. Raw silk imports during November, 1932, were 30.3 percent lower than during November, 1931.

A. C. S. Section to Dine

The Eastern New York Section of the American Chemical Society will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary December 16 at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., with a reunion of surviving charter members, among whom is Dr. Willis R. Whitney, director of the research laboratories of the General Electric Company. The event will also commemorate the achievements of the late Professor Charles F. Chandler of Columbia University, pioneer in industrial chemistry, who in 1857 began at Union a teaching career of fifty-four years. Addresses, following a dinner in the old chemistry lecture room in which the section was founded, will deal with the quarter-century development of chemical science, a period, it is pointed out, which witnessed the rise of the chemical industry in America, and the upbuilding of research and the training of scientists of world-wide fame at the General Electric Company. Professor Marston T. Bogert of Columbia University, who as president of the American Chemical Society addressed the section's first meeting, December 16, 1907, will be the principal speaker at the dinner.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

WE BUY OR RECLAIM On a service charge } Wash liquors; dirty thinner; waste organic solvents; obsolete and aged lacquers; rejected organic liquids of all kinds.

PIATT CHEMICAL COMPANY : 127 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

Distillation and Extraction Specialists

Dr. La Mer Is Chairman Of N.Y. Section A.C.S.

For the year 1933, the chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society will be Dr. Victor Kuhn La Mer, professor of chemistry at Columbia University and last year's vice-chairman of the section. In addition to Dr. La Mer the other officers of the section for 1933 include:—Vice-chairman, J. M. Weiss, president of Weiss and Downs, Inc., and secretary-treasurer, Dr. David P. Morgan, jr., of Scudder, Stevens & Clarke, this city. Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, who was chairman of the section last year, was named to the executive committee.

Other members of that committee include:—Professor D. D. Jackson, Columbia University; Professor Arthur E. Hill, New York University; and D. H. Killeffer, chemical engineer, this city.

Councillors were chosen as follows:—Dr. Morgan; Professor Ross A. Baker, College of the City of New York; Frank E. Barrows, patent attorney; Frank A. Breyer, chemical engineer, Singmaster and Breyer; Robert M. Burns, Bell Telephone Laboratories; Professor A. B. Newman, Cooper Union; Professor Louis P. Hammett, Columbia University; Professor A. W. Hixson, Columbia University; M. H. Ittner, director of research and chief chemist for the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; H. B. Lowe, advertising manager for the American Chemical Society; Professor Henry J. Masson, New York University; Professor Ralph H. Muller, New York University; R. P. Soule, Tricontinental Corporation; S. D. Swan, Dentists' Supplies Company; Lois Woodford, associate to Dr. Charles H. Herty, industrial consultant.

Mining Congress Meets Dec. 15

The entire range of mining activities will be discussed during the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Mining Congress at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, December 15, 16 and 17, according to S. L. Mather, president of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company and president of the congress. Mining men from all parts of the United States will plan at the meeting for the betterment of the mining industry. Discussion will be given to the future market for minerals; stabilization of copper, lead, zinc, oil and coal industries; modernization and use of new materials in mining operations; taxation and other problems. J. F. Callbreath is secretary of the congress.

Fluorspar Cost Hearing Develops New Testimony

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1932.

The United States Tariff Commission today held a public hearing in its investigation of foreign and domestic costs of producing fluorspar, which investigation was started by a request of French producers for a decrease in duty. The commission has gathered cost data here and abroad, but additional evidence on the domestic industry was presented by a committee of producers in the Kentucky-Illinois district.

The principal witnesses were E. F. Allen, a geologist formerly connected with the University of Michigan, and F. C. Flint, appearing for the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Washington, Pa.; William Muller & Co., New York, and Bowring & Co., New York. Attorneys for domestic producers were Karl D. Loos and Frederick R. Gibbs of Washington, while importers were represented by A. D. Field and F. F. Colcord, both of New York, on behalf of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.

Mr. Allen testified that the productive capacity of United States mines is well over domestic consumption for any year except 1918, and that capacity at present is much in excess of war time. He said that domestic production has been declining steadily for several years and that most mines have been inactive for the last two years. The largest fluorspar mine in the world at Rosiclare, Ill., has been closed down since 1924 for lack of a market, although it is capable of producing at least 50,000 tons of fluorspar annually.

Under the 1932 tariff act, fluorspar is dutiable at $8.40 per ton when containing not more than 97 percent calcium fluoride, and at $5.60 per ton when containing more than 97 percent calcium fluoride.

Barrett Standard

PHENOL (Natural)
U. S. P. 39.5—40° M. Pt.
Technical 39° M. Pt.
Crude 80% and 90%
CRESOL
U. S. P., Meta Para, Ortho, Special Fractions
CRUDE CRESYLIC ACID
95% Dark and 99% Straw Color
XYLENOLS
TAR ACID OILS
NAPHTHALENE
Crude, Refined Chipped, Flake and Ball
RUBBER SOFTENERS
CUMAR*
Para Coumarone-Indene Resin
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
PYRIDINE
Denaturing and Commercial
FLOTATION OILS and REAGENTS
HYDROCARBON OIL
SHINGLE STAIN OIL
SPECIAL HEAVY OIL
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH NAPHTHA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CUMAR*
Para Coumarone-Indene Resin

The extensive use of CUMAR in paint and varnish manufacture, in rubber compounding and in other industries, is a convincing index of its value. It is made by the first domestic producer of para-coumarone resins, and is supplied in a wide variety of grades to meet a wide variety of uses.

You may have a manufacturing process that can be improved by the use of Cumar. The Barrett Technical Staff will gladly cooperate with you in the development of new formulæ.

The Barrett Company
40 Rector Street New York, N. Y.

Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

Copyright, 1932, by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc. All rights reserved.

Three Hundred Tenth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Ethylmercury Phosphate

(Æthylmercuriphosphat, Æthylmerkurphosphat, Æthylquecksilberphosphat, Fosfato de Etilmercurico, Fosfato di Etilemercurico, Phosphate d'Ethyle et de Mercure, Phosphate Ethylique-mercurique, Phosphorsauresæthylmerkur, Phosphorsauresæthylquecksilber)

Agriculture

For control of—
- Bottom rust of lettuce
- Covered smut and stripe disease of barley
- Kernel smut of sorghum
- Loose and covered smuts of oats
- Soil-borne parasitic fungi
- Stinking smut of wheat

Woodworking

For control of—
- Blue stain and sap stain in sapwood of freshly sawed lumber

Kola Nuts

(Bissy, Cola, Cola Nuts, Colanuesse, Gooroo, Guru, Gurunuesse, Kola, Kola Seeds, Kolanuesse, Noces di Cola, Noix de Cola, Nueces de Cola)

Chemical

Starting point in extracting—
- Caffeine
- Theobromine

Food

As a food
In making soft drinks

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use as stimulant, tonic, nervine, diuretic, masticatory, aphrodisiac, and astringent

Rhodinyl Acetate

(Acetate de Rhodinol, Acetate de Rhodinyle, Acetate Rhodinylique, Acetato de Rodinil, Acetato di Rodinilo, Æthansauresrhodinyl, Methancarbonsauresrhodinylester, Methancarbonsauresrhodinyl, Rhodinol Acetate, Rhodinylacetat, Rhodinylazetat)

Chemical

Starting point in making various derivatives

Perfume

Ingredient of—
- Geranium perfumes
- Rose perfumes
- Various perfume compositions (added to freshen the composition and impart a fruity odor)

Perfume in—
- Cosmetics

Soap

Perfume in—
- Toilet soaps

Zinc Sulphate

(Couperose Blanc, Galitzenstein, Schwefelsaurezink, Schwefelsaurezinkoxyd, Solfato di Zinco, Sulfato de Zinc, Sulfato Zincico, Sulfas Zincicus, Sulphate de Zinc, Sulphate Zincique, Vitriol Blanc, Vitriolum Album, Weisser Galitzenstein, Weisser Vitriol, White Vitriol, Zinc Vitriol, Zincum Sulphuricum Crudum, Zincum Sulphuricum Purum, Zincsulfat, Zinkvitriol)

Agriculture

Reagent for—
- Treating soil to kill weeds (used in the proportion of 8 grams, in water solution, per square-foot of ground)

Analysis

Reagent for detecting and determining—
- Albumoses
- Glucose
- Proteoses
- Sulphur dioxide
- Urea

Reagent in—
- Standardizing sodium sulphide solutions for zinc determinations

Ceramics

Reagent in making—
- Ceramic products

Chemical

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—
- Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270)
- Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307)
- Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471)
- Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270)
- Aydehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymene (Brit. 281307)
- Alphanaphthylamine from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
- Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270)
- Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307)
- Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307)
- Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehye by reduction (Brit. 306471)
- Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471)
- Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270)
- Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
- Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471)
- Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471)
- Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471)
- Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270)
- Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 295270)
- Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270)
- Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270)
- Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471)
- Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
- Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471)
- Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270)
- Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471)
- Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471)
- Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270)

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—
- Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene
- Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane
- Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles
- Amylamine from pyridin
- Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction
- Aminophenols from nitrophenols
- 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin
- Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene
- Piperidin from pyridin
- Pyrrolidin from pyrrol
- Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin

Reagent in making—
- Diazotized aminophenols (Germ. 431513)
- Zinc sulphanilate (nizine)

Reagent (Brit. 370550) in making paint and varnish driers with the aid of—
- Acids obtained by the destructive oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons
- Anilin
- Benzylamine
- Benzoic acid
- Cinnamic acid
- Diethanolamine
- Diethylanilin
- Dihydroxy ether of triethanolamine
- Ethylamine
- Ethyleneamine
- Hexamethylenetetramine
- Hydrogenated benzoic acid
- Monoethanolamine
- Monohydroxy ether of triethanolamine
- Napthetic acid
- Normal hydroxyethylmorpholine
- Oleic acid
- Palmitic acid
- Para-aminophenol
- Propanolamine
- Pyridin
- Quinolin
- Resinic acid
- Sulphonic acids formed by heating petroleum oils with pyrosulphuric acid or sulphur trioxide
- Triethanolamine

Starting point in making—
- Zinc bromate from barium bromate
- Zinc bromide from barium bromide
- Zinc carbonate, precipitated, from sodium carbonate
- Zinc chlorate from barium chlorate
- Zinc cyanide from potassium cyanide
- Zinc ferrocyanide from potassium ferrocyanide
- Zinc iodate from barium iodate
- Zinc iodide from barium iodide
- Zinc oleostearate from hard soap and curd soap
- Zinc oxalate from sodium oxalate
- Zinc perborate from boric acid
- Zinc peroxide from barium peroxide
- Zinc phosphate, tribasic, from trisodium phosphate
- Zinc phosphide by reaction with phosphine
- Zinc picrate by reaction with picric acid
- Zinc pyrophosphate by reaction with ammonium phosphate
- Zinc stearate by reaction with sodium stearate
- Zinc sulphide by introduction of sulphuretted hydrogen gas into the solution
- Zinc valerianate by reaction with sodium isovalerianate

Electrical

Ingredient of—
- Electrolyte in storage batteries

Fats and Oils

Reagent in making—
- Drying oils

Glue and Adhesives

Reagent in—
- Clarifying glues
- Preserving glues and gelatins
- Protecting gelatin and flour pastes

Insecticides

Ingredient (French 596320) of—
- Insecticidal compositions containing arsenic trioxide

Leather

Astringent preservative for skins

Mechanical

Ingredient of—
- Lubricating compositions

Metallurgical

Electrolyte in—
- Electrodeposition of zinc in refining
- Zinc plating

Miscellaneous

General disinfectant
Ingredient of—
- Compositions used in treating vegetable fibers (French 600176)
- Compositions used for treating hair

Preservative in treating fur skins
Reagent in taxidermy

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
- Enamels
- Fireproofing paints
- Lacquers
- Paints
- Varnishes

Starting point in making—
- Colored zinc pigments with 6 to 30 percent of the metallilc sulphate such as nickel, cobalt, iron, and manganese
- Lithopone

Paper

Ingredient of—
- Compositions, containing barium hypochlorite, used for bleaching paper

Perfume

Ingredient of—
- Lotions
- Mouth washes

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use as emetic, astringent, antiseptic, and escharotic

Rubber

Ingredient of—
- Crude rubber batch (added for the purpose of facilitating vulcanization)

Textile

Dyeing

Mordant in—
- Dyeing yarns and fabrics with alizarin blue

Finishing

Ingredient of—
- Compositions used for preserving textiles from mildew
- Fireproofing compositions

Manufacturing

Ingredient (Brit. 253953) of—
- Viscose rayon precipitating bath

Printing

Mordant in—
- Printing fabrics and calicoes with alizarin blue

Resist in—
- Printing pastes containing pigment colors thickened with dextrin and china clay

Woodworking

Preservative for wood

IF IT'S A PIGMENT PROBLEM

On GRINDING

THERE'S A New Jersey zinc PIGMENT TO SOLVE IT

From mixer to mill—in the time limit you set. Zinc Sulphide pigments and Zinc Oxide pigments aid in promoting speed and efficiency in production. The easy wetting qualities of zinc pigments together with their general smoothness enable them to incorporate readily with practically all types of vehicle in general use.

What's Your Problem?

XX BRAND

THE CRYPTONES

THE ALBALITHS
In a Wide Range of Properties

HORSE HEAD XX
LEADED
FLORENCE BRANDS
Each in a Wide Range of Properties

The NEW JERSEY ZINC CO. 160 FRONT STREET NEW YORK

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

Dullness Remains -- Lead Sellers Make No Mention Of Spring Dating -- Low-grade Velvet Lamp Blacks Lower--November Auto Output Exceeds October

Only a small activity was noticeable in the market for paint, varnish and lacquer materials last week. Pre-inventory buying caution was expected over the remainder of the month in order to insure a minimum carry-over of stocks onto 1933 books. Efforts to line up contracts for next year were the hub of activity last week.

The past week failed to shed light upon two measures that have been anticipated. One is the matter of "Spring dating" on invoices for lead products to be sold in the early weeks of next year and the other is the possible position of prices for barytes. Expected last week and usually in appearance at this time of the year, lead corroders have made no mention of deferred dating as yet, while barytes contracts for 1933 have not yet been solicited and whether or not prices will be changed has not been indicated. Interest was also manifested in the possible price of white lead for next year and some conjecture was noted as to whether or not the price would be reduced as it was at the outset of 1932.

The only price change of importance occurred in velvet lampblack and even this movement was not confined wholly to the past week. New prices on some of the cheaper grades represented the position to which the market had drifted over the past few weeks rather than an actual change during the period under review. Carbon black held without change.

Some iron oxides, particularly English Indian red, were being subjected to competitive shading. The current low rate of exchange on the pound sterling has enabled foreign suppliers to offer material in here at cheap prices. Although the domestic sellers have not revised their prices, it was said that a growing quantity of this material has found its way into the rubber products' trade in New England.

A note of encouragement was contained in the knowledge that the November production of automobiles totalled 61.216 units, a gain of 18 percent over October according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. This compared with 50,270 vehicles in October. November, however, was 12.8 percent behind the 70,114 units produced in November last year. Motor vehicle production for eleven months of 1931 was estimated at 1,323,652 units or 43.6 percent less than last year's production for the corresponding months.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lampblack, velvet, low grade, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
132.5	132.5	132.7	137.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead passed through a dull period last week. The aggregate of zinc sold last week was not heavy. The price at East St. Louis fell off from 2.90c. per pound basis on Friday and sellers quoted 2⅞c. per pound, which had been available in some directions previously. The New York market was firm at 3c. per pound. The principal news of the week was that which showed a decrease in stocks on hand at the end of October. Stocks in the United States were 254,958 tons against 257,730 tons at the close of September and 209,912 at the close of October last year, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Refined lead stocks at the end of October were 164,331 tons against 165,773 tons at the end of the preceding month and 135,800 tons at the close of October last year.

Slab zinc was quiet and unchanged at the basis of 3½c. per pound, East St. Louis, and nominally 3.475c. per pound, New York. Galvanizers and other buyers were not at all active. The stocks of zinc in United States on December 1 showed a slight gain over the preceding month, with 119,159 short tons against 119,101 tons in the preceding month, according to the American Zinc Institute. Stocks on December 1 last year were 131,015 tons. November zinc output was 15,752 tons against 14,886 tons in October and 20,443 tons in November last year. Shipments totaled 15,694 tons against 13,821 tons in October and 19,963 tons in November, 1931. Sales of prime western zinc in November were 3,238 tons for prompt shipment, with an average selling price of 3.066c. per pound, and sales for subsequent delivery were 1,409 tons with a weighted average selling price of 3.052c. per pound.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 3 to December 9, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs — Per pound — New York.	Pigs — Per pound — E. St. Louis.	Spot. London. Per ton — £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0300	$0.0290	..	..	..
Monday	.0300	.0290	11	8	9
Tuesday	.0300	.0290	11	6	3
Wednesday	.0300	.0290	11	6	3
Thursday	.0300	.0290	11	5	0
Friday	.0300	.02875	11	0	0

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 3 to December 9, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs — Per pound — New York.	Slabs — Per pound — E. St. Louis.	Spot. London. Per ton — £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.03475	$0.03125	..	..	..
Monday	.03475	.03125	15	3	9
Tuesday	.03475	.03125	15	2	6
Wednesday	.03475	.03125	15	2	6
Thursday	.03475	.03125	15	1	3
Friday	.03475	.03125	14	17	6

Pigments

Slow pre-inventory trading was all that suppliers of pigment materials could point to last week. Takings by paint, rubber products and other consuming industries over the balance of the month was not expected to improve beyond the rate of ordering that existed through the past ten days and, in the meanwhile, several pigment suppliers continued to center their operations in lining up contracts for 1933. Lead products reflected the even position of pig lead and were unchanged. Although usually in appearance at this time, lead corroders have not yet mentioned anything about "Spring dating" on early 1933 invoices.

White Lead.—Quiet continued to surround the market last week and prices were unchanged. Dry material in casks was named at 6½c. per pound for the basic carbonate product and 6c. per pound for basic sulphate.

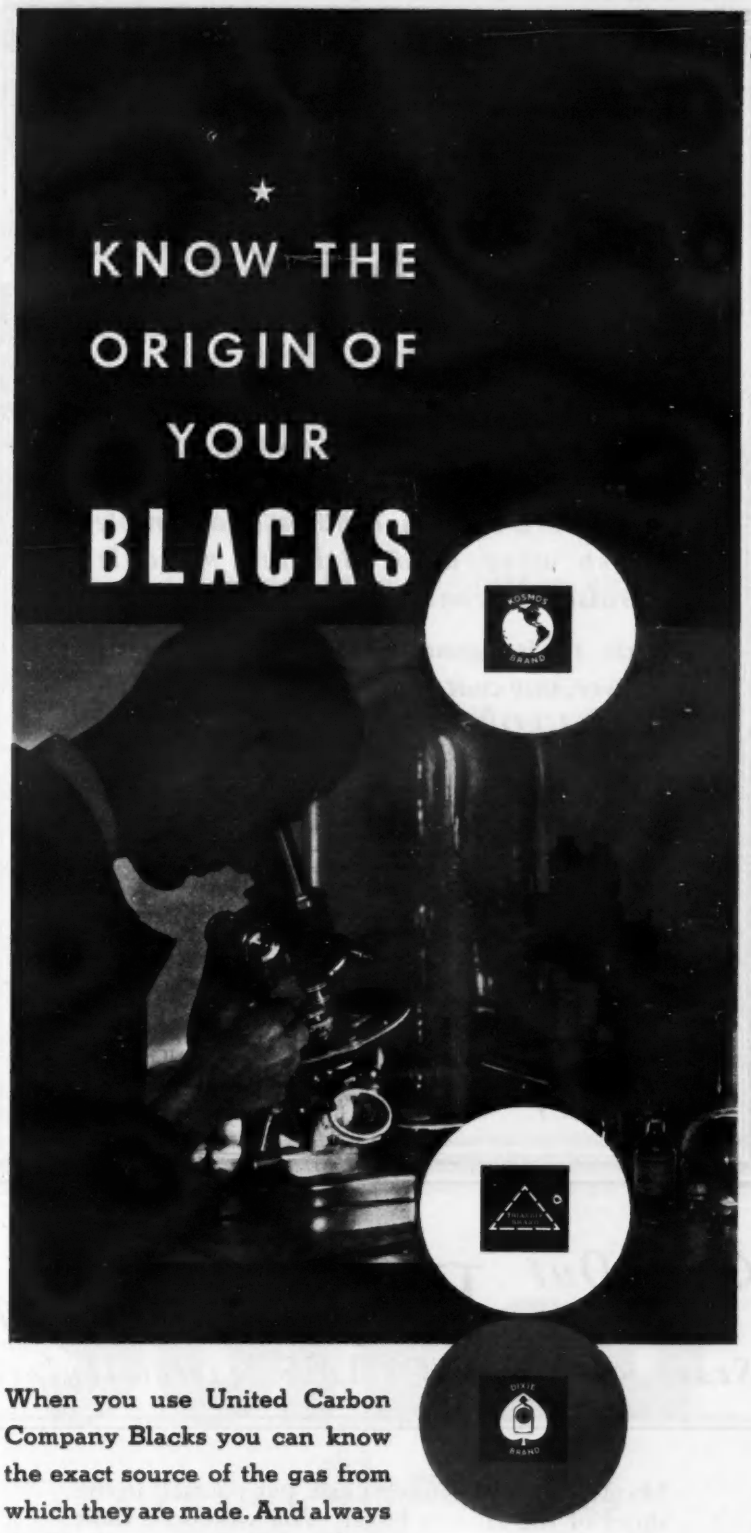
Red Lead.—The using trades continued to exercise a very conservative purchasing policy which has taken on additional moderation because of approaching inventories. The price for dry material in casks remained unchanged at the 6¾c. per pound basis established on October 4.

Litharge.—Sharing a position of quiet with other lead oxides, this market was entirely without change last week and sellers of the commercial grade continued to quote 5¾c. per pound for material in kegs, the price established on October 4.

Lithopone.—Sellers were occupied with the work of lining up contracts to cover the initial half of next year which are being written at current prices. Spot takings were small and the price remained at 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound for two-ton lots and upward.

Orange Mineral.—Sellers of American continued to quote the price that

Current Prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5



When you use United Carbon Company Blacks you can know the exact source of the gas from which they are made. And always the Blacks you use can come from this same source—By this means you can be sure that their constancy and uniformity will never deviate. • Kosmos F4—for the highest grade lacquers, varnishes and enamels—is brilliant and intense and unusually easy to grind for blacks of this character . . . Dixie Perfecto, for same use but where a slightly cheaper black is required . . . Kosmos BB, Kosmos 3XB, Dixie 5, Kosmos 2, Triangle, are recommended for general purpose use.

KOSMOS DIXIE AND TRIANGLE COLOR BLACKS

NEVER VARY

New York, Empire State Bldg. • Chicago, 844 Rush Street Akron, 308 Akron Savings and Loan Bldg. • Cleveland, 809 Rockefeller Bldg. • San Francisco, 274 Brannan Street Los Angeles, 2030 Bay Street • Louisville, Banner Warehouse Bldg. • Canada, Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver. Outside North America: London, Chance & Hunt, Ltd. • Manchester, Anchor Chemical Company, Ltd.

UNITED CARBON COMPANY

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Use Paste and Avoid Dust

GLOBE ALUMINUM PASTE

Made from PURE ALUMINUM FLAKE

Produces a smooth, brilliant and durable finish when used with any suitable varnish or bronzing liquid.

Due to its greater hiding and leafing power, one coat of Aluminum paint made with GLOBE ALUMINUM PASTE is equal to two or more coats of similar paint made with Aluminum Powder.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

B. F. DRAKENFELD & CO., Inc.
(Established 1869)

MAIN OFFICE:
45-47 Park Place
New York, N. Y.

BRANCH:
330 No. Ashland Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

SUPERLITH XXX
THE SUPERIOR ZINC SULPHIDE
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
Established 1889

ASBESTINE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
For PAINT MANUFACTURERS
INTERNATIONAL PULP CO., 41 Park Row, New York

MEURER STEEL BARRELS
GALVANIZED — BAKED ENAMEL-PAINTED — TINNED
MEURER STEEL BARREL COMPANY, Inc.
105 Avenue L Phone Mitchell 3-8487 Newark, N. J.

STANDARD·ULTRAMARINE
ULTRAMARINE·BLUES·STA
BLUES·STANDARD·ULTRA
STANDARD·ULTRAMARINE
ULT BLU
BLU STA
STA ULT
ULT BLU
BLU STA
STA ULT
ULT BLU
BLU STA
STA ULT
ULT BLU
BLU STA
STA ULT
ULT BLU
BLU STA
STA ULT
ULT BLU
BLU STA

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE BLUES

The right blue for every purpose

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE COMPANY
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

STANDARD·ULTRAMARINE
ULTRAMARINE·BLUES·STA

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"

Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Lake Colors
"National" Ultramarine Blue

KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Cross Out Discoloration
Start with HERCULES *Nitrocellulose*

MR. LACQUER MANUFACTURER, put yourself in the shoes of the lacquer buyer. You wouldn't want sales of your beautiful products killed because the lacquer discolored, would you? Of course, not.

How then can manufacturers minimize this sales-killing "off-color"?

Through research and experience we have devised processes and equipment which, with pure raw materials and constant laboratory checking, enable us to produce nitrocellulose of minimum discoloration possibilities. This progressive position shall be maintained.

That's why Hercules Nitrocellulose is widely used in those industries where discoloration is an important factor.

HERCULES NITROCELLULOSE
Cellulose Products Department
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

SALES OFFICES
WILMINGTON ..... *Delaware Trust Building*
CHICAGO ..... *1258 McCormick Building*
SAN FRANCISCO ..... *Standard Oil Building*

Hercules Nitrocellulose can be procured also through:
J. W. STARK CO. ..... *804 New Center Building*, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.
H. J. McADIE ..... *1100 Craig St. East*, Montreal, Que., Can.
N. V. HERCULES POWDER CO. ..... Rotterdam, Holland
A. C. HATRICK, LTD. ..... *2 Buckland St.*, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

AAA-15-R-1

PITTSBURG
STEEL CONTAINERS

"More Lives than a Cat"

To Match Your Values

PUT YOUR product in a Container that stands the gaff . . . a Container in keeping with the high value you have set upon your product.

Pittsburg Steel Containers multiply sales power. Their handsome appearance and in-built durability provide one way for you to meet competition . . . one way to make your product still more saleable.

Extra sales service for you, extra service on the job for your customers . . . yours in Pittsburg Steel Containers.

Let us quote . . . Containers for Lead, Zinc, Putty, Paste Paints, Mixed Paints, Printers' Inks, and many volatile materials. Plain or Lithographed.

PITTSBURG CAN COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
350 Crown St., Boro Brooklyn, NEW YORK CITY
228 No. La Salle St. CHICAGO
Provident Trust Bldg. CINCINNATI
416 Bulkley Building, CLEVELAND

was established on October 4 last and last week's movement of material into consumption showed no appreciable change from the slow rate of ordering for the past several weeks. Prices for the French Tours grade were also unchanged.

Titanium Pigments.—The market was entirely without change last week. Takings to date in December have been somewhat slow as expected in view of approaching inventories. Prices for both barium and calcium base pigments were firm and unchanged.

Barytes.—As yet the domestic producers have not indicated their position for 1933. Contracts have not been solicited and whether or not prices are to be changed has not been made known. In the meanwhile, business has been very slow.

Zinc Oxide.—Withdrawals against contracts and spot orders were light and were expected to continue in that fashion over the remainder of the month. Sellers continued to center their efforts in lining up contracts for next year. Prices were unchanged throughout.

Dry Colors

The color market did not escape the sluggishness of pigments and allied materials. Pre-inventory conditions were evidenced in all directions as buyers were conservative in their operations. The selling factors were still focusing their principal attention upon the work of lining up contracts for 1933. Prices for both earth and chemical colors were held fairly well in face of competitive selling. The only reportable change was in velvet lamp black, which was lower on some grades although the price movement was not wholly allied with the past week but the lower prices were representative of the position to which the market has eased over the past several weeks.

Carbon Black.—Quiet continued to surround the market. Sellers continued to quote the standard grades at 2.72c. to 2.82c. per pound to the rubber trade for car lot quantities, f.o.b. Texas and Louisiana respectively. Paint and ink makers were quoted 2.75c. to 2.85c. per pound at Texas and Louisiana. Export prices for fully compressed black, f.a.s. Gulf ports, were based at 3.75c. per pound in 312½ pound cases and 4¼c. per pound for other packing.

Chrome Yellow.—Makers were still centering their operation in closing contracts for 1933, which were being written at the basis of 14c. per pound. The open order price remained at 15c. per pound.

Iron Blues.—The principal work in this group was the matter of closing contracts for next year. These agreements were being written at 33½c. per pound. The spot market was quiet.

Indian Red.—The recent drop in the rate of exchange on pound sterling has fostered offerings of pure English at less than the 8¾c. per pound price, which sellers have been naming as the market. The October import record showed receipts of 293,660 pounds of iron oxide from the United Kingdom and a large part of indian red imports were said to have been going to the New England rubber products plants.

Lamp Black.—Sellers of velvet black quoted the market at 8c. to 12c. per pound, explaining that some of the lower grades had been reduced in price. This change from 10c. to 12c. per pound was not wholly allied with the past week but was more representative of the position the market has eased to within the past few weeks.

Toner Reds.—The sellers of these colors were centering their operations on lining up contracts for 1933 which were being written at unchanged figures from those that have been in force through this year.

Vermilion.—The market was quiet and without a new feature. The prices for material in large quantities continued at $1.10 to $1.20 per pound, while smaller-sized lots were offered at $1.20 to $1.30 per pound.

Colors in Oil

Conditions surrounding the market for colors ground in oil were again lacking in new phases last week. The same slow and disconnected kind of trading was reported in all directions and like other commodities the ordering of supplies was subjected to additional moderation as the time for annual inventories approached.

Varnish Gums

The gum market did not present much in the way of news last week.

Current Prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PHILIPP BROTHERS, Inc.
WOOLWORTH BUILDING CHEMICALS NEW YORK
Representing Societe des Mines & Fonderies de Zinc de La Vieille Montagne
PRODUCERS OF THE V. M. FRENCH PROCESS **ZINC OXIDES**
Gold Seal White Seal Green Seal Red Seal Blue Seal

NEWS FOR YOU...
Two pages of live news and statistics of the solvent-consuming industries are assembled each month for your information. They will be found in this issue, on the third and fourth pages of "Current Market Quotations."
Solvent News appears monthly in the leading chemical journals, as soon as the latest statistics of solvent production are available. These trends are followed with special graphs.
U.S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO. INC

PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM - ZINC - CALCIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for twenty years by
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
55 ANN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

PURE COPPER SALTS
Always dependable for Textiles, Plating and Paints
ACETATE CHLORIDE
CARBONATE (53-55 cu) HYDROXIDE
NITRATE (crystals)
Supplied in kegs and barrels
COOPER'S CERTIFIED CHEMICALS
CHARLES COOPER & CO.
6 Mulberry St., New York
Works, Newark, N. J.; Established 1857
ANNIVERSARY 1857 75 1932

STEARATES
ALUMINUM STEARATE CALCIUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE ZINC STEARATE
Stocks carried also at Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, New Orleans, Des Moines
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
Building No. 9, Bush Terminal BROOKLYN, N. Y.

IMPERIAL COLOR WORKS
INCORPORATED
GLENS FALLS - NEW YORK
This is an age of specialization. The Imperial organization is a group of color specialists.
To remedy color troubles—use their experience!
To avoid color troubles — use their products!
◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL PIGMENT COLORS IN AMERICA
Branch Offices and Warehouse Stocks:
Boston New York City Philadelphia Baltimore Pittsburgh
Cleveland Detroit Chicago Cincinnati Louisville
Dallas St. Louis Los Angeles San Francisco Toronto

Solved
.....Chalking Fading Bleeding
BY APPLYING the principle of reinforcement to black lacquers, Binney & Smith research experts have defeated the problems of weathering.
Technical inquiries are invited.

Binney & Smith Co.
41 East 42nd St.
New York, N. Y.
The Magic Lamp . . . Your Protection for Over 50 Years

The same dull and sluggish brand of trading that has been a part of the market for some time, was still in evidence last week. As reported previously, gum sellers were not looking for much business over the balance of the year and what January will bring remains to be seen. The spot prices continued unchanged and largely nominal; primary market prices continued firm on small supplies but lack of demand fortified against any upward movements.

Copals.—The price situation on spot was unchanged from the preceding week. Virtually all gradings were on nominal price basis here. Spot supplies were small but so was demand.

Dammars.—There have been no new features in the market. The demand for both Batavia and Singapore gradings consisted of small-lot ordering for immediate use in varnish kettles and the prices for all gradings were without a change. Foreign markets were still described as having been firm.

Elemi.—This gum continued in slow and undisturbed fashion. Buying was negligible and the prices continued at the nominal levels that have been mentioned for some time past.

Kauri.—Reports from Auckland indicate that the market continued firm there. Stocks are small and a ready sale of new receipts is reported. Demand from United States, however, is lacking. October receipts of gum at Auckland totaled 176 tons against 128 tons in September. October exports were 167 tons, compared with 203 tons in September. Exports for 1932 up to and including October totaled 1,830 tons.

Sandarac. — The market continued through last week without much evidence of life. Spot holders of stocks continued to name the market at 23¼c. per pound.

Other Paint Materials

Mineral whites and other commodities included in this division of the market were also lacking in activity last week. Following the course that had been indicated, buyers limited their purchases to urgent and immediate needs and were exercising additional buying caution to prevent the carry-over of more than minimum stocks on their inventory records. The prices for mineral whites and related commodities did not change to a noticeable degree last week.

Casein.—Quiet continued to surround the market. As reported previously it did not seem likely that activity would show much increase for the time being. Prices for all grades continued to occupy a fairly firm place last week.

China Clay.—Buyers continued to limit their purchasing to their needs and slowness was the outstanding trait in the market. The prices for both domestic and imported grades were unchanged.

Hardwood Pitch.—The rubber products makers and other regular users were not ordering in more than needed quantities and quotations continued at $25.80 to $26 per ton, delivered at Akron.

Driers

Orders for stearates, oleates and other drier materials were still limited to small quantities and were not very frequently received by sellers last week. Like other commodities, not much encouragement is contained in the outlook for the balance of the year. However, there is a more rational sentiment existing in trade circles and as reported in this column a week ago it would not be surprising to see some efforts at stabilization next year. The sellers of these materials have been conducting a profitless business for some time and some suppliers were particularly disposed toward some appreciation of prices, despite the fact that prices current were subject to competitive conditions.

Glues

The recent report on glue production by the Bureau of Census, which showed an increase in the stocks of unsold glue did not have a visible reaction on the structure of bone or hide glue prices last week. Quoations were repeated from a week ago. The market was lacking in activity and would likely remain slow for the next few weeks.

Metal Leaf

The position of the metallic leaf market has been unaltered for some time. The demand side of the market was still lacking in briskness and some grades were subject to competitive price shading wherever prospects of sizable business appeared. The appearance of sizable business, however, was rare. Gold leaf was firm and unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

The market for the various lacquer materials noted a slight expansion in buying as a result of the betterment of conditions in the automobile industry. December automobile production was expected to reach a level slightly over the 100,000 mark, representing the largest month on record for the current year since July, which approximated 118,000 units. November automobile production was placed at 61,216 units, being 18 percent increase over the October output which in turn was the lowest month production on record for some few years. Ethyl acetate displayed a steadier tone last week. This slightly improved undertone could be attributed to the announcement of no change in the price schedule on alcohol for first quarter deliveries. Butyl alcohol moved at a satisfactory pace throughout the week.

Acetone.—Business here progressed a fair pace during the early part of the week, with a slight slowing down taking place toward the close of the period under review, with consumers having fully replaced depleted month-end stocks. Prices were unchanged.

Butyl Alcohol.—This market displayed a firm tone during the week just ended, with demand measuring up to a satisfactory level and prices were repeated.

Ethyl Acetate.—Sellers here quoting the market on the basis of tankcar shipments at 8½c. per pound. Demand was irregular, but measured up to a substantial total for the week.

Nitrocellulose.—Sellers here continued to center their interest on the writing of 1933 contracts, the price level of which is identical to that prevailing in the 1932 sales agreement. Demand was fair.

Tricresyl Phosphate. — There was nothing new to report here, with the usual buyers entering the market for nearby needs and prices holding steady.

Window Glass

The window glass market has settled into a place of quiet last week. Ordering was conducted along very quiet lines and consisted of small parcels. Considering the general condition of business the Fall spurt in glass buying was fairly satisfactory to some sellers. It was unlikely that the market would show much over the balance of the year and sellers were focusing their attention upon 1933.

Baltimore Paint Men Hear About Convention

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7, 1932.

The Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club at its monthly meeting at the Stafford Hotel December 2 heard reports about the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association in Washington from Leon Hanline, of Hanline Brothers, who previously had spoken before the Baltimore Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, detailing the impressions he received at the national capital. Mr. Hanline again emphasized the outstanding points of interest in the proceedings of the big organization, this being followed by a review of various papers presented at the convention.

George Sutherland, as chairman of the technical committee, called attention to some of the features of the proceedings which he regarded as holding a special interest for members of the club and which gave rise to considerable discussion. Suggestions were made concerning the topics to be studied by the club in the course of the coming year, and the belief was expressed that a subject for discussion at the next meeting would be definitely decided upon in time for this event.

Herman Shugar, chairman of the membership committee, declared his intention to make renewed efforts to enroll all local paint manufacturers, regardless of size of the plants, as members, in order that the industry might be fully represented in the organization. The session opened with a dinner. C. Burch Athey, of the C. M. Athey Paint Company, president of the club, occupied the chair, with H. Braith Davis, of the H. B. Davis Company, as secretary.

N. Y. Paint Production Club to Hear Ferguson

Dr. C. S. Ferguson, director of the Glyptal Laboratories of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, will be the speaker at the meeting, December 15, of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. Dr. Ferguson will discuss the properties and industrial applications of glyptal synthetic resins, with particular reference to their use in the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry.

The club will meet in the Western Universities Club, 500 Fifth avenue, at Forty-second street, this city. Dinner, at 6.30, will precede the business session.

T. H. Place, of F. O. Pierce & Co., chairman of the cost accounting committee, will present the third in a series of papers on costing. He will discuss the distribution of overhead charges among the several departments of a business.

The papers presented at the recent annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs will be reviewed in a round-table discussion led by members who attended the convention.

Butanol Folder Issued

The Commercial Solvents Corporation has issued an attractive folder devoted to the advancement of its products, butanol and its derivatives. This folder, with an excellent photograph in colors of the famous Taj Mahal in India adorning the front page, points out that the changing seasons, driving rains, and merciless tropical sun leave the beauty of the temple unmarred. Similarly, it is stated, lacquers formulated with butanol and its derivatives are richly lustrous and flawlessly even, while moisture, rapid changes of temperature, excessive heat, or blighting cold, cannot mar their beauty. Use of lacquers founded on butanol are declared to mean true economy for the finisher while their quality is dependable and they are free from blush, orange peel, pinholing and wrinkling.

Philadelphia Paint Salesmen Meet

The Philadelphia Save the Surface Salesmen's Club at the monthly meeting December 2 at the Rittenhouse Hotel presented Dan Healy, retiring president, with a handsome traveling bag. Arrangements were made for the usual annual distribution of Christmas baskets among the needy of the industry and after the disposal of the usual routine business there was an excellent entertainment by Artie Bittong and his orchestra. The new president, Ralph Ebling, appointed standing committees for 1933 with the following chairmen:—

Entertainment, Al Langish; speakers, D. J. Healy; Membership, Martin H. Marks; employment, Syl Gorman; initiation, Gratton Williams; press, Charles H. Vickerman; auditing, Phil Bangert; visiting, Walter Devlin; badges, Herman Kahn; by-laws, Wm. Canon, and outing, Wm. B. Wallace.

No. 8 MIXER
The best built mixer in the market. Made in two sizes.
Write for Quotation
ARTHUR COLTON CO.
2624 E. Jefferson Avenue
DETROIT — MICHIGAN

THE BRADLEY STENCIL MACHINE

MACHINES TO CUT ½ in., ¾ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. LETTERS
CUTS PAPER SHIPPING STENCILS
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
101 Beekman Street New York

CONSOLCO
CONSOLCO DRUM GASKETS
prevent leakage of practically all liquids and yet costs no more than those you have found so troublesome in the past.
Ship your Material Sealed with Consolco Gaskets and Eliminate Shortage Claims
Insist upon Consolco Gaskets from your Barrel Manufacturer and Save Shipping Trouble
Consolidated Packing & Supply Co., 21 Barclay St., New York City

PURE GREEN TONERS
-- of Exceptional Strength --
Produce brilliant, clean tints that stand well in the can. Priced to do the work of CHROME GREENS at very slight additional cost.
WESTERN DRY COLOR CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

VARNISH
No. 511 VARNISH
A NEW and Better Varnish for Paint Manufacturers
—especially adapted to the requirements of manufacturers of
FLOOR ENAMELS, DECK PAINTS, PORCH PAINTS, CONCRETE FLOOR ENAMELS
and like products. Also, it can be canned clear as a high-grade floor varnish. The type of Synthetic Gums which we use assure great toughness and durability. Quick drying also. Write us.
Specialists in grinding vehicles and dryers for paint manufacturers
THE THIBAUT & WALKER CO.
Makers of Famous No. 600 Flat Wall Paint Liquid
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

KITTREDGE LABELS
CHICAGO STOCK LABELS FOR PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS

DuPont Lower Viscosity Lacquer Patent Declared Invalid in Glidden Action

(Continued from page 17)

The two definitions of the standard mean the same thing, although in one case the viscosity of the solution referred to in the definition is 25,600 centipoises, and in the other case the viscosity of the solution referred to in the definition is 1,200 centipoises.

This is true because while nitrocellulose itself has no viscosity, it has the characteristic or capacity of making any solution, in which it may be dissolved, more or less viscous, and the extent to which it makes a solution viscous depends partly upon the particular solvents, and partly upon the concentration of the nitrocellulose in the solvents.

The centipoise is a unit used by the United States Bureau of Standards for the measurement of viscosity, and the bureau keeps on hand solutions of viscosity measured in centipoises.

Any one who desires to determine the viscosity of an unknown solution can on request obtain from the Bureau of Standards a sample by specifying the solution of viscosity he desires and compare it with the unknown solution by means of suitable instruments.

The Stormer viscometer referred to in the patent is a suitable instrument for that purpose.

Purpose of Patentee

The patentee in the patent in suit states as his purpose the production of an improved low viscosity nitrocellulose lacquer, and then defines his invention or discovery as follows:—

"According to my invention pyroxylin solutions, and particularly lacquers, having an abnormally high nitrocellulose content in conjunction with a suitably low viscosity are produced by subjecting pyroxylin mixtures of the character hereinafter described, for a prolonged period, say from one to three weeks, preferably at ordinary room temperature, to the action of a metal salt of a weak acid, for example an alkali-forming metal acetate. The discovery of the action of salts of this kind on the viscosity of pyroxylin solutions is described in the patent of Earl C. Pitman No. 1,636,319, and the application of this discovery to the reduction of viscosity of pyroxylin solutions is claimed broadly therein. By a particular application of this discovery to high percentage pyroxylin solutions, I have found it practicable to produce solutions, such as lacquers and colored enamels, of such a high pyroxylin content that they will deposit in two coats a film as heavy and satisfactory as the ordinary solutions do in four coats or more."

He then in detail states two specific examples in both of which the "metal salt of a weak acid" employed as a chemical viscosity-reducing agent is sodium acetate; and points out that by following the procedure set for in these examples, a 25-40 percent pyroxylin solution may be obtained, having a viscosity below 25,000 centipoises at 28 deg. C.

The next two paragraphs name a number of other "metal salts of weak acids" that may be used as a viscosity reducer in the place of sodium acetate, and a number of other well known solvents of nitrocellulose that may be employed.

These paragraphs are not statements of Flaherty's discovery but of Pitman's patent No. 1,639,619.

The specification contains no further disclosure of method or of alternatives, but the remainder consists of a number of statements differentiating the "new lacquer" from prior lacquers made from "cellulose nitrate which has not been subject to the above subscribed treatment with sodium acetate or a similarly functioning agent," all of it beyond the words last quoted having been added at various times during the prosecution of the application.

The substance of these statements is that lacquers made from nitrocellulose treated with Mr. Pitman's viscosity-reducing agents will, as in the examples given, contain more solids at any given viscosity than the usual nitrocellulose lacquers, by virtue of the fact that the viscosity characteristic of the nitrocellulose has been reduced, and that by reason thereof the resulting lacquer has greater covering power, and the desired thickness will be produced by a smaller number of coats.

The patentee discloses in the patent in suit, as a novel and patentable idea of means, his discovery that the application to the making of lacquer films of Mr. Pitman's method of reducing the viscosity characteristics of nitrocellulose solutions will produce superior films.

The alleged invention or discovery of the patent in suit, as I read the patent, is the use as a lacquer, or in a lacquer, of a nitrocellulose solution in which the viscosity of the nitrocellulose has been reduced by Mr. Pitman's method.

The defendant contends that this was not a patentable discovery or invention.

To determine whether the defendant's contention should be sustained we must first determine how the substitution in lacquers of nitrocellulose treated by Mr. Pitman's method changed the nature of the resulting lacquer, whether in kind or merely in degree.

That the viscosity of nitrocellulose could be reduced in various ways was known for many years before the filing of the original application of the patent, of which the patent in suit was a reissue, and nitrocellulose lacquers, made by dissolving nitrocellulose in its usual solvents in such proportions as to produce a solution that may be applied either by spraying, brushing, or dipping, have been manufactured and sold for many years. When so applied the solution is spread on the surface to be coated, the voltatile solvents evaporate, and the nitrocellulose is deposited as a transparent film on the surface.

It is therefore of importance to the user that there be a maximum of pyroxylin per unit of solvent, as the solvent in most cases is all lost by evaporation during the drying of the film of pyroxylin.

Lacquer Mixtures Long Known

It was common practice long before Flaherty to add gums, resins, and pigments to these nitrocellulose solutions, to give the lacquers or enamels the properties these added substances impart.

In 1911, it was known that nitrocellulose, which is a complex organic company, does not have a fixed viscosity characteristic. Its viscosity characteristic (i.e. the extent to which it imparts viscosity to a given quantity of a given solvent) depends upon the starting material from which the nitrocellulose is manufactured, the way in which it is manufactured, and its treatment after manufacture, and that the higher the viscosity chracteristic of the nitrocellulose used in a lacquer, the less will be the quantity of nitrocellulose that may be added to a product of given fluidity, and the lower the viscosity characteristic of the nitrocellulose, the more may be added to the solvent without exceeding the desired viscosity of the lacquer. (See Worden's Nitrocellulose Industry, pp. 47-48 and foot-note 3, Defendant's Exhibit F.)

A change in the viscosity characteristic of the nitrocellulose base does not change its functional relation to the other constituents of the lacquer, as they co-operate in the same way to produce the same result without regard to the change.

That the plaintiff may have discovered and invented a new process for the making of lacquer is not proof that it has invented a new lacquer, as the word "new" is used in the patent law.

Nor is the fact that a new nitrocellulose, with a new viscosity characteristic, is used proof of the production of a new lacquer, as the word "new" is used in the patent law, as the lacquer produced is the same old lacquer with the same mode of operation, the only difference being the increase covering power due to the lower viscosity of the nitrocellulose.

The difference is in degree and not in kind, and in my opinion the product is not broadly patentable. Collar Company vs. Van Dusen, 23 Wall. 530, 560, 563; Hotchkiss et al vs. Greenwood, 11 Howard, 248, 266, 267; Smith vs. Nichols, 21 Wall. 112, 118 119; Glue Company vs. Upton 97 U. S. 3, 4, 6; Rubber-Coated Harness-Trimming Company vs. Welling, 97 U. S. 7, 10, 12.

Plaintiff relies strongly on General Electric Company vs. Laco-Philips Company 233 Fed. 96; General Electric Company vs. Alexander, 280 Fed. 852; and General Electric Company vs. P. R. Mallory & Co., 298 Fed. 579.

These suits were based on the Just and Hanaman patent and tungsten electric light filament.

I cannot agree with counsel for the plaintiff that in Just and Hanaman's time the idea that tungsten would be a good thing to use, if a filament could be made of it, was old. As I understand it, the properties of tungsten were not known at that time, and it had been passed over in an intensive search for new filament (233 Fed. 101). Pure homogeneous tungsten did not exist, and no one knew what could be accomplished with it as an incandescent filament.

De Lodyguine had unsuccessfully experimented with tungsten as a filament but not with pure homogeneous tungsten.

Under these conditions the belief, which was only a guess, came to Just and Hanaman, that tungsten might have valuable characteristics as an incandescent filament, if it could be produced in a pure and homogeneous state. They produced a pure homogeneous tungsten filament, and their patent for the product, however made, was sustained.

This is not the case in the instant suit, where it was commonly known in the art that lower viscosity nitrocellulose would produce a better lacquer because of its increase covering power, and those cases do not seem to me to be in point.

Evidence was offered in this case which plaintiff contends shows great commercial value of the Flaherty lacquer, and even if that be assumed as due to the Flaherty process, which I do not, that does not prove invention of the product. General Electric Company vs. Cooper Hewitt Electric Company, 249 Fed. 60, 70, 71.

Whether the Pitman method was an invention or not, it was not Flaherty's invention, and the lacquer made of the nitrocellulose, whose viscosity is reduced by that method, differs only from the old lacquers in the increased covering power of the substituted low viscosity nitrocellulose.

As has hereinbefore been shown, it was long known before Flaherty, that the use of low viscosity nitrocellulose, in a nitrocelulose lacquer, would increase the covering power of such a lacquer, and a new and analogous use of an old thing is not invention, even though it effects results not before contemplated. Howe Machine Company vs. National Needle Company, 134 U. S. 388, 398; St. Germain vs. Brunswick, 135 U. S. 227, 230.

Importance of Viscosity

The evidence, which it is unnecessary to recite, including Mr. Flaherty's own testimony, clearly shows that the art generally, and Mr. Flaherty himself, knew the relationship of the viscosity characteristics of the nitrocellulose in lacquer to the covering power of the lacquer long prior to any date of the alleged invention of the patent in suit, and therefore the instant suit is brought directly within the ruling of DeForest Radio Company vs. General Electric Company, 283 U. S. 664.

This would be true even if the contentions of the plaintiff were sustained by the evidence, which I believe they are not, that Flaherty taught an unprecedented low order of viscosity of a wholly different order from those previously used, and that the idea was thoroughly ingrained in the art that nitrocellulose reduced in viscosity to the extent contemplated by the Flaherty patent could not be used in commercial lacquers.

The evidence does not sustain either of the plaintiff's said contentions, and if it did it would not justify the monopoly which the Flaherty patent asserts.

The knowledge of the relationship of cause to effect caused workers in the art to turn toward the production of lower and lower viscosity nitrocellulose for lacquers, and the product of each such low-

LEPAGE'S NEW TIN PASTE

(FREE SAMPLE SENT ON REQUEST)

sticks labels so tight you can't tear them off

Even spot labels

• On plain or oily tin

• On painted, lithographed or lacquered wood or metal

• Will not discolor labels

• Will not rust containers

• For hand labeling only

• The name LePage's guarantees quality, uniformity, dependability

• Write for free sample
Send coupon below if more convenient

RUSSIA CEMENT COMPANY
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

RUSSIA CEMENT COMPANY
Gloucester, Mass.

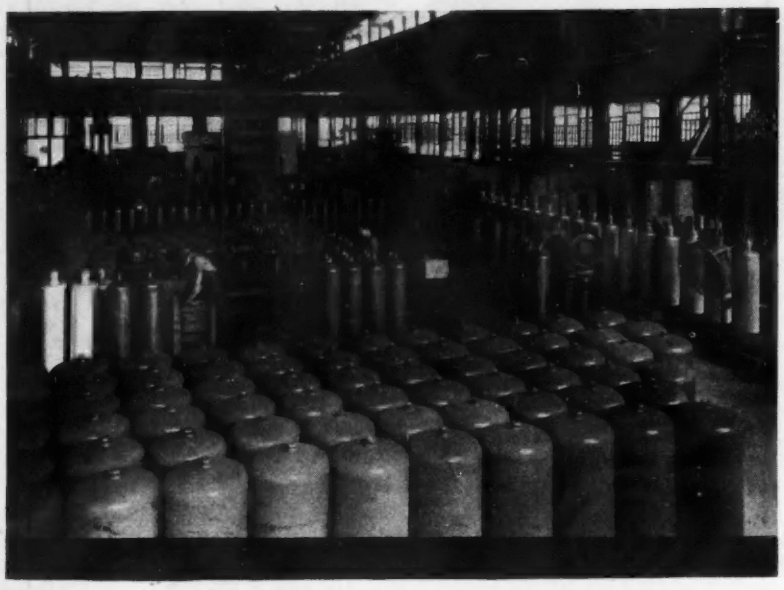
Gentlemen: Please send us free of charge and without obligation a free sample of LePage's New Tin Paste.

Name.....

Name of Company.....

Street.....

City..... State.....



FINISHING
FOR A GOOD START

The care that Hackney takes in the Finishing Departments, illustrated, might be called extreme. But it is one of the reasons why Hackney containers start their job in perfect shape—and continue that way longer.

Users of special metal containers find the Hackney cold drawing process can work economies. Often, it can improve their product, by eliminating unnecessary welds and seams.

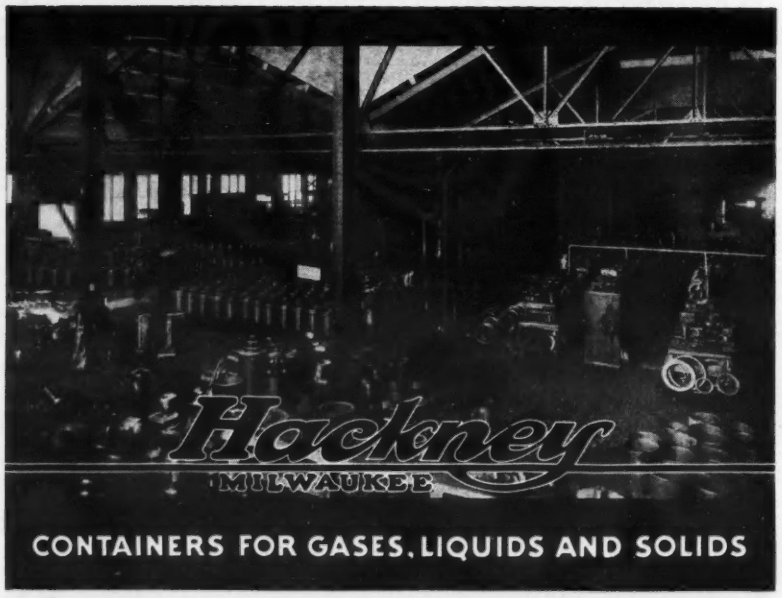
A special grease dispensing tank — for working pressure of 200 lbs. per sq. in. The body is entirely seamless.

Hackney has had long and wide experience in forming specially designed shapes, from many different metals, as well as standard barrels, drums and cylinders.

Word from you will bring further facts on this unusual container service.

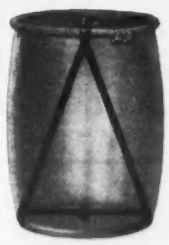
PRESSED STEEL TANK COMPANY

1143 Central Republic Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 6615 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
1319 Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg., New York, N.Y. 489 Roosevelt Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.



CONTAINERS FOR GASES, LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS

Hackney Seamless Spun Fuel Cylinder. Constructed of a seamless shell with integral bottom, having open end spun inwardly—no seams or welds in the entire body. Forged boss at top. Seamless foot ring permits cylinder to stand upright.



Hackney Removable Head Seamless Bilged Barrel—equipped with "A" type Agitator. Agitator can be installed in removable or tight head containers, and thoroughly stirs the contents right to the bottom of the chime.

Hackney Acid Drum —for nitric acid, made of chrome nickel alloy —for sulphuric acid, made of flanged quality steel. Top and bottom halves pressed from single sheets, and specially treated. There are no longitudinal welds or seams. Extra heavy I-bar rolling hoops.

Hackney Full Removable Head Drum with new Toggle-tite Closure. No tool is areneeded. Pull the lever and the head is loose — push, and it is locked air-tight. It is foolproof and sure. Cadmium plated to prevent rust.

ering viscosity did not constitute invention, although the methods taught by them, for such reductions, may have shown invention, and certainly there was no invention which would justify a monopoly of all products of degrees of lowness below those previously used.

A careful consideration of the plaintiff's said contentions only results in confirming my opinion of the binding force of the ruling in DeForest Radio Company vs. General Electric Company, supra, in the instant suit. In that case the claims defined a degree of evacuation such that the operation of the tube was substantially unaffected by positive ionization, whereas the operation of prior tubes had been dependent upon ionization, and the Supreme Court, speaking of invention, said (pp. 678-9):—

"Whether it is or not depends upon a question of fact, whether the relationship of the degree of vacuum within the tube, to ionization, and hence to the stability and effectiveness of discharge passing from cathode to anode, was known to the art when Langmuir began his experiments."

It was likewise contended in that case that prior to Langmuir, those skilled in the art supposed that ionized gas within the tube was what the tube depended upon for conduction of current.

This contention the Court put aside, and found that the relationship of this degree of vacuum within the tube to the ionization, and hence to the stability, etc., of the tube was known, and consequently there was no invention in carrying the evacuation further than it had been carried before, whatever incidental results might follow.

In the instant suit, although plaintiff's counsel says, that the degree of reduction contemplated by Flaherty's patent was unprecedented and characterize it as of a wholly different order, there is nothing to show it more than differed in degree from what had previously been done, or that there was more than a mere change in degree of a particular property possessed by it over other nitrocellulose lacquers in common, that is covering power. No critical change was effected in the product.

The relationship of the viscosity characteristics of the nitrocellulose in lacquer to the covering power of the lacquer was well known to the art prior to Flaherty. I am therefore unable to distinguish the instant suit from DeForest Radio Company vs. General Electric Company, supra.

The suggestion of plaintiff's counsel that the idea was thoroughly ingrained in the art, that nitrocelluolse, reduced in viscosity to the extent contemplated by the Flaherty patent, could not be used in commercial lacquers, does not seem to me to be borne out by the evidence, and certainly it is not supported by the evidence of the failure of attempts to use it in other, then more important branches of the nitrocellulose industry, as counsel for plaintiff contends, if by them it is intended to refer to the artificial leather industry, the artificial silk industry, and the celluloid and the photographic film industry, as the attempts to use them in such industries were made after and not before the low viscosity nitrocellulose such as Flaherty used in lacquers had become a commercial product.

A close analogy between DeForest Radio Company vs. General Electric Company, supra, and the instant suit lies in the fact that in both, as originally presented to the Patent Office, the supposed invention was claimed as a method of producing the result, and that the change whereby the result alone was claimed was during the prolong prosecution of the patent and the period of the greater part of the development of the respective industries which it was sought to monopolize by the respective patents.

The original statement of invention, in the application filed May 23, 1921, referred to it as a new solution as well as a new process, but the subject matter claimed was not the subject matter now claimed, and it seems clear to me that the defendant's lacquer, charged to be an infringement, with a pyroxylin content of 13.2 percent, not reduced by or containing Pitman's viscosity-reducing chemical or its equivalent would not be included in the original claims.

After repeated discussions and amendments in its progress through the Patent Office on August 28, 1923, the specification of the original patent was largely expanded and claims were presented for the subject matter now claimed; but it was during the period intervening between the filing of the original application and the last recited date that the manufacture and sale of lacquers containing nitrocellulose, having viscosity characteristics within the amended range, had become a substantial industry.

Monopoly Attempt Alleged

The plaintiff is seeking by the patent in suit to monopolize all lacquers with a viscosity characteristic below a certain arbitrary line, by whatever process produced, and there is no proof in this case, nor is it even asserted, that the line of demarcation is fixed upon a basis that it is critical in any sense.

What plaintiff is trying to accomplish is to draw a line that will exclude all viscosities of nitrocellulose previously used, and include for its benefit all viscosities not previously used.

The boundary of invention which the plaintiff is seeking to establish is not any particular quantitative change, producing a new mode of operation, or any new or unexpected result, but simply previous use.

The evidence clearly shows that within the range defined in the claims, no critical degree or range of viscosity was made available by Flaherty, and that in the commercial manufacture of nitrocellose lacquers, before the present low viscosity nitrocelluloses were available, the viscosity characteristic of the lacquers used in a particular lacquer was a matter of choice, which varied throughout a wide range.

Since the present low viscosity nitrocelluloses have become available, the manufacturers of nitrocellulose lacquers have continued to choose particular lacquers for their lacquer bases, throughout a range from half second cotton up to and into the higher viscosity cottons beyond the boundary fixed in the patent in suit, therefore the viscosity of the nitrocellulose chosen as a base for lacquer is not critical, but depends only on the amount of covering power that the manufacturer desires to give to his lacquer.

The evidence shows that before the World War the present very low viscosity nitrocelluloses now obtainable were not commercially available to the lacquer manufacturer, and that after the war there was a demand for lower viscosity nitrocelluloses, and under its pressure these were produced by various manufacturers thereof, by various chemical and physical treatments after nitration, some by old methods and some by new methods.

If the new methods involved the exercise of invention, those methods would be patentable.

It may well be that Pitman's is such a method.

The patent could cover only the new method and its substantial equivalents.

No sound basis for a valid patent is afforded for the product by defining it as one in which the viscosity of the nitrocellulose is less than in any theretofore produced, and that, it seems to me, is the definition of the patent in suit.

Flaherty did not invent any method of reducing viscosity, but merely applied to use in lacquers Pitman's chemical treatment of nitrocellulose solutions to reduce their viscosity for a known purpose and with the expected result.

The disclaimer filed by the plaintiff emphasizes the lack of invention of the patent in suit.

The effect of it is merely to reduce the range of viscosities to a lower range than that claimed in claims 13 to 16, both inclusive, because it had been found that the use in lacquers of viscosities with the higher range was old. This clearly shows that the difference between the higher and lower ranges did not lie in any inventive concept, or any different functional relation of the ingredients to one another.

The statement added to the patent on February 17, 1927, that the nitrocellulose should not be "reduced to the point that the nitrogen content is degraded and the transparency and solubility of the cellulose nitrate impaired," is merely a vague statement of defects obviously to be avoided.

There is no evidence that any lower limit was discovered by Flaherty, and none is described or claimed.

I will now consider the evidence of prior knowledge and use which the defendant contends shows anticipation.

At the outset it must be understood that defendant did not attempt to show prior knowledge of Mr. Pitman's idea of using "a metal salt of a weak acid," such as sodium acetate and its equivalents as a viscosity-reducing chemical agent.

That was not nor was it claimed to be the invention of the patent in suit.

The plaintiff contends that the fundamental idea in the patent in suit is that the nitrocellulose from which the lacquer is made shall have a very low or reduced viscosity characteristic.

The claims of the patent in suit cover the use in nitrocellulose lacquers of any and all nitrocellulose, provided only that its viscosity characteristic is such that a 25 percent solution in the particular mixture of solvents described in the patent will have a viscosity below 25,000 centipoises measured by a Stormer viscometer at 28 deg. C. This, as I have hereinbefore stated is equivalent to 1,200 centipoises in a 16-ounce ethyl acetate solution or 4.6 seconds by the Hercules falling ball test.

The relative measurements in centipoises of the Hercules seconds measurements which have been commonly adopted are found in the Stipulated Conversion Chart, Exhibit B.

The viscosity of a fluid will vary very much according to the temperature, and for the purpose of measurement a centipoise is the viscosity of water at 20.2 degrees centigrade, and with this as a standard the viscosity of the nitrocellulose solution may be measured on a Stormer viscometer.

The unit of measure of viscosity of Hercules is a second, and is measured by taking a glass tube about an inch in diameter, on which there are two marks ten inches apart, filling it with nitrocellulose dissolved in certain solvents specified as standard for the measurement, and then dropping in the tube a ball of standard size and weight, and noting the lapse of time between the ball's passing the upper mark and lower mark ten inches away, that is, in seconds.

There are also other standards of measurement, among which are the Parlin unit, also in seconds, the McMichael and Tagliabue.

The terms pyroxylin and nitrocellulose are used interchangeably as meaning the same thing.

The trade distinction between lacquer and enamel seems to be that lacquer is a clear material, and that enamel is the same material with pigments in it, so that it should have color to it and be opaque, and have a body to it.

Claims 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 of the patent in suit include in the "pyroxylin coating composition" different ingredients, to wit:—

Claim 2, a softener and a gum.
Claim 3, a softener, a gum and a pigment.
Claim 6, a resin and an oil.
Claims 8 and 9, a resin.

These, however, are well-known ingredients of pyroxylin lacquers, and add nothing of significance to the claims.

Claim 12, defines "an article covered with the lacquer"; and

Claim 17, defines a "rigid article coated with a colored enamel";

but no patentable novelty or invention is shown in applying the lacquer or enamel to an "article" or to a "rigid article." Underwood vs. Gerber, 149 U. S. 224, 229.

Influence of Industrial Progress

Due to the large excess stocks of cellulose and its solvents that existed in this country at the end of the World War, and the capacity to manufacture such things, there was following the war an intensive development of the industrial uses of nitrocellulose solutions, including their uses in the nitrocellulose lacquer industry and the commercial development of known methods, and perhaps also of new methods of reducing the viscosity of nitrocellulose to meet the demand of the lacquer industry for lower viscosity nitro-

(Continued on page 42)

Naval Stores

Rosin Prices Irregular in Primary and Local Markets--Offerings of Dark and Medium Grades Somewhat Larger--Turpentine Easier--Receipts Continue Light

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market for naval stores last week, many buyers being disposed to limit their takings to comparatively small quantities with the movement of such lots apparently not of much importance in the aggregate. With the period for inventory taking close at hand, few in the trade were disposed to look for any change in the character of business until after the turn of the year. Changes in turpentine and rosin quotations were in company with the course of prices in the South.

The trend of turpentine was downward in primary markets at times, but the undertone of both Savannah and Jacksonville was regarded as steady or firm. So far as domestic business in the South was concerned, there was little snap to trade. Although many consumers and dealers are believed to be carrying very small supplies, there was little inclination among buyers to provide for future requirements in the absence of any indications of early improvement in demand for their products.

Daily offerings of turpentine in primary markets were generally moderate despite reports of a tendency among some in the trade to revise ideas concerning the probable production for the current season as well as for the next naval stores year. The movement from the interior to the seaboard continued to run well below that of last year, arrivals in the three principal markets for eight months of the season ended with November showing a decrease of more than 100,000 barrels as compared with the same time last season.

Rosin quotations showed considerable irregularity in primary markets. Pale grades were rather well maintained much of the time, but dark and medium descriptions were offered rather more freely with a depressing effect upon prices early in the period, though a steadier tone prevailed later on, quotations developing an upward trend.

There were reports of a better export inquiry in the South and the feeling with respect to prospects for foreign trade appeared to be rather more favorable, partly as a result of a recovery in sterling exchange. Domestic business was generally on a moderate scale, although consumers in the soap industry are reported to have manifested rather more interest in the situation recently.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 5c. to 40c. per unit.
Turpentine, gum, 2c. per gallon.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
85.2	85.7	88.9	92.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

Turpentine had a downward trend in the local market at times in company with an easier situation in the South, though the undertone of primary centers continued to be reported as steady or firm. Offerings in the South, though not heavy, appeared to be somewhat freer than recently despite any change of consequence in the statistical position, receipts in primary markets still showing a sharp falling off as compared with last season up to this time. There was little change in the character of business here, buying interest being limited to comparatively small quantities.

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 8, 1932.

The trend of turpentine was downward at times, but the market seemed to have a rather good undertone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	38½	106	256	478	42,731
Saturday	38½	111	246	2,330	40,647
Monday	37¼	178	347	126	40,868
Tuesday	37½	54	313	60	41,121
Wednesday	37	86	215	...	41,336
Thursday	36¾	...	327	11	41,652

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9, 1932.

The turpentine market was quiet, with the undertone steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	37¾	115	241	13	20,108
Monday	37¾	162	203	...	20,311
Tuesday	37½	116	316	220	20,407
Wednesday	37	115	178	29	20,556
Thursday	36¾	102	276	162	20,670
Friday	36½	241	294	261	20,742

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, Dec. 3, 1932.

Receipts of turpentine were moderate and the market was steady, though quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	138	...	26,151
Tuesday	2.8	124	26,255
Wednesday	90	123	26,222
Thursday	73	161	26,134
Friday	74	...	26,208
Saturday	88	...	26,296

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

Extreme dullness continues to prevail in the turpentine market here, although the sellers are not greatly surprised, since this is regarded as being little more than a seasonal development. Most of the prices being quoted to the trade are virtually unchanged, with the tone fairly well maintained. Both wholesalers and retailers are slow and hesitant buyers at this time. Offerings of material seem well in hand. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 47c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 52c.; single drums, 50c.; single barrels, 55c.

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	61	9
Monday	61	9
Tuesday	61	9
Wednesday	61	9
Thursday	61	9
Friday	61	9

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Dec. 9.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	22,742	23,643	29,939

Rosin

Local rosin quotations showed irregularity last week in company with developments in the South, where offerings of dark and medium grades increased to some extent, though there was no great pressure to sell. Trade here was quiet, with purchasing generally limited to comparatively small quantities, consumers showing little inclination, as usual at this period of the year, to operate in advance of immediate requirements. Receipts in primary markets continued moderate.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9, 1932.

Rosin quotations showed irregularity, changes generally being moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$2.00	$2.00	$1.90	$2.00	$1.85	$1.75
D	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.20	2.15	2.10
E	2.50	2.50	3.32½	2.40	2.35	2.30
F	2.55	2.55	2.47½	2.52½	2.55	2.55
G	2.55	2.55	2.47½	2.52½	2.55	2.55
H	2.55	2.55	2.47½	2.52½	2.55	2.55
I	2.65	2.65	2.52½	2.60	2.60	2.60
K	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.10	3.10	3.10
M	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.65	3.65
N	3.90	3.90	3.85	3.85	3.90	3.90
WG	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40
WW	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.15
X	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.15
Barrels						
Sales	1,318	...	1,032	278	552	411
Receipts	1,276	766	2,511	859	1,128	1,089
Shipments	1,909	...	296	62	24	...
Stocks—	152,428	153,194	155,409	156,206	157,310	153,399

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

Although the rosin market continues extremely sluggish as to volume of dealings, the price structure seems to be holding up in good shape, prices comparing well with a week ago. Few buyers are very aggressively in the market at this time, and the sales offices are not very busy. Some factors believe the market can show some improvement after the turn of the year, but for the present dealings are of a seasonal nature. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $4.40 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $4.97½; M grade, $6.10; W.W. grade, $7.85.

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 8, 1932.

The rosin market was quiet, with offerings somewhat freer. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$2.15	$2.00	$2.00	$1.85	$2.00	$1.85
D	2.35	2.30	2.15	2.25	2.25	2.15
E	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.32½	2.40	2.35
F	2.60	2.55	2.45	2.45	2.52½	2.55
G	2.60	2.55	2.45	2.45	2.52½	2.55
H	2.60	2.55	2.45	2.45	2.52½	2.55
I	2.70	2.65	2.50	2.52½	2.57½	2.60
K	3.10	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.10	3.10
M	3.60	3.55	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.65
N	3.90	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.90	3.90
W. G	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.45	4.45	4.45
W. W	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
X	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
Barrels						
Sales	339	423	620	898	446	462
Receipts	1,758	1,126	1,242	1,351	1,086	1,078
Shipments	1,159	1,953	4,419	75	268	15
Stocks—	160,558	159,931	156,754	158,080	158,848	159,911

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, Dec. 3, 1932.

Trade in rosin was quiet. The market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	425	1,034	458	266	294	285
Shipments	925	1,053	380	1,600	...	...
Stocks	17,092	17,673	17,751	16,417	16,711	16,996

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	14	6	24	3
Monday	14	6	24	3
Tuesday	14	6	24	3
Wednesday	14	6	24	3
Thursday	14	6	24	3
Friday	14	6	24	3

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—The market retained the same steady tone that has characterized it for some time past. Business still lacked snap, but a fair inquiry was noted for moderate quantities.

Pitch.—New developments of importance were lacking, but the market retained a steady tone, quotations generally being held at previous levels. Trade was quiet and limited to comparatively small lots.

Rosin Oil.—There was little change in the character of business last week. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters, but purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small quantities.

Tar.—The market was quiet, consumers being interested merely in small lots as a rule, with the aggregate movement of such quantities unimportant. The tone was steady.

Texas Oil Proration Law Review Refused by Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1932.

The United States Supreme Court today dropped further consideration of the Texas petroleum curtailment orders enforced by martial law on the ground that the case is moot and no cause for action remains.

A lower Federal court had enjoined the Railroad Commission of Texas from enforcing orders curtailing oil production, a restriction which had been supported through use of the State militia. During argument of the appeal today it developed that the orders had already expired by their own terms, and in the meantime the State legislature had enacted legislation permitting orders of the type which the lower court declared were not legal previously.

The orders, according to oil producers, were based on economic need for oil and were designed to raise the price and they contended that the power of the commission extended only to conserve physical waste. Both parties asked the United States Supreme Court to continue consideration of the case as a matter of principle and because penalties are liable to arise under the now expired orders, but the court decided that there is not now any issue before it.

Anglo-Persian Oil Lease Restoration Is Demanded

Demanding the withdrawal of the cancellation of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession in the Persian oil fields, the British government sent an ultimatum to the Persian government December 8 stating that unless this were done, the British government would take the question of the cancellation to the Permanent Court of International Justice for review. The ultimatum, in the sternest possible language, declared that the British government would hold the Persian government strictly accountable for any damage to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's property in Persia and also served notice that if damage were done no hesitation would be shown in taking further steps as deemed necessary to protect property and lives. The ultimatum gave Persia one week in which to withdraw the cancellation before further steps were taken by the British government.

Aluminum Compounds, 1931

The value of aluminum compounds and alums produced in the United States in 1931 amounted to $10,653,245 at factory prices, according to a preliminary compilation by the Bureau of the Census in its census of manufactures. This was a decrease of 33.2 percent as compared with $15,948,773 reported in 1929, the last preceding census year. The following table gives comparative figures for the two years by kind, quantity, and value:—

Aluminum Compounds and Alums

	1931.	1929.
Aluminum sulphate—		
Tons	304,767	344,962
Value	$6,565,016	$8,038,730
Sodium aluminum sulphate—		
Tons	15,944	14,947
Value	$901,529	$848,299
Ammonia alum—		
Tons	4,472	5,720
Value	$233,556	$286,772
Potash and chrome alums—		
Tons	2,596	3,447
Value	$162,243	$214,646
Aluminous abrasives—		
Tons	7,401	33,246
Value	$1,151,586	$3,446,116
Aluminum chloride*—		
Tons†	1,099	1,521
Value	$161,786	$225,184
Aluminum stearate—		
Tons	1,065	1,066
Value	$341,083	$440,180
Other aluminum compounds, value	$1,136,446	$2,448,846
Total value	$10,653,245	$15,948,773

* Total production, including amount made and consumed in the same establishments, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, was as follows:—For 1931, 7,121 tons, valued at $620,860; for 1929, 16,551 tons, valued at $1,600,826.
† Quantities representing solutions calculated on basis of 100 percent.

Chemical Salesmen's Plan Party

The annual Christmas party of the Chemical Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry is scheduled for December 29 at the Park Central hotel, this city. The affair will begin at 6:15 p. m. In order to avoid a last minute rush for tickets, members are being urged to make reservations immediately for their guests and themselves through L. E. Swenson, of the American Cyanamid Company, 535 Fifth avenue. Telephone Vanderbilt 3-4300.

Plastics Duty Increase Asked

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1932.

The Pyroxylin Plastics Manufacturers' Association, Washington, has asked the United States Tariff Commission to make investigations of foreign and domestic costs of producing a number of plastic articles with the view of an increase in duties. All the articles named are made with cellulose acetate, nitro-cellulose, and other cellulose esters and ethers, and include handles and backs for toothbrushes, now dutiable at 1 cent each plus 50 percent ad valorem; combs, dutiable at 1 cent each plus 25 percent when valued at less than $4.50 per gross and 2 cents plus 35 percent when more valuable; and dolls and toys and parts of toys dutiable at 1 cent each plus 50 and 60 percent.

The late Mrs. Emma R. Lloyd, wife of Professor John Uri Lloyd, left an estate appraised at $120,000.

GILSONITE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Prompt shipment always from conveniently located stocks of the grade best suited for your needs.
For thirty years the dependable source of supply for Gilsonite
THE BARBER ASPHALT COMPANY · Philadelphia
New York Chicago St. Louis

Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Domestic Flaxseed Prices Continue Irregular--Small Changes in Foreign Markets--Northwestern Receipts Light--Cash Demand Less Active--Oil Trade Quiet

Flaxseed prices were again irregular in domestic markets last week, changes generally being moderate. Variations in foreign quotations were narrow. Cash demand was reported as quiet at Minneapolis though a rather good call was noted at Duluth where there is said to be an uncovered short interest in the December option. Receipts at terminal points were light and the country movement continued small.

Trading in futures in Northwestern markets was generally quiet, operators being inclined to await developments in outside markets and also in the Argentina crop situation. There was a certain amount of buying by crushers on weak spots, however, while more or less long liquidation was noted through commission houses.

There were no shipments of seed from Argentina to this country last week and no arrivals were reported at this port. Since January 1 shipments from Argentina to the United States have amounted to 7,460,000 bushels against 13,065,000 bushels in the same time last year.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

There were no receipts of flaxseed at New York last week. Total since January 1 as follows:—

	Bushels—Domestic.	Foreign.
This year	.....	4,397,980
Last year	.....	9,289,294

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Dec. 9, 1932.

A tight situation has developed in December flaxseed on this market. Against elevator stocks of 280,000 bushels reported, there remains an open interest in the December delivery amounting to 329,000 bushels, as officially reported at the close of trading last Saturday, suggesting shorts may find it difficult to obtain seed to fulfill contracts. The range has been narrow and the trading light in the December as well as the May deliveries, with the tendency upward in the face of declining grain prices.

Cash offerings are scarce, the choice seed ruling at 3 cents over December; but cash buyers are paying much better premiums in some instances. Lake shipping has ceased for the season, a charter originally intended for flaxseed having been diverted to wheat for shipment before December 12, when marine insurance expires.

Giving additional worry to shorts is the unfavorable crop news from Argentina and forecasts for flax production in that country this year ranging between sixty and seventy millions compared with eighty-six millions last year. Official Argentina estimate on the crop will be issued December 10.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.10	$1.07	$1.05⅝
Monday	1.10¼	1.07¼	1.05½
Tuesday	1.10½	1.07½	1.05
Wednesday	1.11	1.09	1.05⅞
Thursday	1.07⅝	1.05⅝	1.04⅝
Friday	1.07⅜	1.05⅝	1.05¼

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts— 1932.	1931.	Shipments— 1932.	1931.
Saturday	16,382	3,138	....	....
Monday	5,270	1,470	....	67,356
Tuesday	4,376	3,379	....	....
Wednesday	12,036	....	....	....
Thursday	401	2,284	....	2,000
Friday	8,185	....	....	....
Totals	46,650	10,271	....	69,356
Prev. week.	113,967	48,168	530,765	563,251
From Aug. 1	3,508,850	3,163,660	3,212,709	2,961,207
In public warehouses	280,812	331,028	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9, 1932.

Cash flax receipts are very light here and in very quiet demand. Local crushers are not showing important interest and the demand for shipment to out of town mills has fallen off noticeably. Duluth buyers are still bidding rather strong for the diversion point offerings and the bulk of the country movement is headed in the direction of that market. Pacific coast mills are buying western Montana offerings.

Very little flax is moving from farmers hands at present. A good share of the crop has been liquidated and the last sharp break in prices resulted in a sharp reduction in farm offerings. Prices for flax are still very attractive as compared with those offered for other grains but this has been true most of the season and the farmers have been selling flax steadily for cash.

Some sections of the northwest are quite thoroughly liquidated and have nothing beyond seed stock on hand. North Dakota sold faster than expected and there is no great amount of flax left in that state. There is still some flax left in South Dakota but the quality is mostly poor. So far no choice seed has arrived here from Montana. The size of the berries of seed coming from Montana and South Dakota are unusually small and the trade is looking for a further reduction in the government estimate of the crop when the final report of the season is offered.

Local public elevator stocks decreased 62,000 bushels last week and for three days of the present week show a decrease of 50,000 bushels. Deliveries on December contracts were heavier than expected the first day, 44,000 bushels, but since then the total has been added to only 12,000 bushels, mostly re-deliveries. At the close of Monday's session there was an open interest of 24,000 bushels in December and 792,000 bushels in May contracts.

Speculative interest is limited. The last downturn in the wheat market loosened up some outside holdings. Crushers bought rather freely for several days but so far this week have displayed extremely light interest in the market either way. They are not selling any oil and do not need hedges. When Duluth futures get out of line there is a little spreading between markets but rumors that a short interest has been cornered at Duluth naturally tends to limit this business.

Spot No. 1 seed is quoted nominally at 2c. to 5c. over December. Nothing was offered in this market today. Commission houses report light shinning advices.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.07	$1.02	$1.05½
Monday	1.08	1.03	1.05½
Tuesday	1.07	1.02	1.05
Wednesday	1.07½	1.02½	1.05½
Thursday	1.05¼	1.00¼	1.03¼
Friday	1.06½	1.01½	1.04

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended December 9, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts— 1932.	1931.	Shipments— 1932.	1931.
Saturday	8,720	8,820	8,350	....
Monday	1,200	16,320	16,000	....
Tuesday	....	17,680	20,800	....
Wednesday	3,600	11,340	1,600	1,050
Thursday	1,200	14,960	12,800	1,050
Friday	4,800	5,440	4,800	2,100
Totals	19,520	74,560	64,350	4,200
Prev. totals	2,178,980	2,659,910	739,880	593,580
From Sept. 1	2,198,500	2,734,470	804,230	597,780
Pub. stocks.	828,000	668,432	....	....

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels— Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	.....	.....
Monday	5,000	.....
Tuesday	4,000	.....
Wednesday	11,000	.....
Thursday	8,000	.....
Friday	2,000	.....
Totals	30,000	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	679,000	.....
Last year	1,181,000	46,000

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Dec. 9, 1932.

Changes in flaxseed futures were within moderate limits. Trading was quiet. Demand for cash seed was also low. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$0.69¼	$0.69⅛	$0.73⅜
Monday	.70	.70	.74⅜
Tuesday	.69½	.69½	.73½
Wednesday	.68⅜	.68⅜	.72⅜
Thursday	.68½	.68½	.72⅜
Friday	.69	.69	.72⅝

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended December 2 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	489,649
Interior elevators	92
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	121
Total	489,862

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	28,838
Interior elevators	.....
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	28,838

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	133,467
Interior elevators	.....
Churchill	.....
Vancouver	.....
Total	133,467

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

Changes in flaxseed quotations were within narrow limits. Opening prices per bushel on December contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$0.58⅝	$0.66
Monday	.58⅞	.66
Tuesday	.58⅝	*
Wednesday	.57⅞	.65⅛
Thursday	*	.65⅛
Friday	.57½	.64⅝

* Holiday.

Exports

To—	Bushels— Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	.....	20,000	.....
United Kingdom	24,000	4,000	.....
Continent	398,000	1,043,000	299,000
Orders	614,000	780,000	307,000
Others	24,000	.....	4,000
Totals	1,060,000	1,847,000	610,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels— This year.	Last year.
United States	7,460,000	13,065,000
United Kingdom	2,760,000	2,600,000
Continent	22,786,000	20,256,000
Orders	45,721,000	38,608,000
Others	830,000	681,000
Totals	79,557,000	75,210,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	4,331,000
Previous week	3,937,000
Last year	1,575,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels— Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	4,000	8,000	12,000
Continent	92,000	16,000	68,000
Others	.....	.....	68,000
Totals	96,000	24,000	148,000
Since April 1—	Bushels— This year.	Last year.	
United Kingdom	364,000	664,000	
Continent	1,512,000	2,736,000	
Totals	1,876,000	3,400,000	

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull last week were:—

	Per ton— La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	£9	£11
Monday	9	11
Tuesday	9	11
Wednesday	9	11
Thursday	8⅞	11
Friday	8¾	11

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market was quiet and general conditions were about as noted in the previous week. Quotations were maintained at former levels, the figures apparently being more or less nominal. There were reports of a fair export inquiry for cake, but few transactions were noted. Domestic business in meal was apparently limited to small lots.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9, 1932.

Colder weather stimulated meal demand slightly and more cold weather in sight increased the inquiry for nearby shipment but for the matter of a week there was very little doing. Buyers took most of their needed supplies in mixed car lots and refused to contract for full cars. Shipping instructions today were slightly improved but for several days were hand to get. There was some reselling out of Chicago that tended to ease prices slightly but the undertone is stronger again and if the weather forecaster is correct higher prices are due shortly. Temperatures are close to zero in some parts of Minnesota and are falling rapidly in other parts.

There is no interest in deferred meal at all. Usually at this time of the year the buyers are thinking of the cold months of January and February but this year are indifferent. Open contracts are unusually light and the stock of meal on hand is small.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, 34 percent protein or better, $19.50 to $20 per ton; 30 percent, $15.50 to $16 per ton, mixed grade, $21.50 to $22.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended December 9, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1932.	1931.
Saturday	503,750	979,770
Monday	354,640	523,900
Tuesday	322,400	876,525
Wednesday	423,150	771,565
Thursday	342,947	656,707
Friday	.....	493,675
Totals	1,946,887	4,302,142
Previous totals	34,817,939	53,055,211
Totals to date	36,764,826	57,357,353

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

Linseed meal is holding its own on a somewhat better basis and there are indications that improvement is at hand, particularly on the feeder business. Resellers are still offering material to some extent and the buying mostly is confined to a limited type of activity, with few purchasers willing to go into inventory period with large amounts of material on hand. Ruling prices of leading sellers are:—Round lots, $20.50 per ton, nominal; car lots, $20.50 to $21; less than car lots, $22.50 to $23.

Linseed Oil

The market here for linseed oil had a fairly steady tone last week, in the absence of wide fluctuations in flaxseed prices. There were frequent changes in seed quotations, but the variations were generally moderate. At the close of the week oil prices were unchangd from those prevailing at the end of the previous period, 6.8c. per pound, being named for oil in cooperage, car lot basis, and 6.2c. per pound in tank cars. Although crushers were not inclined to push matters, it was possible to shade quoted prices by about 2 to 3 points.

So far as new business was concerned, the market did not present much life. Occasional inquiries were received from local and outside buyers, but actual transactions were apparently limited to comparatively small quantities, the aggregate movement of such lots being unimportant. Fair withdrawals were noted in some quarters on unfilled contracts. Few in the trade look for any broadening of business until after the turn of the year and until the work of inventory taking has been completed.

Receipts of seed in Northwestern markets were light. Advises from Duluth stated that there was a rather good demand, but this was apparently for the purpose of making deliveries on December contracts, some of the shorts in that month not having covered. Cash trade at Mnneapolis was reported as quiet. Trading in flaxseed futures in domestic centers was rather slow, operators being inclined to hold off for further developments in outside markets as well as in the crop situation in Argentina.

Another report on the Argentine crop is expected in the near future, and there appears to be a rather general belief that it will make a bullish showing. The last estimate of the crop pointed to a marked decrease in production as compared with the previous season, and in some quarters there was a disposition to anticipate a further reduction in the indicated yield in the forthcoming report. At this time last year the crop was officially estimated at 80,000,000 bushels. Private estimates recently issued have put the yield at about 60,000,000 bushels.

There were no shipments of seed from Argentina to the United States last week and no arrivals at this port. Exports to this country for the year thus far show a decrease of 5,600,000 bushels as compared with the same time last year. Shipments to European countries, on the other hand, haxe exceeded those for the same time last season, apparently giving color to reports that consumption of linseed oil abroad is unusually large as a result of the extremely low prices prevailing.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9, 1932.

Demand for linseed oil is very quiet to dull. With the inventory season approaching the buyers are refusing to add to their stocks and seemingly do not care to have many contracts open on their books. Most of them fail to show any interest in near or deferred oil despite the bullish news coming from Argentina.

As far as current conditions go the trade will not order out supplies that are not apt to be used between now and the turn of the year and fresh purchases cover very small lots as a rule. Those lots are wanted for immediate shipment.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 6.6c. per pound; tanks, 6c. per pound, and warehouse lots, 7c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended December 9, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1932.	1931.
Saturday	62,250	186,500
Monday	.....	.....
Tuesday	376,700	145,120
Wednesday	140,715	33,098
Thursday	135,283	297,440
Friday	414,415	98,725
Totals	1,129,363	760,883
Previous totals	16,204,330	15,672,623
Totals to date	17,333,693	16,433,506

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

Linseed oil is looking a little firmer. Prices are being quoted a few points over a week ago, and although the rate of business is not very active sellers seem encouraged over the showing. Buying is fairly steady for the trade as a whole, although it does not offer very aggressive support for higher prices, many believe. Ruling prices of principal sellers are:—Tankcar, 6c. per pound, early delivery; barrels, car lots, 6.6c.; warehouse deliveries, 7c.

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1932.

Linseed oil was enjoying a good amount of interest here last week, and considerable contracting for the material was understood to have been done both for nearby and future requirements. Quoted prices are:—Tankcars, 6.3c., and drums, 7.5c., with large lot orders getting the benefit of a slight decline in schedule. Meals are unchanged, with domestic quoted at $24, and Japanese, $23.

London Linseed Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt.— s.	d.
Saturday	16	3
Monday	16	6
Tuesday	16	3
Wednesday	16	0
Thursday	15	10½
Friday	15	10½

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Tragacanth in Good Demand From Textile Industry--Camphor Quieter but Prices Steady--Carnauba Wax Remains Firm in Brazil -- General Market Quiet

No broadening of business was noticeable in the local market for gums and waxes last week. Here and there a fair inquiry was noted for commodities for which there is usually more or less demand at this period of the year, but purchasing was generally limited to small quantities to fill current needs, few buyers being inclined to operate in advance of requirements as usual at this season. With the inventory-taking period at hand, the indications seemed to point to a continuation of quiet conditions in many lines until after the turn of the year, when some broadening of business would not be surprising, as supplies in the hands of consumers are believed to be exceptionally small.

The prevailing tone last week was steady despite the quietness of trade. Stocks of not a few commodities appear to be rather light and there was no pressure of offerings, either on spot or for shipment. On the contrary, offerings of products of foreign origin were in some cases reported as scarce.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
65.5	65.5	67.0	94.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Tragacanth continued to be a rather firm feature of the list of gums. As in recent preceding weeks, demand appeared to be chiefly from the textile industry. There was also a fair demand, however, from consumers in other fields. Quotations on the various grades were well maintained. A fair inquiry for arabic was also received from textile interests and, although consumers showed little disposition to anticipate, demand was sufficient to give the market a steady tone.

Gamboge was steady at the reduction in quotations reported in the previous week. Reports were heard of a somewhat better inquiry, but actual purchases were apparently limited to comparatively small quantities. Demand for camphor was quieter than in the previous week, but in the absence of any material change in the situation abroad the market here retained a steady tone, previous quotations remaining in effect on spot.

The Brazilian market for carnauba wax was as firm as ever, with shippers disinclined to offer, and sellers experienced no difficulty in maintaining spot quotations. Bees wax was also firm abroad and here, although local trade was rather quiet, buyers being inclined in some instances to hold off for further developments.

Gums

Aloe.—Quotations were about stationary during the week, the tone of the market being steady despite the absence of any improvement in demand. A fair inquiry was noted but as in recent preceding weeks purchasing was limited as a rule to comparatively small quantities to fill current requirements.

Arabic.—Demand from textile mills continued fair but purchasing by other lines was quieter than in the previous week, consumers being disposed as usual at this period of the year to curtail purchases. There was no increase in offerings, however, either on spot or for shipment, and the ruling tone was steady. Quotations on powdered were revised to 9c. to 12c. per pound, according to quantity, the outside figure applying to 25 pound kegs.

Asafetida.—Trade was quiet so far as spot transactions were concerned and consumers apparently did not manifest much interest in distant deliveries. There was no pressure of offerings, however, and the market retained a steady tone, quotations being maintained at recently prevailing levels.

Benzoin.—There were no new developments in the way of price changes, quotations being steady at the reduction announced in the previous week. Trade was quiet and of a routine character.

Camphor.—A steady tone prevailed in the absence of any change of consequence in the primary situation, and quotations were maintained at previous levels. The market was quieter than in the previous week though consumption for some time past appears to have been on a rather satisfactory scale and in some instances larger than a year ago.

Euphorbium.—Demand was rather quiet and apparently limited to comparatively small quantities to fill immediate needs. There was no increase in offerings and the market continued to present a steady appearance.

Gamboge.—Reports were current of a somewhat better inquiry as a result of recent shading of quotations but actual transactions apparently did not involve important quantities, consumers showing little disposition to purchase ahead to any extent at this period of the year. Former quotations were generally repeated.

Ghatti.—There were no further developments in the way of price changes. The prevailing tone was steady in the absence of any increase in offerings. Purchasing was generally on a small scale.

Guaiac.—The ruling tone was steady but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. Occasional inquiries were noted but actual business was limited to unimportant quantities, consumers showing little disposition to purchase in advance of actual needs.

Karaya.—Quiet conditions prevailed, consumers apparently being interested as a rule merely in small quantities with the movement of such lots for the week unimportant in the aggregate. Sellers were not inclined to push matters, however, and demand was sufficient to give the market a steady tone, prices being held at previous levels.

Mastic.—There was no broadening of trade and quiet conditions were expected to continue until after the turn of the year. There was no increase in offerings and the market retained the same steady tone noted in recent preceding weeks.

Senegal.—The market seemed to be bare of supplies of sorts and quotations were nominal. There was a fair inquiry for picked, although transactions were usually limited to small lots to fill current needs.

Tragacanth.—Demand from consumers in the textile industry held up well, the movement into consuming channels in this field apparently being rather liberal for this period of the year. There was no change of importance reported in the situation abroad, and the local market retained a steady tone, spot quotations in all instances being maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week.

Shellac

The movement of shipments against contracts expiring at the end of this month gave the New York market a more active appearance last week. New business was wholly lacking. Prices here were unchanged and steady. Calcutta averaged lower than a week ago but was without broad fluctuations. London moved within narrow limits also and such movements that occurred were largely influenced by the oscillating condition of currency exchange.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for pure T.N., c.&f. New York, were as follows:—

	Per pound. Dec. 9.	Dec. 2.
November	10⅝c.	10⅝c.

The quotation in cents per pound was subject to a discount in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices and reports of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
December 2	10⅝c.	Quiet
December 3	10⅝c.	Steady
December 5	10⅝c.	Steady
December 6	10⅝c.	Steady
December 7	10⅝c.	Quiet
December 8	10⅝c.	Quiet
December 9	10⅝c.	Quiet

London Shellac Prices

London quotations for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charge):—

	December 9. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	December 2. Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
March	49½	10.8	50½	11.0
May	50½	11.0	51½	11.2

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to a discount in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight. March.	May.
December 2	50s. 6d.	51s. 6d.
December 3	50s. 6d.	51s. 6d.
December 5	50s. 6d.	51s. 6d.
December 6	50s.	51s.
December 7	50s.	51s.
December 8	49s. 6d.	50s. 6d.
December 9	49s. 6d.	50s. 6d.

Waxes

Bees.—The prevailing tone was firm, although the market did not present much life, consumers being inclined in some cases to await further developments in foreign centers. Offerings of all descriptions were reported as light for shipment, and there was no increase in offerings on spot. Quotations were in all instances well maintained.

Candelilla.—A steady tone obtained in the absence of any change in the attitude of primary market shippers, offerings being reported as light. There was no broadening of trade here, such inquiries as were received generally being for comparatively small lots for prompt shipment. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Carnauba.—Primary market conditions underwent little change, and the situation here lacked new features of interest. Brazilian shippers were apparently as firm as ever in their views as to values and were not disposed to offer. The strength of the primary situation continued to be reflected here, the local tone being firm, with prices in all instances well maintained. There was apparently no change in the character of business. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters, but, as usual at this period of the year, only rather small quantities were desired, consumers being disinclined to purchase ahead to any extent with the inventory-taking period approaching.

Ceresin.—Quotations were generally held at former levels, the tone of the market being steady. Trade was quiet and of a routine character.

Japan.—The market retained a steady

(Continued on page 44)

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Aleppo and Persian
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM MAMRA
GUM SHIRAZ
QUINCE SEED
Sold Only Through Jobbers
CHAACHOU PRODUCTS COMPANY
Direct Importers
11 E. 31st Street, New York City

GENUINE
DC, DIAMOND I and VSO
SHELLAC
WITH CERTIFICATE IN EACH CASE
For Rock-Bottom Prices
- APPLY TO -
ADOLPHE HURST & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
420 Lexington Avenue, New York City
Write or wire collect for prices and terms

Gum Tragacanth--- Gum Arabic
Importers
THURSTON & BRAIDICH, 55 Vandam St., NEW YORK

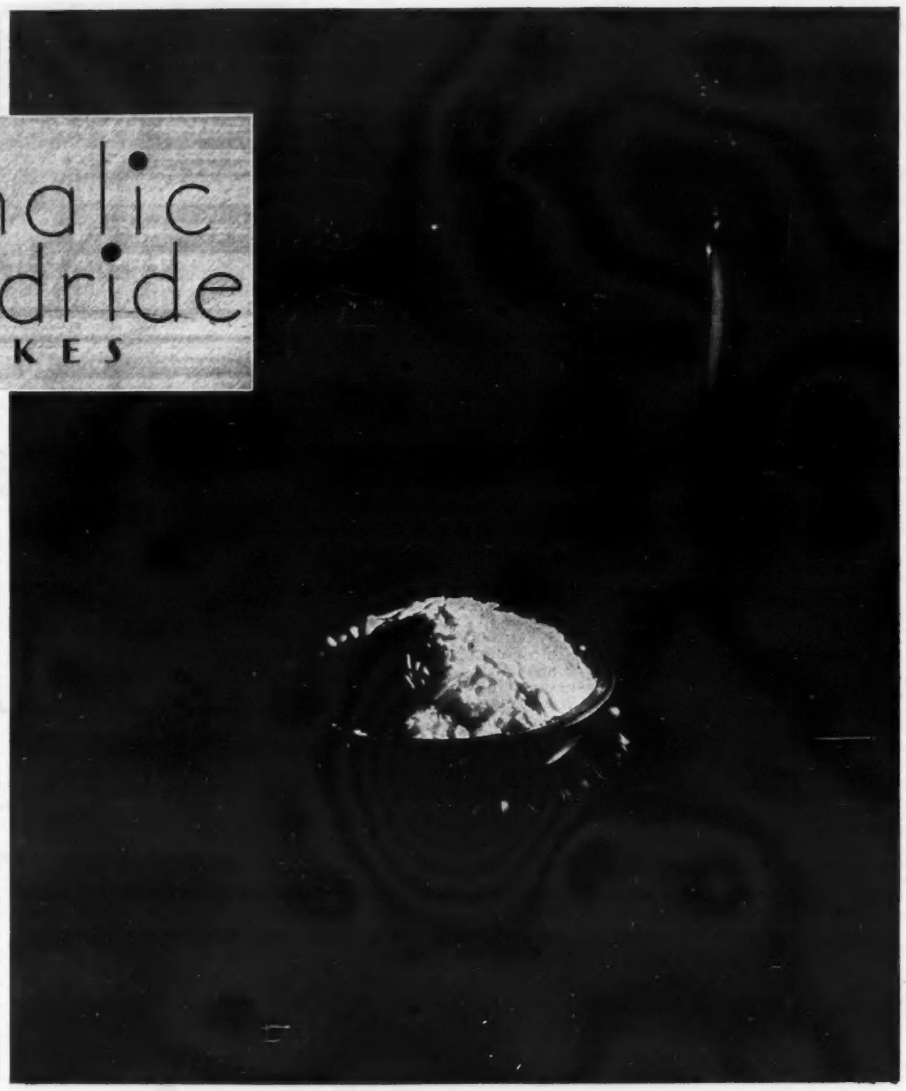
IG-WAXES
PURE
UNIFORM
Now in flake form, too
for
Floor Waxes
Polishes of all kinds
Coated, Glazed and Carbon Papers
Textile, Leather and Fibre Finishes
Lacquers, Varnishes, Shellacs
Candles
GDC
GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
230 FIFTH AVENUE
New York, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT OF MONSANTO PRODUCTS

CHEMICALS = QUALITY
Monsanto
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Flaked Phthalic Anhydride was an innovation. Purity was and is of paramount importance. The flaking of the product has increased the margin of safety and convenience.

Phthalic Anhydride
FLAKES



DISPLAY ARRANGED AND PHOTOGRAPHED BY T. KAJIWARA, ST. LOUIS

Monsanto Chemical Works
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Empire State Bldg. NEW YORK | Everett Station BOSTON | 500 No. Dearborn CHICAGO | 373 Brannan St. SAN FRANCISCO
Victoria Station House, Victoria St. LONDON, S. W. 1

Monsanto Chemicals

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Sharp Advance in Santonin--Cream of Tartar Lower--Menthol Slow--Quicksilver Dull--Alcohol Price Schedule Extended for the First Quarter of 1933

Seasonal influences brought about a slight betterment in some articles in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. However, general demand indicated that consumers on all sides were giving due consideration to surplus stocks because of the nearness of the annual inventory taking period. The outstanding price change was supplied by a sharp rise in santonin. Other changes included an advance in potash guaiacolsulphonate and a further fractional reduction in cream of tartar.

Sharp advance in the quotations for santonin could be traced to an improved technical position of that market, with the elimination of distressed material that has been hovering over the market for some few months. Lowering of the price for cream of tartar was due primarily to competition and the downward swing that has been noted in other tartar products during recent past weeks.

An important development occurred early last week with the announcement by producers of alcohol that no change would be made in the price schedule for first quarter deliveries during 1933. The extension of the current price schedule on alcohol was generally expected. Producers last week reported the market in a firm position. At the same time demand for this article as well as for ethyleneglycol, glycerin and methanol for antifreeze purposes showed a slowing down in the call early in the week. The reduced demand was of temporary nature, being due to the unseasonable warmth of the weather. Toward the close of the week more seasonable weather was in order.

The market for quicksilver was decidedly dull, giving an easier undertone to what little dealings were in evidence. Slow call here could be accounted for by the nearness of the inventory taking in a number of consuming industries. A new process of manufacture has enabled the offering of ethylmethyl ketone at a decidedly low price. Menthol was slow. Agar agar moved through another dull week, but the advance in the price for Japanese yen exchange rate was a rather stimulating factor.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate, 5c. per lb.
Santonin, $20 per lb.

Reduced

Cream of Tartar, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
175.7	175.7	173.5	175.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Acetanilide.—Conditions here were of a routine nature again last week, with sellers describing the market as steady and prices for the U.S.P. article continued unaltered at 26c. to 28c. per pound, according to quantity.

Acid Acetylsalicylic.—There was further betterment shown in the call here, with the market presenting a steadier undercurrent and prices of 70c. to 75c. per pound were repeated.

Acid Camphoric.—A fair amount of business was experienced here during the week under review, with the market displaying a steady tone and sellers were naming $5.25 per pound.

Acid Hydrobromic.—Nothing new developed in this direction, with the call characterized as fair and sellers were quoting the market for the 10 percent solution U.S.P. item at 18c. to 20c. per pound.

Acid Lactic.—Buyers were conservative in their purchases, causing a rather slow movement at times last week, but no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Acid Tartaric.—Orders came into this market at a highly irregular pace, with a prominent factor in the market the keenness of the competition, but both importers and domestic sellers were quoting the previous prices at the close of the period under survey.

Agar Agar.—This market passed through another dull and featureless trading week, with local demand confined to the purchasing of material for immediate wants only. The dull character of the call was offset to an extent by the upward swing noted in the exchange rate on the Japanese yen toward the close of the week, and sellers were naming 52c. to 54c. per pound for the No. 1 grade, with the No. 2 material listed at 45c. to 47c. per pound, and the No. 3 item was listed at 32c. to 36c. per pound, according to quantity.

Albumen, Milk.—No spot stocks of this material were available last week, duplicating a situation that has been noted here for some time past. Some producers reported that the contracting for their year's production would take place in late January. Shipments moving against contracts last week amounted to a fair-sized volume.

Alcohol.—Producers announced that the contract shipments would be made in the first quarter of 1933 at the price schedule prevailing in the current sales agreement. Renewal of contract prices was generally expected. Demand for alcohol for anti-freeze purposes showed a slight slackening in the local market, due to the unseasonable warmth. Temperature in New York early in the week went up to 62 degrees, four degrees higher than the previous record for that date, set in 1884. However, jobbers were getting their stocks in order, as weather predictions were to the effect that 20 degrees above zero could be expected in New York by Saturday. New England temperatures were also high last week. In the middle west and northwest snow covered many sections. Quotations for denatured alcohol to be delivered during the period January 1 to March 31 are as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
*C. D. No. 5, drums, car lots	38.5
5 to 19 drmus	44.5
1 to 4 drums	46.5
S. D. No. 1, tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
15 to 19 drums	40.6
20 drums	36.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

* Credit of 1c. per gallon given on purchases of 3 car lots or more.

Aloin. — Price structure of this market remained unchanged and demand maintained a satisfactory pace. Sellers were naming 85c. to 90c. per pound, according to quantity.

Ammonia Carbonate.—Nothing new was uncovered here, with activities last week again strictly routine and sellers were asking the quotations that have been in force for some time past.

Ammonia Chloride. — This commodity experienced a fair demand against last week and the market maintained a steady tone at 13c. to 14c. per pound for U.S.P. granular material.

Atropine. — The alkaloid article was meeting with a conservative demand and sellers were holding to previous quotations. Sulphate changed hands at $1.75 to $1.80 per ounce.

Barbital. — Demand here failed to be enlivened to any extent during the period under survey, with sellers describing the undertone as steady and prices were in line with previous quotations.

Bismuth Metal and Salts. — Quiet was the outstanding factor in this market as a whole, with a steady undertone governing the dealings in the various salts. Hydroxide material was unchanged at $2.65 to $2.70 per pound, and the nitrate commodity was priced at 95c. per pound.

Bromoform. — Usual buyers were supplying what little activity was in evidence here, and the market displayed a steady tone, with prices holding at $1.75 to $1.90 per pound.

Brucine. — A steady tone ruled here again last week, with the call irregular, and no change was uncovered in the quotations, with sellers adhering to 10c. to 11c. per ounce for the alkaloid and the sulphate commodity moved at 5c. to 6c. per ounce.

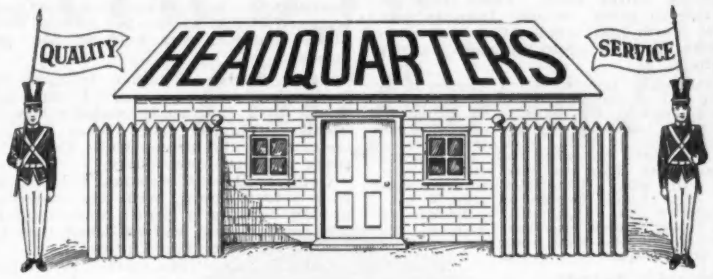
Cadmium Metal and Salts. — With the market for the metal maintaining a firm position at 55c. to 60c. per pound, the tone in the market for the various salts was of a firm nature. Bromide and iodide remained at the price levels that have been in effect for some time past.

Caffeine. — The market for the alkaloid item presented a steady undertone, with a slight improvement reported in the buying side, and prices remained unchanged from the levels established recently.

Calcium Bromide.—Consumers were restricting the movement of this material to actual needs, but the dealings

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

SCHOFIELD-DONALD CO.
INCORPORATED
154 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY



LEVISSIMA OXIDE
CALCINED MAGNESIUM U.S.P.
—FOR MILK OF MAGNESIA—
A POPULAR PRODUCT OF SPECIAL MERIT

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
FINEST U. S. P. AND TECHNICAL GRADES
FOR ALL PURPOSES

MAGNESIUM OXIDE
A STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY

SOLE AGENTS FOR:
THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., Ltd. — Washington Station--England — "PATTINSON'S" MAGNESIAS
THE WESTERN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd. — Scotland — "THISTLE BRAND" MAGNESIAS

HEYDEN
FINE CHEMICALS

Formaldehyde
Para Formaldehyde
Hexamethylenetetramine
Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Salicylic Acid Sodium Salicylate
Methyl Salicylate Minor Salicylates
Creosote Guaiacol
Creosote Carbonate
Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
Glycerophosphates Silver Salts
Benzaldehyde Benzyl Chloride

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
50 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

Chicago Office:
180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago

Factories:
Perth Amboy, N. J. Garfield, N. J.

demonstrated a steady tone and sellers were quoting 60c. to 62c. per pound, according to quantity.

Castor Oil. — Conditions here revealed little variance from the preceding week, with the possible exception of a slightly better call coming from the pharmaceutical trade, being strictly of a seasonal nature, while the material moving to the textile trade held up fairly well. There was no change in price values. Imports into New York last week of castor seed amounted to approximately 62,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—C. p. castor oil is quiet and unchanged in price. Buying is mostly limited, the drug trade being unwilling to take out very extensive volume at this time. Ruling quotations are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 9⅜c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 10½c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c.; five-gallon tins, 11¾c.; one-gallon tins, 13¾c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; barrels, car lots, 9⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.

Chloral Hydrate. — Demand here slackened to an extremely dull pace at intervals during the period under review, but the market retained a steady tone and sellers were quoting the market at 75c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Cinchonine.—Sellers reported the demand for the alkaloid last week amounted to about the same volume noted in recent weeks, with the call coming from the regular channels of consumption and prices remained unchanged at 38c. to 47c. per ounce. Sulphate material was held at 25c. per ounce.

Cocoa Butter.—Further dropping off in the buying was apparent here last week, with the candy makers having about completed large scale holiday operations, and prices were about the same as noted previously.

Codliver Oil.—A seasonal broadening was evident here, with the seasonal upturn causing a firmer undertone in the market and sellers were naming previously established prices.

Corn Syrup.—This market developed a steadier tone last week, with the improved position of the market directly attributed to the betterment noted in the price for the basic product. Sellers reported a good demand for both the 42 degree and 43 degree items.

Cream of Tartar.—This commodity was reduced ½c. per pound, with the new quotation for the powder or granular material in purchases of a minimum of five barrels 15½c. per pound and the less than five barrel price at 15¾c. per pound. The usual keg price differential prevails.

Emetine Hydrochloride.—Sales of this commodity were of a routine fashion throughout the period under survey, with the prices holding unchanged at $11 to $11.25 per ounce.

Epsom Salts. — Seasonal demand from the pharmaceutical trade was experienced for the U.S.P. article last week, with no change disclosed in the scheduled prices. Industrial consumers of the technical material were curtailing purchases, in keeping with the general trend of business conditions, with the seasonal slackening in the industrial activities attributed to the near approach of the year-end inventory taking. Situation in the imported market held unchanged, with a small amount reported available on spot.

Ethyleneglycol.—Business moving to the account for anti-freeze purposes showed a slight tapering off in the early part of the week. This slowing down was attributed to the sudden appearance of a heat wave in the East, causing the temperature to mount to 62 degrees, representing the warmest early December on record. However, the unseasonable warmth was broken late in the week by rain, and weather predictions were that Saturday would witness 20 degrees above zero. Sentiment in this market appeared much improved at the close of the week.

Ethylmethyl Ketone.—By reason of a new process of manufacture this commodity was offered at 12½c. per pound, representing a sharp decline in the price previously quoted on the commodity.

Formaldehyde.—A slight betterment noted in the call at the start of the new week had for the most part petered out before the termination of the period under survey, with the slight pickup attributed to the replacement of depleted month-end stocks. The buying also was slackened to a large extent because of the consideration given to the position of year-end stocks. Prices remained unchanged.

Glycerin.—Sellers of the material used for anti-freeze purposes were making a concentrated drive for a portion of the seasonal business, but the general call for such requirements was slackened last week by the presence of exceedingly warm weather for this time of the year. The market appeared in a firm position. No change was uncovered in the dynamite article, with demand extremely dull, and sellers were repeating previous quotations for saponification material.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Although the peak of the demand for glycerin is considered to be past, the market is holding very well at present levels. C. p. material is quiet but firm. Demand generally continues fairly good. Ruling prices of principal sources are:—Dynamite, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 4¾c. to 5c.; c. p., car lots, 9¾c. to 10c.; returnable drums, 10¼c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 5c. to 6c.

Methanol.—The market here noted an irregular trend during the week just closed, with the slight slackening noted in the product being utilized for anti-freeze purposes in the first half of the week. This slowing down could be attributed to unseasonable weather conditions, which had apparently been rectified by sharp drop in the temperature late in the period under review. All prices were without change.

Menthol.—The market displayed a slightly firmer tone toward the close of the week, being attributed to a pick-up in the call as well as a bracing in the Japanese exchange rate on the yen. Limited stocks on hand here was a prominent factor in having the market listed at $3.25 to $3.45 per pound. Synthetic item continued unchanged.

Methyl Acetone.—A representative buying movement was noted here last week, with sellers quoting the market on the basis of tankcar shipments at 43c. per gallon for the natural product while the synthetic material was listed at 45c. per gallon in tanks.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate. — This market was 5c. per pound higher at $1.70 to $1.75 per pound.

Quicksilver.—Sellers here reported the market displayed a slightly easier tone as a result of the dull condition of demand, but no change was uncovered in the quotations, with sellers asking $49 to $50 per flask. The slow call was attributed to the near approach of the year-end inventory taking period in a number of consuming industries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Quicksilver is barely inclined toward the easier side, due principally to some very low sales made on apparently distressed stocks. As a result of bids, some of the metal was reported to have moved in this market last week at as low as $46. Most sellers are quoting $49, however, and are not seriously considering cutting on small orders, but at the same time any large business is lacking and the market is slow. New York enquiry has been only fair lately.

Santonin.—This market advanced $20 per pound to $70 to $80 per pound. The higher quotations was said to be due to an improved technical position of the market.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounce are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of prices for bullion in New York and London are also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate, Cents.	New York, Cents.	London, Pence.
Saturday	19⅝	24⅞	17½
Monday	19⅝	25⅛	17⅝
Tuesday	19⅝	25¼	17¾
Wednesday	19⅝	25½	17¾
Thursday	19⅝	25½	17¾
Friday	19⅝	25⅝	17⅞

Armstrong Cork Forms Division for Closures

With a view to increasing the efficiency in sales and service in that phase of its business, the Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, Lancaster, Pa., has formed a new sales division which has been designated as the "closure division." This division embraces three departments, including the corks department with E. F. Eberts as manager, the cap department with S. L. Barnes as manager, and the crown department with J. C. Feagley as manager, and J. M. McCormick, assistant manager. Dwight L. Armstrong, a vice-president of the Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, has been made general manager of the new division.

This step, it was pointed out, was a result of the company's policy of expanding the Armstrong Line to include all principal types of closures for glass packages. During the past two years molded, cellulose, brass, and tin caps have been added to the line which formerly consisted of corks of all kinds, crown caps, embossed top corks, rubber stoppers and cap liners. The consequent increase in sales and service has necessitated setting up separate sales divisions for selling closures and other products that were formerly sold through a single sales organizations, the cork division.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
Largest Producers and Refiners of
Chemically Pure Glycerine
PACKED IN DRUMS AND CANS
Also other grades *Stocks in all large cities*
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City

GLYCERINE
ALL GRADES
of refined glycerine produced in factories located at Jersey City, N. J.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Kansas City, Kans.; Berkeley, Calif.
Address request for Quotation to
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET CO.
PALMOLIVE BUILDING CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.
10 EAST 40th STREET NEW YORK
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Propyl Ketone
Secondary Amyl Alcohol
Secondary Amyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol
Manufactured by
SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY
San Francisco

White Mineral Oils
(Viscosity Range between 50 and 350)
U. S. P.—Technical Grades
Refined by Oelwerke Julius Schindler, Hamburg
Sole American Representatives:
S. SCHWABACHER & CO. INC.
59 Pearl Street New York

MILK SUGAR
NATIONAL BRAND
National Brand Sugar of Milk has been the standard of Quality the world over since 1883.
Powdered Granular
Impalpable
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO., Inc.
205 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

THREE ELEPHANT
BORAX
BORIC ACID
Stocks carried by the following distributors
A. Daigger & Co. Chicago, Ill.
Detroit Soda Products Co. Wyandotte, Mich.
Arnold Hoffman & Co. Providence, R. I. Philadelphia, Pa.
Thompson, Hayward Chemical Company Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.
Marble Nye Co. Boston, Mass. Worcester, Mass.
Innes, Speiden & Co. New York, N. Y.
In Canada
St. Lawrence Trading Co., Ltd. Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver
AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Woolworth Building New York

Methanol and Acetate of Lime Data: October

Monthly statistics on production, shipments and stocks of methanol and acetate of lime, based on data reported to the Bureau of the Census, Washington, by thirty-four identical establishments are presented in the table below. The establishments which reported their operations to the bureau, according to the returns for the biennial census of manufactures, 1929, produced in that year 79 percent of the total output in the United States of crude methanol, 92.1 percent of refined methanol from wood distillation, and 79.3 percent of acetate of lime:—

Methanol

	1930. Oct.	1931. Oct.	1932 Sept.	1932 Oct.	Totals, 10 mos. (Jan.-Oct.) 1930.	1931.	1932.
	Gallons						
Refined—							
Wood distillation—							
Production	575,711	56,474	102,448	197,534	4,045,029	1,489,467	1,212,052
Shipments	541,807	105,060	92,220	159,491	4,167,741	1,554,299	1,065,696
Stocks, end of month	340,710	240,313	257,763	295,806	.....	.....	.....
Synthetic—							
Production	966,469	510,432	697,890	571,372	5,584,669	6,315,658	6,458,271
Shipments	1,817,013	1,187,529	550,862	958,909	5,782,725	5,161,389	4,894,780
Stocks, end of month	322,051	2,250,309	3,829,635	3,442,098	.....	.....	.....
Crude—							
Production	372,939	183,851	98,108	249,142	3,841,441	2,809,459	1,960,365
Shipments	.....	.....	246,139	264,857	.....	.....	.....
Stocks, end of month	390,965	583,975	329,507	313,792	.....	.....	.....

Acetate of Lime

	Pounds						
Production	5,871,269	1,528,792	1,563,312	2,616,003	63,307,570	36,271,278	25,980,834
Shipments	7,922,056	2,172,334	3,113,431	3,756,394	45,619,018	44,089,859	28,322,803
Stocks, end of month	22,877,635	10,847,805	4,398,913	3,258,522	.....	.....	.....

Wood

	Cords						
Consumption	37,913	21,885	11,851	19,510	416,622	284,163	199,885
Stocks, end of month	455,597	257,946	330,010	320,273	.....	.....	.....
Total capacity, per day	2,519	2,505	2,609	2,609	.....	.....	.....
Total operating	1,860	1,338	1,073	1,531	.....	.....	.....
Shut down	659	1,167	1,536	1,078	.....	.....	.....

Chicago Drug and Chemical Ass'n Arranging Banquet

The Chicago Drug and Chemical Association has completed arrangements for its annual banquet. As in the past few years, this affair will be limited to members only, and will be in the nature of a stag. It will be held in the ball room of the Knickerbocker Hotel, Thursday evening, December 22. The membership list now numbers approximately two hundred and thirty-five. Entertainment will consist chiefly of vaudeville acts in sufficient number to fill the entire evening. There will be souvenir bags as usual. The usual monthly meeting will be omitted in December.

Arrangements for the banquet are in charge of Walter A. Kochs, of Victor Chemical Works, chairman of the committee; Floyd K. Thayer, of Abbott Laboratories, vice-chairman; Chris Christensen, of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.; Charles S. Curtis, of the Wilson Laboratories; L. S. Flanedy, of Parke, Davis & Co.; F. J. Heil, of Grasselli Chemical Company, Inc.; Ottmar M. Krembs, of Krembs & Co.; Leo A. Lanigan, of McKesson-Fuller-Morrison Co.; Frank L. McCartney, of Norwich Pharmacal Co.; A. G. Schneider, of Victor Chemical Works; W. Kedzie Teller, of the Columbus Laboratories, and W. P. Trebilcock, of the Coca-Cola Company.

Abbott Laboratories to Pay Bonus

The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, has ordered a Christmas bonus of 5 percent of November salaries for all employees, following issuance of a financial statement showing that for the first time in twenty-three months November sales and net profits increased from the corresponding month in the preceding year. Alfred S. Burdick, president, stated that for the first eleven months of this year, the net income was more than sufficient to cover the full year's dividend requirements of $2.25 a share on the company's 145,000 shares. Net income for 1931 was equal to $2.81 a share on the same basis.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6, 1932.

The contests between the various teams in the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling League last night were featured by Bromo-Seltzer, trying conclusions with the Armstrong Cork Company, with a score of 1,021 points. This achievement came in the second game and also brought Cowell of Bromo-Seltzer into the limelight with an aggregate of 245 points in the second encounter. Noxzema also got into the 900 class in the initial contest with McCormick & Co., but had the misfortune of being topped by a lone point.

These results leave the teams in the following positions:—

	Games Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Armstrong Cork Company	23	10	.697
McCormick & Co	23	10	.697
Noxzema	20	16	.556
Bromo-Seltzer	15	18	.455
Loewy Drug Company	13	23	.351
Kremo	8	25	.242

Vulcanized Rubber Moves

The Vulcanized Rubber Company, this city, moved its executive headquarters, December 10, from 251 Fourth avenue to 265 Fifth avenue, at Twenty-ninth street. This move places the company's showrooms in the very heart of the city's buying district, and in its new quarters the company has a modern display room and facilities for the reception and convenience of visiting buyers. Among the major products of this company are many "Ajax" hard rubber products for the drug trade.

Bauer & Black Promotes Tatham

Arthur E. Tatham, formerly assistant advertising manager for Bauer & Black, manufacturer of pharmacal specialties and surgical dressings, Chicago, has been made advertising manager. He takes over the directing of advertising formerly a function of Arthur H. Ogle, merchandising manager, who recently resigned, and the management work previously in the hands of Harry Frazier, who has been placed in charge of the food products division.

DISINFECTANTS

COAL TAR — Baird's — PINE OIL

CRESOL and CRESOL COMPOUNDS
for the Wholesale Drug Trade

BAIRD & McGUIRE, Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
HOLBROOK, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Always Uniform!

P.A.C. FORMALDEHYDE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

P. A. C. FORMALDEHYDE, U. S. P. is always uniform! That's why it is recognized as the STANDARD—wherever Formaldehyde is used. *Every* shipment is of uniform high quality, assuring uniformity of results.

Every pound of P. A. C. FORMALDEHYDE is produced under conditions of control and supervision which guarantee these constant characteristics—

- U. S. P. Solution
- Water White
- 37% by Weight Formaldehyde Content
- Low Acidity

The purity and uniformity of P. A. C. FORMALDEHYDE have made it an important factor in reducing manufacturing costs and improving the quality of finished products.

Prompt shipments can be made in any quantity from 1 lb. tins to tank cars. Just send or phone your order to our nearest branch office.

THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICES: Baltimore Boston Chicago Cleveland Kansas City Newark New Orleans New York Philadelphia San Francisco

Sardine Oil and Meal Output Limits Raised

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1932.

State action last week again came to the aid of the California sardine industry in the form of a second grant of permit to process the fish wholly for reduction purposes. In addition to a total of 75,000 tons of fish set aside last August, there is now an additional 37,500 tons made available for reduction to oil and meal without the restriction of packing any of the fish for human consumption during the present season. This means that fifteen packing houses may each reduce 2,500 tons on this basis, the plants in the north, comprising the Monterey district, being obliged to finish their operations by the middle of February, and the last day of March being allowed for completion by the southern California concerns at Terminal Island. These two dates comprise the official season closings in California.

The state law requiring each concern engaged in the packing of this fish to put up for human consumption in the familiar one-pound oval can, thirteen and one-half cases for every ton of fish caught, has been working a tremendous hardship on the fisheries and the canned produce was being sold at practically whatever it would bring in order to move it, so as to make way for more volume on meal and oil and the market became literally glutted with the edible. Last summer, at the approach of the season, representatives of the fisheries met with officials of the Division of Fish and Game of the State and the officials agreed to allow the fifteen fishing concerns represented 5,000 tons of fish each for reduction with no canning restrictions. While this total amounted to 75,000 tons, the original request from the various fisheries amounted to 185,000 tons for the season.

With the burden lifted for the time, most producers made contracts and since then the oil, starting at 12 cents has gradually drifted into a place where 9 cents a gallon will buy an occasional tankcar on bids. Until the granting of the new permits last week, the situation has been that most of the fisheries, as opportunity presented, sold out in advance what they deemed they would be able to produce on the original permits. In most cases a rather conservative estimate was made of the total tonnage each would be able to manufacture, and the result was that, finding several extra, or left-over cars of oil or meal, there was a rush to dispose of these and clean up surplus stocks. Likewise the market suffered, although it is pointed out that the trend could barely have been otherwise, considering outside competition, both in fish oil and substitute products.

In granting the new permits, it was understood that there will be a fair percentage of fishing concerns unwilling to take them up because of the base position of the market. However, the event has brought about new business, with the definite booking of at least 1,000 tons of oil to Europe and prospects of further large sales for shipment out of Monterey during January and February, and it was observed that heretofore there has been an extreme lack of export movement out of this port in fish oils. Prices, however, leave little for the manufacturer.

Records and data for the present season are almost entirely lacking, not even a close estimate being possible at this time. During the calendar year 1931 (which does not provide for the seasonal total, but part of two seasons) there were 3,924,692 gallons of sardine oil produced in California, the bulk of which, 3,098,817 gallons, was manufactured in the Monterey district. The meal production for the entire State amounted to 22,440 tons. Compared with the 1930 statistics, this was off about 2,000,000 gallons in oil and approximately 13,000 tons in meal.

Unilever Reduces Dividend

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1932.

The interim dividend statement of Unilever and Unilever N. V., the great soap and margarin combine, conformed with the less hopeful of recent estimates. In accordance with previous practice, the dividend was declared in Dutch currency, the payment on the English pound, and the Dutch 12-florin sub-shares being 36 Dutch cents. This represented 3 percent on the Dutch shares, against 4 percent a year ago, but converted into sterling it equalled 10½d. per share, or 4⅝ percent on the British shares, which twelve months ago received 48 Dutch cents (equal to 5 percent).

Having regard to the chairman's statement last May that the profits for the first quarter of 1932 exceeded those for the same period of 1931, the declaration was discomforting. It can only be inferred that the subsequent operations have belied their promise or that the world situation has called for a cautious policy of distribution.

Trade News Briefs

J. B. Donovan, member of the New York Mining Exchange, was elected vice-president of the California Stock Exchange.

Ernest Trigg, of John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, has resigned from the board of directors of the Kentucky Home Life Insurance Co., Louisville.

The Evans Drug Company, of Mayfield, Ky., with capital of $30,000, has been incorporated by Leon Evans, Robert Humphreys and Robert H. Wyatt.

Harry C. Schaefer, vice-president of the Schaefer Company, varnish and lacquer manufacturers, Louisville, is back at his office, following a recent operation for hernia.

Walter Bayer, of the metropolitan New York sales division of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, returned to his desk December 5, after an absence of more than ten months because of illness.

M. G. Pierpont, president of the Loewy Drug Company, engaged in the wholesale business, Baltimore, is back at his desk again after a serious illness, which kept him away from his office for several weeks.

B. D. Moore, president of the American Oil Company of Hattiesburg and a former mayor of Hattiesburg, Miss., has been appointed Mississippi director for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, headquarters of which are at Tulsa.

W. C. Dabney, vice-president of the Jones Dabney Company, Louisville, reported that November sales showed an increase of a few thousands of dollars over November of last year, but at that the month was nothing to brag about.

The Illinois Pipe Line Company, Findlay, Ohio, has secured a reduction in assessment of property values in Kentucky, the Kentucky Tax Commission having reduced the assessment from $4,300,000 to $3,100,000, a net reduction of $1,200,000 for 1932.

Ralph B. McKinney has been appointed director of purchases for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., effective December 6, according to a company statement. Mr. McKinney, who for the past two years has been assistant to the general manager in the company's explosive department, succeeds F. P. H. Sholly.

The I. G. Farbenindustrie's artificial silk plant at Rathenow, Germany, was the scene of an explosion December 7, when a 400-pound container of hydrogen blew up, killing at least ten workmen and burying a number of others in debris of the plant, according to cable advices from Berlin.

The New York State pharmacy ownership act will be defended by the State in the Court Appeals to which the State officials have taken an appeal from rulings of the lower courts that the act was unconstitutional. The act specifies that only a graduate pharmacist may operate a pharmacy.

The Standard Oil Company of Kansas on December 2 started the distribution of its assets and complete liquidation. The plan, approved by its stockholders, was placed before the secretary of state for his approval. The company has no debts or obligations except to stockholders, all properties having been sold.

The Walgreen Company reported sales in November totalling $3,471,781, or a decrease of 12.9 percent from the $3,987,497 reported in November last year. For the eleven months, sales totalled $41,731,799, being a decrease of 15.6 percent from the corresuonding eleven months of last year when sales totalled $49,460,626.

P. J. Garbey, of the Eagle Picher Lead Company, will address the Pittsburgh Master Painters' and Decorators' Association at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of that association to be held December 13 in the Mayfair Hotel, Pittsburgh. Mr. Garbey is associated with the Cleveland office of the Eagle Picher Lead Company.

The Hercules Powder Company has reduced its prices on the new liquid resins abalyn and hercolyn, products introduced to the trade within the last year. The new prices, representing reductions of from 10 percent to 25 percent, are 13 cents per net pound, with drum, on abalyn, and 17 cents per net pound, with drum, on hercolyn.

The Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club held its second noonday luncheon December 2 in a private dining room of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the seventy-five members and guests were entertained by a humorous and philosophical talk by "Dusty" Miller. Cliff Foss, vice-president of the club, presided in the absence of L. S. Biddle, president, who was ill of bronchitis.

For

BROMIDES:

Mallinckrodt

Before each lot is released for sale it is carefully tested in the control laboratories. A reserve sample of each lot bearing an identifying number is retained as a check on the quality of every package.

A PARTIAL LIST

Ammonium Bromide U.S.P.
Calcium Bromide U.S.P.
Potassium Bromide U.S.P. Cryst., Gran. and Powd.
Sodium Bromide U.S.P. Gran. and Powd.
Strontium Bromide U.S.P. IX Cryst. and Gran.
Barium Bromide Pure
Cadmium Bromide Crystals
Copper Bromide (Cupric)
Ethyl Bromide (Ether Hydrobromic)
Ethylene Bromide
Iron Bromide (Ferrous)
Lead Bromide
Lithium Bromide N.F.
Magnesium Bromide
Manganese Bromide
Nickel Bromide
Zinc Bromide Pure

Can be supplied in special forms to meet individual specifications.

Furnished in suitably sized containers to fit the individual requirements. Full information and prices on request.

One of 1500 Mallinckrodt fine Chemicals
FOR MEDICINAL USE

ST. LOUIS · CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · NEW YORK · TORONTO · MONTREAL

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Reports of Short Crops Strengthen Replacement Costs -- Prices Show More Stability Under Slow Demand--Stronger Feeling in Spanish Saffron Flowers

Activity did not broaden to any appreciable extent last week. The general desire to keep stocks at a minimum basis over the year-end was fully in evidence. Actual trading was more or less spotty, and the situation took on the usual quiet appearance incident to this period of the year. While the edge was off the markets in certain directions, the general list held remarkably well under the indifferent attitude of buyers. It seemed as though the majority of prices had touched levels low enough to warrant stability. In the background, the picture is reflected in decidedly firmer tones. Reports from supply points in Central Europe, the Far East, Mexico and our own growing sections in the South and West have all emphasized that short crops are more than a probability. Back of these reports have been constant advices of mounting replacement costs.

It is apparent that a prolonged period of abnormally low prices is not a condition conducive to large harvesting. Those close to the pulse of the growing industry confirm advices of comparatively small yields of botanical drugs, and in some classifications it is stated that the final harvests will be the smallest recorded in twenty years. Withdrawals of shipment prices have not been the exception, and trade opinions have often revealed the fact that prices paid at primary points are above those current in the New York spot market. While it is difficult to create bullish enthusiasm at this time, it is reasonable to assume that a gradual restoration of confidence is taking place. Signs of distressed lots have not been so much in evidence of late. Prime quality goods seem to be in strong hands. Inflation has passed out and liquidation has been quite thorough.

Demand for valerian root has been active enough to hold the market in a very firm position. Spanish saffron flowers have shown strength for replacements. It is estimated that the coming crop of Mexican vanilla beans will be at least 30,000 pounds under the previous crop. Advices from the Pacific Coast note a short peel of cascara bark. In one quarter it was stated that total holdings at Seattle will not exceed five cars of 1932 peel, and probably not more than 150 tons of older peels. Prices have advanced to 6½c. for cars f.o.b. the Coast.

Locally, small net advances were registered in laurel leaves and French marjoram. Declines were noted in cassia fistula, anise seed, coriander, celery and poppy seeds.

Entries at the Port of New York of anise, caraway, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, mustard, poppy, and psyllium seeds since the week of April 20, and detentions of these seeds and sesame seed by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were as follows:—

	Bags	
	Entered.	Detained.
Anise	2,059	680
Caraway	23,444	13,592
Celery	2,719	448
Coriander	1,660	236
Cumin	962	407
Dill	1,078	240
Fennel	444	246
Mustard	16,287	2,764
Poppy	31,394	2,930
Psyllium	18,850	14
Sesame	.....	2,500
Totals	98,897	24,450

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Laurel leaves, Greek, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Spanish, ¼c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia fistula, 8c. per lb.
Celery seed, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Fleaseed, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
64.2	64.2	63.6	70.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Although no particular increase in sales volume could be traced, the market maintained the same firm position formerly noted. Importers have not attempted to force business and spot offerings have continued light. The market is said to be in a position to respond to any improvement in buying interest.

Fir.—No further change in prices could be noted last week. The market is holding at the late decline with a slight increase in the number of inquiries.

Peru.—Spotty trading in the natural grade was reported. Sellers named full figures and the market displayed a steady tendency. Consuming interest was confined to small lots for prompt shipment.

Tolu.—Both varieties of this balsam have been moved in a small way to meet current requirements at unchanged prices. Futures are not attracting much attention but there was no suggestion that sellers were any less firm in their views.

Barks

Angostura.—Consumers have shown moderate interest in such lots as have been needed for actual wants. Prices are given at a wide range and depend upon grade, quantity and seller.

Barberry.—Sellers reported a light movement in bales of both root and tree bark. Demand was for prompt shipment and former prices were named for contracts.

Cinchona.—Prices held well for the different varieties. Sales were not large but the market seemed to be resting on a well sustained basis without indication of immediate price change.

Elm.—Absence of important buying left the market in a quiet condition. Sales were mostly of routine character while prices for the different varieties were quoted unchanged.

Sassafras.—Dealers reported a moderate exchange of small lots of both ordinary and select types. Former prices continued effective.

Wild Cherry.—Prices remained steady under a fair call for seasonal requirements. Consumers did not depart from their usual policy of hand-to-mouth operations but the combined movement of bales so far this month has been quite satisfactory.

Beans

Calabar.—Sellers reported occasional orders for this material but admitted that trading was slow. There was no suggestion of a change in prices.

Tonka.—Trade conditions did not change materially last week. Activity was spotty and small lot orders predominated. There was no quotable change in prices to note.

Vanilla.—Prices have held steady for these beans. Underneath the surface, the market appeared firmer. Mexican advices stated that the production of last year, 150,000 pounds, had been practically sold. Curers have been purchasing the green vanilla and estimate the new crop at 120,000 pounds. The quality so far is reported excellent but the beans are smaller than a year ago. On account of the short crop, it is stated that buyers in Mexico have purchased at prices equivalent to those in New York. Under such conditions, it is contended that the prospective price tending is more in favor of sellers than buyers.

Flowers

Arnica.—Limited offerings have kept the market in a firm position. Buyers have covered current wants and spot material has commanded full list prices.

Calendula.—Orders have been entered for prompt shipment and 45c. a pound was considered an inside figure at the close. High replacement costs have created a strong feeling in selling quarters.

Chamomile.—Prices are firmly held by leading importers. Offerings for replacement are relatively small because it is claimed that sales have been made in Central Europe above the local level of prices.

Lavender.—Sellers' views are firm on account of strong advices from primary supply points where it is asserted that the new crop will be considerably less than harvested a year ago.

Saffron.—Continued high replacement costs have created a firm feeling in this market. At the close, there was no quotable change in prices but the tendency appeared more upward than downward.

Herbs and Leaves

Horehound.—Orders have been entered at the recent advance and the market has retained a firm tendency. A fair inquiry was noted throughout the week.

Lobelia.—Activity of fair dimensions was noted. Spot prices were unchanged, although sellers stated that on replacements full current figures had been paid in the southern primary market.

Marjoram.—Another fractional advance was registered in the French variety. Higher prices abroad have been reflected here. At the close 13½c. to 14½c. a pound was quoted, depending upon grade, quantity and seller.

Tinnevelly.—Market conditions remained firm. The advance previously noted in No. 1 leaves was fully sustained during the past week. Other varieties while firm were unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—Offerings of this material reached the market at lower prices last week. There were sellers at the close at 9c. to 10c. a pound for baskets. This market had remained in a nominal condition for some time.

Ergot.—No particular improvement in demand could be traced. Offerings continued rather small and there was no indication that sellers were any less firm in their views.

Hops.—More interest has developed in this market and prices were quite firm for prompt shipment. An improvement in sales is expected after the turn of the year.

Nux Vomica.—Aside from a moderate exchange of small lots, the market remained in a relatively quiet condition. No price changes were recorded. A decline of more than 50 percent in imports is noted for the first ten months of 1932. The total was 878,500 pounds worth $20,000 against 1,795,700 pounds worth $54,300 for this same time last year. French Indo-China was the chief supplier.

Roots

Rhubarb.—Slow sales featured the market and the only feature was the maintenance of prices by leading sellers. Filling in operations accounted for about all the week's activity.

Sarsaparilla.—Honduras, Mexican and domestic varieties were held steady under a moderate consuming demand.

(Continued on page 44)

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Tested Botanically
HOPKINS BRAND
ANALYZED - STANDARDIZED
Tested Chemically
CRUDE DRUGS
Acacia Gum
Asafoetida
Belladonna
Buckthorn
Cascara
Cinchona
Dandelion
Digitalis
Ergot
Gentian
Hellebore

Licorice
Mandrake
Nux Vomica
Orris Root
Quassia
Stramonium
Tumeric
Tragacanth
Uva Ursi
Wild Cherry
Valerian
Tested Microscopically
Tested Physiologically
J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
NEW YORK

CRUDE DRUGS
WHOLE AND MILLED
PEEK & VELSOR, INC., NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1840 100 GOLD STREET

PYRETHRUM PRODUCTS
• STANDARDIZED • POWDERED
• HIGHEST TOXIC VALUE • GRANULATED
• CONSTANT UNIFORMITY • CONCENTRATED OIL EXTRACTS
Leaders in Pyrethrum Products for Almost a Half Century
McCORMICK & CO., INC.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

THE INITIAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY
CRUDE DRUGS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC—WHOLE OR MILLED
BOTANICAL DRUGS TESTED
The largest stocks and greatest assortment. Complete facilities for testing and verifying. Milling facilities unexcelled. Foreign buyers in the producing centers. A collection mill and warehouse, where the majority of domestic botanicals grow. Export facilities unsurpassed. A price list embracing every standard botanical.
ARABIC, KARAYA AND TRAGACANTH GUMS
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY, Inc.
Warehouses and Mills: Weehawken, N. J., Asheville, N. C.
132 Nassau Street New York City

DuPont Low-Viscosity Lacquer Patent Invalidated

(Continued from page 32)

cellulose, which it was known increased the covering power of nitrocellulose lacquer.

This development and not the patent in suit was responsible for the large increase in the use of low viscosity nitrocellulose in the manufacture of lacquers.

As an evidence of that activity, even beyond the confines of this country, we will first consider British patent No. 128,659, of 1919, to Groves and Ward, for Improvement in Dopes or Varnishes used in Aeroplane Construction, which patent discloses the advantage of using a low viscosity nitrocellulose in varnishes, and a method of reducing the viscosity of the nitrocellulose for that purpose. The method proposed is not Pitman's, but that is not of moment here, as it is not Pitman's method patent that is in suit, but Flaherty's product patent, which plaintiff contends covers a low viscosity nitrocellulose, however produced.

This patent, it is true, was cited as a reference by the Examiner in the Patent Office, and was after argument by the patentee's solicitor put aside; but it now appears that the argument was based on a wrong premise and was erroneous, and that the reduction was within the Flaherty limits, which were 1,200 centipoises and not 400 centipoises.

I am not impressed by the testimony of plaintiff's experts of a failure when they attempted to subject some solutions of celluloid made up by them to a treatment with calcium chloride and zinc chloride, to reduce the viscosity to within the arbitrary limits of Flaherty's claims, as celluloid is not the only material specifically referred to in that patent, on the contrary the patent refers to "solutions of nitrocellulose, celluloid, acetylcellulose and other cellulose esters in their solvents."

Whether by their method the viscosity could be reduced to within the arbitrary limits of Flaherty's claims is not to me the test of anticipation by the Groves and Ward patent, but rather that they taught the reducing of the viscosity characteristic of nitrocellulose by a chemical treatment, so that when the nitrocellulose was subsequently used in lacquer it would have a greater covering power for a given quantity of solvent.

They therefore, by their method of reducing viscosity by the use of chlorides, produced low viscosity lacquers, which was what Flaherty did with Pitman's method of reducing viscosity by the use of sodium acetate, and the Groves and Ward patent is an anticipation unless the construction of the claims of the patent in suit should be limited to cover only the product of the method in said patent described, and the plaintiff contends cannot be done.

Earlier Discoveries

As an evidence of such activity in this country, let us consider United States patent to Carlsson and Thall for Improvement in Process of Reducing the Viscosity of Viscous Solutions of Nitrocellulose and Other Esters, granted April 19, 1921, on an application filed December 4, 1919.

This patent discloses a method of reducing by heating of the viscosity of nitrocellulose to any desired degree, and the application of such reduced viscosity nitrocellulose in nitrocellulose lacquers, and the method used commercially by the Atlas Company in the manufacture of low viscosity nitrocellulose lacquers. This patent says nothing about the addition of gums, resins and pigments, which are the usual lacquer ingredients, but it does not seem to me that invention would be required to add to a low viscosity nitrocellulose these substances, in view of their common use with high viscosity nitrocellulose solutions.

This patent was also cited as a reference by the Examiner in the Patent Office, but the attempt to differentiate this patent from the patent in suit on the ground that the method disclosed is not the Pitman method does not impress me as having weight.

Flaherty's claims, plaintiff contends, are for a product, by whatever method produced.

Pitman's claims are for a method, and while Pitman, if his process was patentably new, might have had a patent for the product, I fail to see how that product could be patentable to Flaherty.

In any event, if the method of the Carlsson and Thall patent be different from that of Pitman, it is none the less an anticipation of the patent in suit, as it teaches the reduction of the viscosity of nitrocellulose to any degree, and the application of such reduced viscosity nitrocellulose in nitrocellulose lacquers, unless the construction of the claims of the patent in suit be limited to cover only the product of the method in said patent described, which plaintiff contends may not be done.

We will next consider what has been termed the Atlas-Zapon anticipation.

Prior to 1917, Richards & Company, of Stamford, Connecticut, was the holding company of Zapon Leather Cloth Company and Celluloid Zapon Company, which companies had for many years been engaged in the manufacture and marketing of lacquer and artificial leather.

In 1917 Richards & Company was acquired by Atlas Powder Company.

About the middle of 1918 a research organization for such companies was started, and Mr. Bacon was assigned to work on lacquers. His work was supervised by Dr. Jones. Without reciting all the evidence, including failures and successes, it suffices to say that as a result of the work of Mr. Bacon, both he and Dr. Jones had knowledge of the desirability of using low viscosity nitrocellulose to increase the covering power of lacquers, and that among the methods proposed for reducing the viscosity of the nitrocellulose, Mr. Bacon preferred the heat and pressure method to the pyridine treatment, and applied it successfully. It consisted in heating under 15 pounds pressure solutions of high viscosity nitrocellulose in a mixture of butyl acetate, amyl acetate and light acetone oil, and gave as a product a solution containing low viscosity nitrocellulose. The heat and pressure treatment subsequently used by the Hercules Company, the du Pont Company, the Atlas-Zapon Company and others, is distinguished from the process employed by Mr. Bacon, in that in the later process the nitrocellulose is suspended in water and not in solution, and gives as a product a dry, clean, pure nitrocellulose.

As was then known and pointed out by Mr. Flaherty in his application for his patent No. 1,629,999, as issued, "The new pyroxylin solutions of high pyroxylin content may be used directly as lacquers with advantage. It is preferable, however, to add modifying agents such as castor oil, gums, etc."

Mr. Bacon continued with his work, and on the basis thereof the Atlas Powder Company, as assignee of Mr. Bacon, filed a patent application (Exhibit P). The subject matter claimed therein is indicated in the original claim 1:—

"A process for making highly concentrated solutions of nitrocellulose having sufficient fluidity to be used as a lacquer or spray, which consists of treating a mixture of nitrocotton and solvent with heat or pressure."

On October 29, 1919, the Patent Office allowed the application, but subsequently withdrew it from issue and an interference was declared with Carisson and Thall.

The interference was decided in favor of Carlsson and Thall, and on February 25, 1921, the Bacon application was finally rejected. The Atlas Powder Company purchased the Carlsson and Thall application, and on April 19, 1921, the patent hereinbefore discussed was issued to the Atlas Powder Company.

On July 20, 1919, Mr. Bacon reported the making of low viscosity nitrocellulose lacquers according to his heat and pressure processes, with varnishes, and that it was found that when these lacquers were used on wood they showed a tendency to check or crack, but this difficulty was overcome by the addition of castor oil. Mr. Flaherty, more than three years after, made the same suggestion in his patent No. 1,629,999. The report further points out the merits of the lacquers so made by Mr. Bacon.

It thus appears that at that time the idea had been conceived, the nitrocellulose solution of reduced viscosity had been prepared, it had been used as a lacquer, and it had been found that it was desirable to add a softening agent—castor oil. This it appears to me was a complete anticipation of the patent in suit. It matters not whether the reduction to use was a commercial use. (De Forest Radio Co. vs General Electric Co., 283 U. S. 664, 682; Corona Co. vs Dovan Corp., 276 U. S. 358, 384); but the Atlas Company did apply for a patent for the discovery. When on an interference priority had been accorded to Carisson and Thall, the Atlas Company acquired that patent. Thereafter the Atlas Company proceeded under the process covered by its patent to successfully manufacture and exploit commercial nitrocellulose lacquers containing the low viscosity nitrocellulose developed by Mr. Bacon, and it does not seem to me that the value of this use as an anticipation is in any way affected by the relative commercial success of the product thereof and that of the plaintiff. It in no way detracts from the value of the Bacon-Carlsson and Thall process as an anticipation, that subsequently the Atlas Company superseded that process in its manufacturing processes by the improved process in which the pressure and heat were applied to nitrocellulose suspended in water.

Position of Hercules Company

As to the Hercules Powder Company. The development of low viscosity lacquers is not pleaded as an anticipation, nor does the evidence justify a finding that it, before Flaherty, developed nitrocellulose with viscosities low enough to come within the range of the Flaherty patent.

The evidence does show that during the war the Hercules Company carried on, alongside of its regular manufacture of explosives, an experimental or semi-experimental plant for the development and manufacture of those types of nitrocellulose which could be sold to the peace-time industries. Subsequent to the war the Hercules Company undertook an investigation of the market for soluble cotton throughout the country.

The report being satisfactory, the company started to supply nitrocellulose or soluble cotton to the lacquer and leather cloth industries.

The pressure of the customers was continually for lower and lower viscosity nitrocellulose with which demands the company attempted to comply, by methods known at that time, and subsequently developed commercially an improved method, which consisted in applying heat and pressure to the nitrocellulose in water.

The process was suggested to the Hercules Company by Mr. Brent, who mentioned the British patent No. 11,941, A. D. 1911, to Chandelon (Exhibit F), the process of which, while not precisely the process suggested by Mr. Brent, was substantially the same.

The process of Mr. Brent, after testing by the Hercules Company, having been found to be satisfactory, was put into practice in digestors procured for the purpose. The product was washed with water and then dried and packed for shipment. Its commercial success was great, and this is the product from which defendant's lacquer is made. The same process was used by the plaintiff after it discontinued the use of the Pitman process disclosed in Flaherty's patent, and by the Atlas Company after it discontinued the use of the Bacon-Carlsson and Thall process.

This process was anticipated in the German patent No. 133,954, to Schulz (Exhibit F).

As to the Perry-Austen prior use, the situation is different, as this was pleaded as an anticipation.

It is not contended that the nitrocellulose of Perry-Austen was produced by the Pitman process, but that it anticipates because nitrocellulose was produced which was well within the range described in the Flaherty patent.

This prior use is the result of the work of Mr. William F. Doerflinger, who in 1911 was practicing as an independent consulting chemist, and to whom a client presented his problem of coating chiffon with nitrocellulose solution.

Mr. Doerflinger determined that his client needed a thinner viscosity nitrocellulose than was available, and devised a process of reducing nitrocellulose solutions for his client.

The process consisted in treating a solution of nitrocellulose in wood alcohol, to which was added a small amount of ammonia, and the action of the ammonia was allowed to continue until the solution had thinned to the desired degree, which was very thin, since the solution had to penetrate the chiffon fabric.

This material, or instructions for making it, he continued to supply to his client until he went into the employ of Perry-Austen Company in 1913, at which time he wrote to his client to make a record of full information about the process, so that his client might continue it on his own account. Shortly after he entered the employ of Perry-Austen Company in 1913, it became evident to him that he could improve certain of their nitrocellulose lacquers by increasing the percentage of nitrocellulose and the percentage of solids, and he developed a means of doing that along the same general lines of the scheme he had worked out originally for his client.

He developed a low viscosity nitrocellulose solution known as Number 415, the method of making which is fully described in his testimony and confirmed by his notebook. The 415 solution became one of the company's stock base solutions, and was extensively used commercially in compounding lacquers by the addition of other solvents, resins, oils, softening agents, etc.; sometimes alone but in most cases in conjunction with nitrocellulose of higher viscosity, between 1913 and 1919. During the war the Perry-Austen Company was the largest American manufacturer of aeroplane dope, and devoted most of its energies to that. Its lacquer business was not entirely discontinued. After the war the manufacture of 415 solutions was discontinued by the company, and it bought low viscosity nitrocellulose on the open market. The viscosity in the 415 solution was approximately ½ second.

On behalf of plaintiff it is argued at length that the measurements of Mr. Doerflinger do not prove that he reduced the viscosity of the nitrocellulose to within the range of the Flaherty patent, but I see no reason for a lengthy discussion on this subject.

Of course, the measurements of Mr. Doerflinger were relative measurements such as are ordinarily made by practical manufacturing men.

He was not contemplating a lawsuit or giving evidence in court, and did not make absolute measurements expressed in centipoises.

The evidence of the defendant's witnesses, Gilbert, Stern, Battle and Zucker, and of the plaintiff's witnesses, Clark and Schlatter, who made solutions from formulae in evidence, shows that they got viscosities between ¼ and ½ second Hercules.

The attack on the Perry-Austen lacquers on the ground that ammonia treated nitrocellulose is unfit for lacquer use is not convincing because I am convinced that it is fit for use if the acetic acid added is only sufficient to produce neutrality.

Undoubtedly the ammonia treatment as also the Pitman sodium acetate treatment are relatively inferior to the subsequently developed pressure process for producing dry, clean, low viscosity nitrocellulose, as any chemical process leaves in the nitrocellulose solution a certain amount of chemical reaction; but in any event, a satisfactory lacquer can be made both from Doerflinger's and Pitman's reduced viscosity cellulose.

Depending upon the result desired from the lacquer, the viscosity characteristic of the lacquer base was usualy varied by blending with the 415 solution a higher viscosity nitrocellulose, which was bought from the Anderson Company, and that the viscosity characteristic of the blend was well below 4 seconds.

Complete Anticipation Found

The use of which the lacquer is to be put determines the quantity of nitrocellulose in and the viscosity of the nitrocellulose of the lacquer, and not any sudden change in the quality of the lacquer, due to any particular degree of reduction of the base. There is no critical value to which the viscosity of the nitrocellulose base must be reduced.

Mr. Flaherty in his patent recognized this and he advised blending, as did Mr. Doerflinger, of a reduced viscosity nitrocellulose with a higher viscosity nitrocellulose.

This use seems to me to be a complete anticipation.

Defendant contends that the plaintiff has abandoned its right to enforce the patent, and that the conduct of the plaintiff as the owner of the patent has been such that an equity court will not help it to enforce its rights, and cites:—Wyeth vs. Stone, et al, Fed. Cas. 18107; Ransom vs. New York, Fed. Cas. 11573; Bell vs. Daniels, Fed Cas. 1247; Williams vs. Boston etc. Co., Fed. Cas. 17716; Squier vs. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 21 Fed. (2d) 747, affd. 7 Fed. (2d) 831.

Abondonment wil not be presumed. It must be proved. It may be proved by express declaration or it may be deduced from circumstances.

In the absence of express declaration of the intention to abandon, and even though the conduct is not such as to satisfactorily establish such complete abandonment as would be a defense at law, yet it may furnish a clear and satisfactory ground why a court of equity should not interfere to grant an injunction, or to protect the patentee, or to give any further relief. Wyeth vs. Stone, supra.

The Flaherty patent was pending in the Patent Office until May 24, 1927, during which time plaintiff had no patent to protect.

Prior to the issuance of said patent the business of manufacturing low viscosity lacquers had become a large one, and of those called as witnesses, most of them had gone into the business before plaintiff's patent issued.

While it may well be true that there is an estoppel as to those who purchased the low viscosity cellulose from the plaintiff under the assurance of a constant supply (which I do not find as it is not in issue in this case) that does not apply to the defendant, as it did not purchase the low viscosity nitrocellulose which it used, from the plaintiff, and there is no estoppel as against defendant.

The same may be said of the permission given by the plaintiff to its customers to purchase from the Hercules Company in June, 1928, when the accident occurred in the plaintiff's plant at Arlington.

Lack of knowledge of plaintiff's patent in suit did not cause this defendant to enter into the manufacture of low viscosity nitrocellulose lacquers; on the contrary, this defendant had been engaged in that business for a long time before the original of the patent of which the patent in suit was a reissue had been granted.

The reissue was not granted until November 29, 1927, and the plaintiff did not commence to assert its rights until 1930; but that is not such a length of time as of itself to show any intention of abandonment, and there is no evidence to show any change in the position of the defendant after the issuance of the patent, due to failure to notify it of infringement, or to bring an action therefor, which would make it inequitable to grant the plaintiff relief if its patent in suit was valid.

To sustain a finding of abandonment of the patent, the case must be very strong. Squier vs. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., supra.

This case is not strong enough.

This defense has not been sustained.

The Finding of the Court

The alleged great commercial success of the product claimed by plaintiff has not been proved to my entire satisfaction. While it is true that the product is useful as lacquer for some purposes, it seems to me that it is hard to disassociate the Hitt patent No. 1,710,453 from the patent in suit in determining commercial success, as, they both play a part in the success of lacquer for other purposes; and it is not to be lost sight of, that this suit as originally filed was based on both the Flaherty reissue patent No. 16,803 and the Hitt patent No. 1,710,453, and that the allegations of the bill with respect to the commercial value are based on the conjoint use of these two patents. In any event, commercial value in itself is not proof of invention, but may be considered when there is doubt on the question of invention. I am laboring under no doubt in the instant suit.

The reissue patent in suit discloses no inventive concept, and the subject matter claimed was known and used prior to the earliest date which Flaherty could claim.

The patent in suit is invalid.

A decree may be entered in accordance with this opinion in favor of the defendant against the plaintiff, dismissing the bill of complaint herein with costs.

Settle decree on notice.

Submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law in accordance with this opinion for the assistance of the court, as provided by the rules of this court.

Personal Paragraphs

Fred P. Wohnlich, district manager at Baltimore for Parke, Davis & Co., has gone to Detroit to attend the annual conference of district managers of the company.

John T. Barnett, president of the Mountain Producers Corporation and a prominent Denver barrister, was appointed a member of the committee of jurisprudence and law reform of the American Bar Association.

G. B. Johnston has resigned as sales manager for Aetna Oil Service, an oil-marketing concern, Louisville. W. R. Abbott, general manager, will supervise sales department activities, with Julius Malkemus as assistant sales manager.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., has made a donation of $35,0000 to the fund-raising campaign of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Charities, this city, heading the list of contributors named on the list issued by the campaign chairman, Paul Felix Warburg.

J. Edward Jones, this city, delivered an address on "Proration, Government, and Monopoly," at the annual meeting of the Independent Petroleum Association of Texas, December 9, in Fort Worth. William J. Kennitzer, director of research for Mr. Jones, also attended the meeting.

James H. Brodie, vice-president of the American Agricultural Chemical Company from 1922 to 1926 and identified with the fertilizer business in the South for nearly twenty-five years, has been appointed president of the Vance Guano Company, Henderson, N. C., a subsidiary of the American Agricultural company.

Peter Carleton Smith, twelve-year-old son of C. C. Smith, of N. V. Potash Export My., this city, was selected mascot of the Army football team when the Army engaged the Navy in their annual combat at Philadelphia, December 3. The youngster is a student at Valley Forge Military Academy where the Army trained before the game. As a token he was presented with a football autographed by forty members of the Army squad.

W. R. Boyd, jr., executive vice-president of the American Petroleum Institute, told the tenth annual meeting of the Asphalt Institute at New Orleans December 6 that the increase in gasoline taxation has encouraged tax evasion through bootlegging of gasoline, and thus has defeated the purpose of providing funds for road building. He advocated a return to lower gasoline taxes and accommodation of road-building programs to probable available revenue and public needs.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Modified Trading in Essential Oils -- Absence of Buying Power Permits Price Changes to Favor Buyers--Stronger Situation Shown in Peppermint Oil

Buying interest has continued along modified lines during the period under review. Demand has remained below the normal dimensions for this time of the year because consumers have adopted a very conservative policy regarding operations. There is a general desire to keep stocks as low as possible over the year-end inventory period and small lot orders have featured the market in practically every direction. Under such circumstances business has been confined mostly to spot. This kind of buying has contributed a certain degree of strength to the market, but the propelling force has not been broad enough to check the downward tendency in several directions. The long period of liquidation has brought many varieties to a relatively low level and it was apparent that pressure was not as severe as noted a few weeks ago.

Prominent distributors have noted that prices have shown more resisting power and they admit that any show of real permanent buying power will lift values to a higher level. Meanwhile, there has been enough price shading to keep prices irregular and at the close, small net losses predominated. It seemed doubtful if much would develop in inquiries until after the holidays and a quiet market was anticipated until after the turn of the year.

Advices from the Pacific Coast note that strong hands have absorbed the major portion of the peppermint oil output and the basic situation in this material seemed to be firmer. Bois de rose retained a firm position and the same was true of coriander. No further changes were registered in the lemon or orange oil markets.

Ceylon citronella oil was lower under freer offerings. The recent advance in anise oil appeared to bring out some desire to sell and prices yielded slightly under pressure. Camphor oil was a shade easier and small net declines were registered in clove, geranium, linaloe savin and wormwood oils. The aromatic chemicals assumed a relatively quiet position without uncovering any important price changes.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Anise, 2c. per lb.
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums, ½c. per lb.
cans, ½c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, drums, 2c. per lb.
cans, 1c. per lb.
Clove, 3c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 30c. per lb.
Sinaloe, wood, cases, 25c. per lb.
Savin, tins, 25c. per lb.
Wormwood, tins, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
54.6	54.6	55.1	64.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Anise.—Market conditions have been easier. Closing prices were lower and there was little business noted aside from spot. Demand was irregular enough to keep the market comparatively quiet. It was intimated that spot stocks were low but buying power was not sufficient to sustain former quotations.

Bergamot.—Orders for small lots for prompt shipment have been entered without influencing any price change. The general price tendency was described as steady with spot offerings limited.

Birch. — Prompt shipments commanded some attention, although there was no unusual activity to note. Sales have been made on the basis of previous quotations.

Bois de Rose. — Local prices have been firmly held by leading sellers. Reports from primary supply sources have revealed a strong basic situation that has been reflected in the tendency of spot values.

Cade.—Sales continued along relatively narrow lines and the market retained the same quiet condition recently noted. There was no suggestion of any important change in the price structure.

Cajeput. — Buying interest did not improve to any appreciable extent. Jobbing business was reported and the movement during most of the week was along routine lines. Sellers' views were unchanged for spot material.

Calamus.—Prices held steady with activity irregular. Small lots for prompt shipment commanded some attention, but there was no new feature uncovered.

Camphor.—Lower prices were quoted for sassafrassy in drums and tins, the former was quoted at 10½c. and the latter at 11½c. a pound, representing a net decline of ½c. No change was announced for the white. Competitive pressure was accountable for the easier feeling noted.

Cananga.—Firm advices from Java have contributed a feeling of steadiness in this market. Sales, while individually small, have gone through at full prices on both native and redistilled varieties.

Caraway.—U.S.P. is moving at the former price range. Sales, while irregular, have covered current requirements, and these are about all that can be expected at this time of year.

Cardamom.—Scarcity of spot material has been instrumental in the maintenance of prices. Buyers have not been inclined to increase holdings at this period of year but have been willing to meet sellers' views for immediate shipments.

Cassia.—Redistilled has met with a fair seasonal request. Small lot sales have predominated and sellers have experienced little difficulty in maintaining prices.

Cedarleaf.—Spot offerings, while not heavy were sufficient to meet requirements. Demand continued along modified lines without influencing any quotable change in prices.

Celery Seed.—Buyers have purchased this material in small quantities. Sellers have been able to hold prices but admit that trading has been slow and devoid of particular feature.

Cinnamon. — Underlying conditions have remained unchanged. Sales are progressing along routine lines and aside from a steady tone there have been no features of unusual interest to note.

Citronella. — Ceylon grades were easier in sympathy with the primary market and lack of important buying power here. Cans were quoted on the basis of 36c. a pound and drums at 33c. No price alterations were made in the Java grades.

Clove.—Prices were easier last week. Slow buying brought out a little more pressure and the market yielded from 75c. to 72c. a pound. At the close the range was from 72c. to 85c., depending upon quantity, grade and seller.

Coriander.—U.S.P. is holding well on spot with offerings small. Jobbers have covered requirements, but there was little activity to note, aside from a moderate exchange of small lots.

Croton. — No further price changes were registered last week. Sellers admitted that demand was slow but they were not inclined to make any further price concessions, temporarily at least.

Cubeb.—Small lot orders were entered for prompt shipment and the market displayed the same steady tendency formerly noted. Offerings continued relatively light.

Erigeron.—Stronger conditions noted in our previous report were maintained last week. It is reported that replacement costs are a shade firmer and this, combined with limited stocks here, has kept the spot market steady.

Eucalyptus.—Quotations have held well for this oil. Demand is slow but small stocks have prevented pressure upon the spot market.

Geranium.—Lower prices were heard for the Bourbon variety. Sales were reported as low as $3.85, with a range from $3.85 to $3.95 a pound. The Algerian grade was unchanged at $4.25 a pound.

Lavender.—Goods have been moved along moderate lines. Prices, while unchanged, are regulated entirely by grade and quantity. Small lots, as

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.

Main Sales Offices:
32 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK
Boston · Philadelphia · Chicago

Importers and manufacturers of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals since 1895

Representatives in Principal Cities of the United States

FRITZBRO CONCENTRATES
LEMON *LIMES ORANGE
Stand midway between the whole natural oils and the terpeneless oils, combining the most valuable features of both. They are:
CONCENTRATED — STABLE — NATURAL
Ask for samples and full details.
*New items just introduced
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
TORONTO NEW YORK CHICAGO

MYSORE GOVERNMENT
SANDALWOOD OIL
Distilled from Santalum Album
INSIST ON ORIGINAL CANS AND CASES
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada
W. J. BUSH & CO.
(INCORPORATED)
11 EAST 38th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
CHICAGO, ILL. NATIONAL CITY, CAL. MONTREAL, CAN.

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Inc.
ESSENTIAL OILS
45 CLIFF STREET NEW YORK

D&O ESTABLISHED IN 1798 *The Standard of Quality!*
TERPENELESS OILS
Of Our Own Manufacture
BAY CORIANDER NUTMEG
BERGAMOT GINGER PEPPERMINT
CASSIA JUNIPERBEERY SPEARMINT
CEDARWOOD LAVENDER PETITGRAIN
LIME, Distilled and Expressed
SANDERSON'S TERPENELESS LEMON and ORANGE
DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 VARICK STREET - NEW YORK, N. Y.
The integrity of the house is reflected in the quality of its products. © 1932

usual, have prompted the most attention.

Lime. — Keener competition in the expressed variety was responsible for price shading. There were sellers at $9.25 in tins at the close. Distilled was quoted at prices ranging from $6.50 to $7 a pound.

Linaloe.—Mexican ex wood in cases was lower. There were sellers at $1.15 a pound, with a range from $1.15 to $1.25. The other grades revealed no important changes. Brazilian was held at $1.25.

Nutmeg.—U.S.P. remained in a relatively quiet position. Some small lot business was reported at full prices, but there was no important activity to note.

Orange.—No additional price changes were registered in this market. The recent price reduction in the domestic grades has stimulated interest although actual sales have not been large. Foreign grades, while quiet, have continued comparatively steady.

Peppermint. — Sales have not been up to the seasonal average in this section, although the volume has been quite satisfactory in the aggregate. Advices from Seattle assert that some good buying has developed for Oregon and Washington oils. Farmers accepted the low prevailing prices for their goods, owing to financial difficulties. Holdings of old and new crop in that section are estimated at 35,000 to 40,000 pounds. This oil is seemingly in strong hands and, in view of the short crop all around, will likely be held for higher prices. Local quotations remained without important change.

Pennyroyal.—Quotations held fairly steady for both grades of this oil. Buying interest was not pronounced and a light routine movement was about the best that could be traced.

Rosemary. — While competitive influences were at work in this market, the pressure was not severe enough to force values any lower. Moderate buying for prompt shipment was the best that could be reported.

Sandalwood. — Sales of moderate seasonal dimensions were reported at former price levels. Replacement costs have been well sustained and these have contributed a steadying effect upon spot quotations

Sassafras. — Natural has found a quiet market at unchanged prices. Demand was mostly for U.S.P. in tins. The prolonged period of inactivity has not caused sellers to reduce views.

Savin.—Prominent sellers quoted a lower market for this oil. Spot material in tins was offered at $1.65 a pound at the close. Quiet trading featured the market.

Tansy.—Market quotations held at the decline recently noted. There was no important increase in buying interest, although the tendency appeared steady at the close.

Wormseed.—Buyers have shown a little more interest at the late decline. Orders have been entered for prompt shipment but the buying at best was of a conservative character.

Wormwood. — Lower prices were named last week. American oil was on the market at prices ranging from $2.30 to $3 a pound. The inside figure represented a decline of 20c. a pound.

Ylang Ylang.—Offerings on spot continued limited and the market was quoted steady for both the Manila and Bourbon grades. Buying interest did not assume active dimensions.

ESSENTIAL OILS

H. C. RYLAND, Inc.
161-3 Water St., New York

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.—Routine sales were the best that could be reported. Buyers are filling in requirements, but are not disposed to discount future wants at this time. The price tendency was steady.

Anethol.—Small lot sales were reported but there was no unusual activity to note. Manufacturers' views, while steady, were unchanged.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Modified buying interest was noted. Irregular sales were reported at full prices and the market revealed a well sustained position.

Linalool.—Prices held steady under a quiet demand from the consuming trade. Buyers have covered immediate requirements and appeared satisfied to operate conservatively at present.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Although comparatively quiet, the market has held firm in sympathy with basic material. There was no suggestion of immediate price change.

Nerolin Crystals.—Jobbing sales of tins were reported. The selling basis remained firm, but the market uncovered no unusual feature worthy of important note.

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Roots

(Continued from page 41)

Interest was confined to prompt shipments.

Valerian.—Prices remained firm at the recent advance. Offerings were limited and 12c. a pound was considered inside at the close. Demand showed improvement.

Seeds

Anise.—Fractional price shading was noted last week. The desire to secure passing orders was responsible for lower prices being recorded. At the close 7¾c. to 8¼c. a pound was named.

Caraway. — Keener competition brought this market to a slightly lower trading level. Closing quotations ranged from 8c. to 8½c. a pound.

Celery.—Concessions equivalent to half cent were made on orders in celery seed. The final price was 39½c. to 40c. a pound.

Coriander.—Lower prices for Morocco seed were heard. There were sellers at 7c. to 7½c. a pound. The other grades were unchanged.

Fleaseed. Stocks have increased and offerings were freer last week, both on spot and for shipment. At the close, the price tendency was easier with sellers of French at 9c. to 11c. a pound.

Poppy.—Sales of Dutch were made at slight concessions. The market was quoted at 9¾c. to 10¼c. a pound. No changes were reported in the other grades.

Spices

Cloves.—Some business in Madagascar was entered on the basis of 10½c. a pound, which is a shade under the previous quotation. The Zanzibar grade was held at the same price.

Ginger.—Recent advances were fully sustained in this market. Higher replacement costs were the principal features of strength.

Paprika.—Strong advices from primary supply points were accountable for holding local prices at the advanced level recently reported. A moderate increase in inquiry was noted.

make— quality

BUTYRIC ETHER

NORTHWESTERN

This is the standard Butyric Ether of the country.
We have made it for over fifty years.

INCORPORATED 1882

The Northwestern Chemical Company

The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World

WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

Gums, Shellac, and Waxes

Waxes

(Continued from page 35)

tone, and quotations were generally maintained at previous levels. There was apparently no improvement in trade. Occasional inquiries were received, but actual transactions were limited to unimportant quantities.

Spermaceti.—There was a lack of new developments in the way of price changes, quotations being held at previous levels. There was a fair inquiry, with the purchasing apparently limited to comparatively small lots to fill current needs.

Browning Gets G.-R.-P. Agency

The E. S. Browning Company, San Francisco and Los Angeles, has been appointed sales representatives for California by the Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company, shellacs and gums, New York. Mr. Browning is well known in the paint and varnish industry on the Pacific coast. The Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company acquired the shellac bleaching plant of the Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company and the import facilities of L. C. Gillespie & Sons through a reorganization several years ago. These old firms were prominent for many years is importers and manufacturers of shellac, natural gums, and chinawood oil.

Tax Rulings Issued On Gasoline and Oils

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1932.

Excise tax rulings on lubricating oil, gasoline and selling price, under the revenue act of 1932 have just been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

A corporation registered as a manufacturer of lubricants is not entitled to purchase lubricating oil free of tax for resale in the same form, under one ruling, which states that while the manufacturer may purchase free of tax for use in the manufacture of another taxable article and may resell any quantities not so used, the law does not permit the purchase, tax free, of oil purchased with the intention of selling it.

The mixing of 5 gallons of gasoline with 1⅓ pints of lubricating oil to make a mixture for lubricating engine cylinders does not constitute the manufacture of gasoline under the revenue law, according to another ruling.

A third ruling clarifies a number of questions on what constitutes the taxable sales price when goods are given free or included without charge in another order. The Bureau ruled that there is no tax when samples of taxable goods are given free for advertising purposes or when given to charitable institutions. When trial sizes are sold for a nominal sum the tax is on the actual price received. When additional free goods are given with a paid order the tax is on the price received for the entire shipment, and when some of the goods are taxable and others are not or are taxable at a different rate, the tax is to be pro-rated over the entire shipment according to the proportions of the various types of goods. The sale of samples to agents for free distribution is taxable on the price received unless this is less than the fair value, in which case the tax is on the fair value as determined by the Commissioner. Free replacement of broken or damaged goods are not taxable. Where the tax is on quantity or weight, instead of on value, as for example gasoline or lubricating oil, free goods are taxable at the regular rate.

Montana Oil and Gas Leases to Be Auctioned

The Secretary of the Interior has authorized a sale, under the mineral leasing act, of oil and gas leases covering 3,921.02 acres of land in Wibaux and Fallon counties, Montana. The sale will be by public auction in the office of the Register of the United States Land Office at Billings, Mont., beginning at 10:00 a. m. January 11, 1933.

The lands will be offered for leasing in tracts ranging in area from a minimum of 119.75 acres to a maximum of 639.91 acres. They are located in the Ash Creek, Cabin Creek, Baker, Lookout, Hidden Water, and Little Beaver fields, valuable largely for the production of gas.

Information concerning the regulations governing this sale may be had upon application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, the Supervisor of Oil and Gas Operations, Casper, Wyo.; and the Register of the United States Land Office, Billings, Mont.

Obituaries

(Continued from page 16)

ing and several years ago became associated with the Gulf Refining Company.

His wife, Mrs. Jane Fleming Lovejoy; a son, Kenneth Frick Lovejoy; and a daughter, Mrs. William Y. Humphrey, Jr., survive.

F. J. Lynch

Frank J. Lynch, formerly president of the Sun Tube Corporation, manufacturer of collapsible tubes for cosmetics, and related products, Hillside, N. J., was killed in an airplane accident December 4, when a special racing plane he was piloting crashed at Bowles Agawam Airport, Springfield, Mass. His residence was at Summit, N. J. Mr. Lynch was forty-three years old and a native of Waterbury, Conn. During the world war he served as an airplane pilot, ranking as a lieutenant with the 313th Pursuit Squadron, U. S. A., and as an aviation instructor. After the war he became one of the first motion picture stunt fliers at Hollywood. Recently he was planning a 40,000-mile world airplane tour with his wife. In addition to his wife, two children survive.

L. W. Young, Jr.

Lemuel Watt Young, Jr., president of the South Penn Oil Company, died, December 9, at St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, after a lengthy illness of pneumonia. He was fifty-four years old.

A native of Bradford, Pa., Mr. Young graduated from Leland Stanford University and entered the oil business in the Pennsylvania fields. He became associated with T. N. Barnsdall and was general manager of the Barnsdall interests. He was later with the Carter Oil Company and in 1918 became president of South Penn. He was a former officer of the American Petroleum Institute and was active in the affairs of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association. In addition to his interests in oil, Mr. Young was connected with banking in Pittsburgh and was a director of the First National Bank in that city.

Funeral services were held December 11, at his late residence in Pittsburgh.

Rae E. Maynard, a former vice-president of the General Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, was found dead in bed at his home in that city December 6, death being presumably due to a heart attack. Mr. Maynard, who was a bachelor, retired from the company eight months ago. He was sixty-two years old and a graduate of Stanford University. Prior to joining the General Petroleum Corporation he had been engaged for a number of years in construction work in Hawaii and Mexico.

C. C. Vogel, president of the Torchlight Oil Corporation, operating in the Big Horn Basin field, Wyo., was found dead in his room in a hotel at Basin, Wyo., where he had been stopping while inspecting the company's properties. Death was due to heart trouble. He was fifty-seven years old and his residence was in Shawano, Wis., where he was president of the First National Bank.

Fay Y. Stock, widely known in the Colorado and Wyoming oil fields as an engineer, was killed at Santa Maria, California, November 29 when some iron pipe fell from a railroad car and crushed him. He was forty-six years old.

Abner J. Wilkerson, southern field representative for the Gulf Refining Company, and for thirty-five years a resident of Birmingham, Ala., died at his home there December 7. He was fifty-five years old. He had been ill for more than a year. Born in Eufaula, he moved to Birmingham in 1897 and had since been prominently identified with the business, civic and religious life of the city.

Thomas H. Hintze, widely known gas engineer, died December 6 in a sanatorium at Gloucester, Mass., from a progressive weakness attributed to carbon monoxide inhalations during his years of active work. Mr. Hintze was born December 20, 1855, at Chelsea, Mass. He was superintendent of the Chelsea gas works, later serving in a similar capacity at the Malden-Melrose gas works and the Lowell, Mass., gas works, as chief engineer for the Providence, R. I., gas company, and from 1918 till his retirement in 1928 as superintendent of manufacture for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Sales of Tallow at a Further Decline--Chinawood Oil Quiet with Slight Changes in Prices -- Coconut a Shade Easier -- Fish Products Steady -- Trade Slow

Business in animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases remained quiet last week so far as the general list was concerned. In a few instances a fair volume of inquiries was noted but as a rule trade was on a hand-to-mouth scale, consumers being inclined to purchase merely for immediate requirements. Changes in prices were narrow, the ruling tone being steady as offerings were generally light.

Chinawood oil quotations were about at a standstill in domestic markets last week though the tone here and on the coast was still apparently easy, it being reported that supplies were available at a shade under prevailing quotations on a bid. Consumers did not manifest much interest in the situation, however, there being little disposition, as usual at this period of the year, to add to supplies.

Coconut oil was steady on the coast, quotations being maintained at previous levels, but the market here was slightly easier, though there was no pressure of offerings. Trade was quiet, consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments in the situation. Slightly higher prices were named in some quarters for perilla oil, supplies having diminished.

Cash lard met with a fair inquiry from domestic buyers, but purchasing was generally of a conservative character, few consumers being disposed to anticipate to any extent at this period of the year. The export movement was light. Price changes were moderate. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets were still well below the movement at this time last year, but the trend of hog prices in Chicago was downward at times. Tallow was quieter and the market had an easier tone.

There was no auction of tallow in London last week. Grease quotations were about stationary, but the tone of the market appeared to be somewhat easier in the absence of any improvement in demand. Animal oils were steady with trade quiet. Menhaden and other fish oils ruled steady.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Perilla oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, spot, tanks, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, spot, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Western, 35c. to 40c. per 100 lbs.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
65.0	65.1	65.4	87.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—Domestic markets remained in an easy position last week, although quotations underwent little change. On the coast 4⅜c. per pound was generally named for prompt and nearby shipment in tankcars, but it was said to be possible to purchase at a shade under this figure on a bid. Consumers did not manifest much intrest in the situation, although occasional inquiries were received. As usual at this period of the year, however, when preparations are being made for the work of inventory taking, buyers were not disposed to add materially to their holdings. Moreover, there was little change in the character of reports concerning the condition of general business in this country and nothing very striking was received in the way of market news from abroad, changes in primary quotations as well as in silver and exchange being rather narrow. Advices from San Francisco reported the arrival recently of approximately 1,000 tons, mostly on consignment to firms in the East and the middle West.

Coconut.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in domestic markets last week and the situation presented few features of interest. Quotations underwent little change. On the coast sellers were not inclined to shade 2⅞c. per pound for prompt shipment in tankcars and some business was reported to have been closed on that basis, although the quantity involved, as already intimated, was unimportant. There was little interest manifested in futures and quotations on distant positions appeared to be largely nominal. Here the tone of the market was slightly easier, quotations being 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per pound, prompt shipment in tankcars, the inside figure being ⅛c. per pound below the minimum quotation of the previous week. There was no increase in offerings of bulk oil for shipment from the Far East and quotations were nominal. Exports from the Philippine Islands during September were 5,138,000 kilos, of which 4,586,000 kilos went to the United States and 523,000 kilos to Canada.

Corn.—Crude continued quiet and the market had an easy tone, though prices remained about where they were in the previous week, as offerings were light. Production is still on a comparatively small scale and stocks among second hands are apparently light. In the absence of any material change in competing product, the inquiry for corn oil remained slow.

Mustard.—The market was steady at recently prevailing prices, with trade quiet.

Olive.—Trade in foots was of a conservative character, purchasing generally being limited to comparatively small quantities, although demand for such lots was fair. Offerings were light on spot and for shipment and the market retained a steady tone. Denatured oil was in fair request in a jobbing way and the market was steady. According to a report from Rome, unfavorable weather conditions for olive production prevailed in Spain during the autumn and the indications now point to a production of only 116,000,000 Americans gallons of olive oil for the current season, although the indications at one time were for an output of 145,000,000 gallons. The season in Italy was satisfactory and it is estimated that the production of oil will amount to 58,000,000 gallons, or a little more than last year, while the forecast for Greece is 32,000,000 gallons, a comparatively large output for that country.

Palm.—Small-lot purchasing was apparently the rule last week and the aggregate movement of such quantities was not of much importance, consumers being disinclined to anticipate to any extent at this period of the year. On the other hand, offerings were generally light on spot and for shipment and the market was steady with sales of Niger reported to have been closed at 3⅛c. per pound. For shipment 2.70c. per pound was quoted.

Peanut.—The market had an easy tone, although quotations appeared to be largely nominal, holders in the South showing little inclination to offer. On the other hand, the inquiry continued light, consumers being disposed to await fresh developments in competing product

A report from Washington stated that Secretary of Agriculture Hyde has announced a plant to permit peanut growers with 1932 crop production loans and unpaid balances on government loans made prior to 1932 to store their peanuts as collateral for the government loans and to market them in an orderly manner.

Perilla.—Domestic markets had a steadier tone despite the absence of any improvement in demand. There were few inquiries, but stocks are said to be light and prices were advanced ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound by some sellers.

Rapeseed.—Trade was quiet, but offerings were light on spot and for shipment and the market retained a steady tone. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to November 23 were 122,200 tons against 28,900 tons in the same time last year.

Soybean. — Quiet conditions prevailed in the absence of stimulating developments in markets for competing product. There was no pressure of offerings, however, and the tone was steady, quotations being maintained at previous levels.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Wednesday	713,300	.....
Totals	713,300	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	176,519,358	2,802,008
Last year	296,873,285	11,552,956

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1932.

None of the vegetable oils have been showing up particularly well lately, neither regarding volume or price, and the market aspect at this time is a little bearish. Certain divisions apparently are firm, and these particular materials seem to be coconut, peanut and rapeseed, but chinawood oil and sesame seed have been suffering in prestige and the weakness is regarded as likely to spread on signs of new business. Actual transactions in chinawood were said to have been made at extremely low prices as a result of bids. Speculative short selling has entered into transactions of sesame seed for crushing purposes. Perilla oil has not been reported active.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT — Basis crude, offered at 2⅞c. to 3c. per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast mills for spot and future position.

CHINAWOOD.—Quoted at 4⅜c. to 4⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for nearby and deferred positions. Sales against bids were reported to have been made below the quoted figure.

SOYBEAN—Crude imported, nominally, 4½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; refined Manchurian quoted at 5½c. per pound in drums for small lots, with crude bulk f.a.q. at 2¾c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bond for prompt shipment.

PEANUT—Oriental crude is quoted at 3.85c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bulk in steamers' tanks for prompt shipment, with sales reported lately.

PERILLA—Firm at 3¾c. to 4c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for positions during the next several months.

HEMPSEED—Imported oil quoted at 5c. per pound for drum lots, duty paid, Pacific Coast ports, with small spot lots at 6c. per pound. Spot domestically crushed oil in tankcars quoted at 4¾c. Drum lots at 5¾c.

RAPESEED—Denatured refined oil is quoted at 3½c. per pound in drums, in bond, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, with sales recently reported to have been made. Blown rapeseed oil is quoted at 48c. per gallon of 8 pounds in drums, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED—Quoted at 5⅞c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco.

SESAME—Crude oil is quoted at 5½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco bay area. Seed for crushing is quoted lower at $37 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, with speculative short selling reported to have been done at $36.

VEGETABLE TALLOW—Quoted at 4½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Pacific Vegetable Oil Co.
INC.
Importers, Refiners, Mfgrs., Dealers, Oil Handling and Storage
Linseed Oil — Castor Oil
Chinawood Oil — Rapeseed Oil
Perilla Oil — Soya Bean Oil
Sardine Oil — Turpentine
Hempseed Oil — Quicksilver
Refined Oils
Address Enquiries to
62 Townsend St., San Francisco
Cable Address: PAVEO

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Now available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND
RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND (distilled)
STAR BRAND (saponified)
CANARY BRAND
(very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
205 E. 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

DARLING'S
RED OIL
STEARIC ACID — PEARLSTEARIC
PITCH — WHITE OLEINE — GLYCERINE
DARLING & COMPANY
4203 S. ASHLAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers — *Stocks in Principal Cities*

TRADE **ELAINE** MARK
The best oil for Wool, Lubricating and Screw Cutting Compounds, etc.
STEARIC ACID
Double and Triple Pressed—Cakes and Powdered
EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
Formerly THE EMERY CANDLE CO.
Established 1840 New York Office, 2116 Woolworth Bldg. Telephone Cortlandt 7-1742-1743 CINCINNATI, OHIO

Stearic Acid
for all purposes
DISTILLED SAPONIFIED
RED OIL ••• GLYCERINE ••• CANDLES
THE M. WERK CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A., Established 1832
New York Sales Office 15 Moore St., • New York City
Chicago Sales Office • 4103 So. La Salle St., • Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

With buying still restricted to fairly small quantities and to a limited volume in the aggregate on all grades and varieties, no very important action is noticeable in vegetable oils at large. However, the tone is fairly firm all along the line. Offerings are being held down to strictly moderate levels in approximate conformity to the indicated needs of the trade, and the market seems to be in a fair state of balance, as concerns most products. Coconut and corn are holding up quite well. Others are extremely dull.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is quoted at 3c. per pound, asked, Pacific Coast, for nearby delivery, and 3⅛c. for deferred. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted at 3⅝c. Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5¾c. to 6c., barrels, car lots, and 6¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, is quoted at 3c. per pound, sales, outside, and 3c., sales and asked, Chicago, prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots, and 6½c. to 6¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is ruling at 4.6c. to 4.8c. per pound, partly nominal, Pacific Coast. Chicago, tanks, 5.6c.

SOYBEAN — Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle (West mills, 3c. per pound. Refined, 4c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 5c. to 5½c. per pound, prompt shipment. Edible, barrels, car lots, 8½c. to 9c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9c. to 10.

Copra

Domestic markets remained quiet last week but there was no increase in offerings and the tone was fairly steady, quotations on the coast generally being held at the levels prevailing in the previous week. Interest on the part of consumers was apparently limited to comparatively small quantities in the absence of any improvement in demand for their product. Exports from the Philippine Islands during September were 18,278,000 kilos of which 8,023,000 kilos went to the United States.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1932.

Copra market quiet; prices weak. Arrivals in thousand sacks:—Manila, 64.5; Cebu, 46.1. Cake, no business, quoted at 24 ($12). Six mills operating. Saturday closing prices were as follows:—

	1932		1931	
	Pesos per 100 kilos.	U.S. dollars per 100 lbs.	Pesos per picul (139 #).	U.S. dollars per 100 lbs.
Manila	6.3-6.4	1.43-1.45	5.00	1.80
Legaspi	6.3-6.4	1.43-1.45	5.25	1.89
Cebu	6.4-6.5	1.45-1.48	5.00	1.80
Hondagua	6.5	1.48	5.00	1.80

The above information was contained in a cable to the Department of Commerce, December 3, 1932, from American Trade Commissioner Hester, Manila, P. I.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1932.

Routine interest marked the trading in copra last week, and no apparent market changes were in effect in the local situation. The market is steady at 1.70c. to 1.85c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment. Meals are quoted as follows:—Domestic, spot and future at mill, $18 per ton; Japanese, December-January, duty paid, $18.50; Manila, prompt, $20.50.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Business was rather quiet much of the time last week, although a fair inquiry was noted in some quarters. Purchasing was apparently limited, however, to small quantities. The ruling tone was steady.

Lard.—There was apparently little change in the character of business last week. A moderate volume of inquiries was received from domestic consumers but purchasing was generally confined to unimportant lots. Export trade was quiet.

Neatsfoot.—The market had a steady tone. There was no snap to business but a fair inquiry was noted from local and outside buyers for small or moderate lots for prompt shipment.

Oleo.—A somewhat better inquiry was reported from domestic consumers but purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small quantities, buyers showing little disposition to purchase ahead.

Tallow.—Trade was quiet but the market had a fairly steady tone, prevous quotations being repeated.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	240	25
Saturday	...	180
Monday	971	215
Tuesday	75	200
Wednesday	...	...
Thursday	100	...
Totals	1,386	520
Since January 1:—		
This year	91,826	40,613
Last year	106,195	47,366

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

Animal oils remain in a virtually unchanged market position. The principal reason is lack of any very spirited buying, with the approach of the year end, and with buyers desirous of avoiding anything but the most nominal inventory accounts. The most of the products appear to be holding their own fairly well, in view of the attitude on the part of the buyers. Oleo and lard was taken in small quantities.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS — Common, domestic, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; common, English, 3¾c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 7c. to 7¼c.

LARD—No. 1, 6c. to 6½c. per pound; No. 2, 5½c. to 6c.; neutral, 6½c. to 7c.

OLEO—No. 1, 6c. to 6½c. per pound; No. 2, 5½c. to 6c.

TALLOW—Acidless, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—The local market was quieter last week. Occasional inquiries were received in some quarters but actual transactions were apparently confined to comparatively small quantities, consumers being disposed, as usual at this period of the year, to curtail buying operations. The ruling tone was steady, however, in the absence of any material change in conditions prevailing in primary markets, shippers being steady in their views with offerings reported as light.

Menhaden.—Crude was quiet but there was no increase in offerings and the market remained steady, sellers generally naming unchanged prices despite reports recently current of shading in parts of the South. Operations in the Chesapeake Bay district have ended for the season and unsold stocks are said to be light. There was no change reported in the position of refined oil in the local market, quotations being maintained at previous levels, with trade reported as quiet.

Whale.—The market here for refined oil was quiet but the ruling tone was steady and quotations remained about where they were in the previous week. Stocks are said to be light or moderate and there was no increase in offerings. Advices from abroad stated that negotiations are in progress between Norwegian whale oil producers and some unnamed buyers for the sale of the remainder of this season's production, which amounts to about 280,000 tons, and that the holdings of old oil, about 5,000 tons, will now be sold at a little above £13 per ton. A published cable from Oslo stated that the Unilever group has purchased the entire Norwegian whale oil production for 1932-33, the deal being estimated to involve 75,000,000 kroner.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1932.

With the granting last week of new manufacturing permits on a quantity of California sardines amounting to approximately 37,500 tons for the balance of the season, renewed signs of life were appearing in Monterey. The fisheries will not have to can for edible purposes any fraction of the fish taken under the new permits, which supplement the ones issued last August for twice the amount.

Outstanding developments were the sale to Europe of a large quantity of oil for shipment during January at a price equal to about 9c. per gallon at San Francisco, with prospects of further like quantities. So far about 1,000 tons have been committed. Domestic inquiry was light last week, the soapers holding aloof and the fishing concerns not pressing the oil on the market. It is learned that several concerns are about through for the season and will not manufacture under the new permits. Immediate problems would seem to be the disposal of the meal manufactured as a by-product of the oil recently sold, as interest has been entirely slack in this branch and sellers are depending somewhat on the meal as a means of coming out even on the oil transactions.

Season for herring fishing opened up in the Northwest this month, but as yet reports of activity have not reached here, according to several sources.

Ruling prices are:—

SARDINE—California sardine oil nominally quoted at 10c. per gallon, f.o.b. tanks, Monterey, with chances of shading on bids. Biologically tested oil for poultry feeding quoted at 45c. per gallon, f.o.b. San Francisco.

SALMON— Northern salmon oil quoted nominally at 13c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast points.

PILCHARD (Canadian) — Quoted at 13c. per gallon, f.o.b. Seattle in bond.

HERRING—Quoted at 13c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7, 1932.

The ideas of sellers of menhaden fish oil down the Chesapeake Bay appear to have been revised upward since the close of the fishing season, and as against sales at as low as 9½c. and even 9c. per gallon at buyers' tankcars before the end of the season tenders of 10c. are now leaving the producers cold. At any rate, one bid of 10c. for a certain quantity of oil has so far found no acceptance, though the factories are said to have quite a lot on hand, some of it turned out as long ago as three years. Buyers insist that the quality of oil is not improved with age, but this does not appear to trouble the factories, which seem determined to hold out for a figure which they regard as more in keeping with the actual value of the oil.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

Approach of year-end and the desire of most buyers to stay out of the market at this time is causing continuing dullness to be noted in this market, with inquiry at a low level. West coast business is quite restricted at this time, and there is little inquiry for other products. Some sellers think a market firming may be witnessed shortly after the first of the year.

Ruling prices are:—

COD—Newfoundland, 24c. to 25c. per gallon; domestic, 23c. to 25c.

MENHADEN—Light pressed, 27c. to 29c. per gallon.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, 13c. to 14c. per gallon.

SARDINE—Light California, Pacific Coast, 11c. to 12c. per gallon.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Quotations were generally maintained at previous levels, but the undertone of the market was apparently somewhat easier in the absence of any improvement in trade, purchasing being quiet and limited to unimportant quantities.

Lard.—The market for cash lard was rather quiet last week, orders being received in a smaller volume with much of the purchasing apparently limited to moderate quantities. The export movement continued light. Prices showed irregularity. The trend of live hog prices was downward at times, although receipts continued small.

Stearin.—The market was steady, with trade quiet and offerings generally light.

Tallow.—Business was rather quiet last week, although occasional inquiries were noted. Purchasing was apparently confined to comparatively small quantities, however, the aggregate movement of such lots being unimportant. The tone of the market was easier, quotations being shaded ⅛c. per pound. There was no auction in London last week.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	1,960	....	....
Monday	7,505	....	....
Tuesday	11,051	....	....
Wednesday	8,067	....	....
Thursday	14,126	....	....
Friday	11,915	....	....
Totals	54,624	....	....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds			
	Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	72,800	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	936,275	.....	.....	.....
Monday	488,400	57,200	.....	.....
Tuesday	622,723	6,000	.....	.....
Wednesday	753,075	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,933,273	63,200	.....	.....
Prev. week	2,941,786	232,400	.....	.....
Last year	5,681,876	.....	.....	583,200
Since Jan. 1—				
This yr.	205,590,273	1,856,406	1,231,600	3,247,200
Last yr.	258,364,537	858,045	347,700	14,100,200

Chicago Lard and Tallows

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

While the cash lard market has had to withstand a noticeable decline in price recently, it now appears to be on a fairly stable basis. Quotations have dropped in the last few days along with the futures market, trade being rather limited, although better in spots at times. Shipping trade has been moderate. Tallows are not offered in such quantities as seriously to disturb the market, and greases are in fairly firm tone. Stearins are quite dull and little changed.

The range of lard quotations from the opening, Saturday, December 3, to the close, Friday, December 9, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$4.12	$4.12	$3.87	$3.87	$4.17
Jan.	3.77	3.82	3.67	3.77	3.82
May	3.95	3.97	3.82	3.85	3.97

TALLOWS (tierces)—Edible, 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound; fancy, 3c. to 3¼c.; prime packers', 2⅞c. to 3⅛c.; No. 1 packers', 2⅜c. to 2⅝c.; prime renderers', 2⅜c. to 2⅝c.; No. 1 country, 2⅛c. to 2¼c.; B country, 1¾c. to 1⅞c.

GREASES (tierces)—Pigsfoot, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound; choice white, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.; choice white, export, 3¼c. to 3½c.; A white, 2½c. to 2¾c.; B white, 2¼c. to 2½c.; crackling, 1¾c. to 1⅞c.; bone naphtha, 1⅝c. to 1⅞c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 4c. to 4¼c. per uound, nominal; lard, 4½c. to 4¾c., nominal; A white grease, 3c. to 3¼c.; A white grease, export, 4¼c. to 4½c.; yellow grease, 2¾c. to 3c.; extra oleo stock, 4c. to 4¼c.; No. 2 stocks, 3¾c. to 4c. (stocks in car lots).

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot.	Jan.	March.	May.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	46 0	37 3	.. ..	36 3
Monday	45 6	37 0	.. ..	37 0
Tuesday	45 0	37 0	.. ..	35 9
Wednesday	44 0	35 9	.. ..	35 3
Thursday	43 6	36 0	.. ..	35 9
Friday	44 0	36 3	.. ..	36 3

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	23 9	24 3
Monday	23 9	24 3
Tuesday	23 9	24 3
Wednesday	23 9	24 3
Thursday	23 9	24 3
Friday	23 9	24 3

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—Quotations were maintained by producers at the levels prevailing in the previous week with the tone of the market steady. There was no broadening of trade, but a fair demand was noted for moderate quantities.

Stearic Acid.—Business was along conservative lines last week. A fair volume of inquiries was noted, but purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, consumers being disinclined to anticipate as usual at this period of the year. The market was steady.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

The fact that most of the raw materials are holding generally steady appears to be having a good effect on the market position of the fatty acids. At any rate, prices are in a fairly stabilized position, and the moderate volume of business now being done is on a little changed price basis. Sellers say they are not having much difficulty in closing business where the buying trade is actually in need of material. Special cottonseed material is dull. Stearic acids and red oils are marking time.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound, tankcar; 3¾c. to 4c., in barrels, car lots; 4c. to 4¼c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, double distilled, 4½c. to 4¾c., tankcar; 4¾c. to 5c., barrels, car lots; 5c. to 5¼c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound, tankcar; 3¾c. to 4c., barrels, car lots; 4c. to 4¼c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soapstock, 60-62 percent basis, 1½c. to 1⅝c.; boiled down soapstock, 65 percent basis, 2c. to 2⅛c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, ¾c.

STEARIC ACID—Distilled, single press, 7½c. to 8c. per pound; double press, 8c. to 8½c.; triple press, bags, 10¾c. to 11¼c.

RED OILS—Distilled or saponified, 6½c. to 6⅝c. per pound, drum lots; 6⅝c. to 7⅛c., barrels.

Margarin Manufacturing Operations in October

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, by margarin manufacturers, the production in October compared with that in October, 1931, as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Oct., 1932.	Oct., 1931.
Production of uncolored margarin	[1]19,358,643	[2]23,439,119
Production of colored margarin	[3]168,943	[4]526,324
Total production	19,527,586	23,965,443
Decrease, 18.5 percent.		
Uncolored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	19,500,840	.....
Colored margarin withdrawn taxpaid	48,852	.....
Total ingredients for colored and uncolored	21,789,320	27,647,652

[1] Of the amount produced, 9,942 pounds were reworked.
[2] Of the amount produced, 10,491 pounds were reworked.
[3] 228 pounds were reworked.
[4] 935 pounds were reworked.

Materials used in the manufacture of margarin in October compared with October, 1931, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds	
	Oct., 1932.	Oct., 1931.
Butter	11,505	2,329
Coconut oil	11,854,848	13,721,855
Corn oil	1,094	27,182
Cottonseed oil	1,253,055	1,416,012
Derivative of glycerin	31,039	22,289
Lecithin	68	595
Milk	4,595,522	5,976,072
Neutral lard	943,422	1,263,421
Oleo oil	1,207,594	1,849,834
Oleo stearin	271,259	473,280
Oleo stock	30,167	51,908
Palm oil	9,100	20,771
Peanut oil	204,194	484,814
Salt	1,163,992	1,612,775
Sesame oil	.....	52,710
Soda, benzoate of	6,539	8,115
Soyabean oil	.....	1,315
Whale oil	.....	150
Totals	21,583,398	26,985,427

In Colored Margarin

	Pounds	
	Oct., 1932.	Oct., 1931.
Butter	125	40
Coconut oil	64,904	136,891
Color	163	739
Cottonseed oil	10,787	63,562
Derivative of glycerin	3	43
Milk	50,449	165,604
Mustard oil	.....	187
Neutral lard	16,346	60,954
Oleo oil	36,075	149,971
Oleo stearin	1,590	6,601
Oleo stock	745	9,415
Palm oil	4,650	15,600
Peanut oil	2,684	7,082
Salt	11,305	45,390
Soda, benzoate of	6	29
Whale oil	.....	117
Totals	205,922	662,225

Van Camp Products Receiver Named

Franklin F. Starks, Louisville, has been named ancillary receiver at Louisville for properties of the Van Camp Products Company, including an oil plant, soap plant, and milk plant, in connection with recent receivership proceedings filed by Indiana stockholders against the company in Indianapolis, and which is also before the courts in Louisville.

H. A. Baker has been made vice-president in charge of sales of the American Can Company.

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Further Moderate Decline in Refined Oil Futures--Government Cotton Crop Estimate Increased to 12,727,000 Bales--Hog Receipts Light--Lard Easier

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was again a small affair last week and trade in cottonseed products was generally reported as quiet in the South. Offerings of crude oil and other products were light, however, and variations in prices were rather narrow.

Two government reports were issued last week, one being the final estimate of the cotton crop and the other the ginning of cotton for the season to December 1. The crop report proved to be rather bearish, the indicated yield as of December 1 being 12,727,000 bales, or about 780,000 bales more than estimated in the previous month. The quantity of cotton ginned to December 1 was 11,631,361 bales. The government figures were followed by selling and a moderate decline in prices, though speculative offerings on most days of the week were light. There was switching from near to distant positions, though operations of this character were not on an important scale.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

Southern markets were generally quiet last week so far as spot transactions were concerned, but reports were heard of a rather better inquiry for meal in parts of the Southeast and the Memphis district. The transactions, however, were apparently not on an important scale, as other varieties of feed are still in liberal supply and available at exceptionally low prices. The prevailing tone in Southern spot markets was reported as steady in the absence of any increase in offerings. The Memphis speculative market showed irregularity, changes apparently being largely in company with outside markets.

The movement of seed in parts of the Valley and the Southeast showed some falling off, but marketing in the Western belt was still apparently liberal. Some were looking for a rather bearish showing in the monthly cottonseed report, but this was not reflected in the attitude of sellers of meal. The previous monthly report showed that stocks of cake and meal in the hands of crushers were materially larger than last year.

Quotations on 7 percent meal in the Southeast were $14.50 to $15 per ton, while in the Valley 41 percent meal was quoted at $11 to $11.50 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures in the local market continued on a comparatively small scale last week and the situation presented few features of interest. Outside operators showed little disposition to enter the market on either side of the account and there was little change in the attitude of local interests, ring traders in many cases still being inclined to adhere to a waiting policy. Some were holding off for further developments in the international political situation. Others were watching the course of outside markets, while still others were awaiting some change in the character of reports concerning the condition of general trade in this country before entering into fresh speculative ventures on either side.

There was also a disposition among some to hold aloof until after the appearance of the monthly cottonseed report.

In such circumstances fluctuations of quotations were narrow much of the time and devoid of significance. Offerings on contracts were generally light, though there was sufficient inclination to sell to give the market a downward trend at times, although, as already intimated, changes in prices were unimportant, as there was more or less support from local interests on weak spots. There was some switching from near to distant positions. December was switched to July at 45 points difference, while January was also switched to July at 35 to 40 points difference. December was switched to May at 35 points difference. A fair inquiry was reported at times for cash refined oil, though no transactions of consequence were noted, as offerings continued light.

Crude oil was generally reported as quiet in the South, with 2¾c. per pound quoted in the Southeast, 2⅝c. in the Valley and 2¼c. to 2⅜c. in Texas. Offerings were reported as light and few were inclined to look for any change in the situation in this respect in the near future unless the government reports on cottonseed and the final estimate of the cotton crop should have an adverse effect upon the attitude of holders. It is contended by some that the government cotton crop estimate has been discounted in the price of cottonseed oil. Some were inclined to look for an indicated consumption of cottonseed oil in the monthly report of about the same size as in the previous month, when 218,000 barrels were consumed. In November last year the consumption was 178,000 barrels. According to recent Southern advices some crushers are not in a position to offer crude oil very freely for early delivery, as the output is still being curtailed.

Trade in lard compound was reported as quiet and business in many vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases was slow. Prices for such commodities were well maintained as a rule, but the trend of lard was downward at times and tallow was shaded. A development which was not without some interest so far as competing products were concerned was the announcement from Washington that the Secretary of Agriculture has formed a plan to permit peanut growers with 1932 crop production loans and unpaid balances on government loans made prior to 1932 to store peanuts as collateral for the government loans and to market their crops in an orderly manner.

The export movement of lard continued light. Shipments from this country to Germany from January 1 to December 3, however, according to official statistics, have exceeded the exports in the corresponding period last year by nearly 30,000,000 pounds. Our exports to all foreign destinations during the same period this year have amounted to 504,125,000 pounds against 516,708,000 for a like period last year. The monthly statement of lard stocks in Chicago showed that supplies there on December 1 were 5,691,209 pounds against 6,644,686 pounds on November 15, 12,565,527 pounds November 1 and 11,375,273 pounds on December 1 last year.

Live hogs had a downward trend in the Chicago market at times despite a continuation of comparatively light receipts. The arrivals there on Monday were 42,000 head, on Tuesday 34,000 head, on Wednesday 25,000 head, and on Thursday 30,000 head. Receipts in the principal Western markets on Monday reached a total of 112,900 head against 191,300 head on the same day last year; Tuesday, 93,700 against 134,300; Wednesday, 92,000 against 128,400; Thursday, 79,200 against 121,000 last year. The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended December 3 was 237 pounds against 230 pounds in the previous week and 232 pounds in the week before that.

The December government cotton crop estimate was received on Thursday. It proved to be more bearish than had generally been expected, the figures being 12,727,000 bales against 11,947,000 bales in the previous month and 17,096,000 bales last year. The quantity ginned to December 1 was 11,631,361 bales against 15,018,403 bales a year ago and 12,837,090 bales two years ago. The government figures were followed by moderate selling and a further decline in prices. On the New York Cotton Exchange prices fell about $1 a bale after the government figures were received. There were five tenders on December oil contracts on Thursday, making a total of 32 thus far this month.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for the week:—

Saturday, December 3, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
December	...	...	3.53@3.60	...
January	...	...	3.63@3.70	...
February	...	...	3.65@3.75	...
March	...	...	3.75@3.80	...
April	...	...	3.77@3.87	...
May	...	...	3.85@3.89	...
June	...	...	3.86@3.96	...
July	...	...	3.96@4.00	...
Total sales				...

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.45c.

Monday, December 5, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
December	...	...	3.51@3.60	...
January	...	...	3.59@3.64	...
February	...	...	3.62@3.75	...
March	...	...	3.76@3.78	...
April	...	...	3.76@3.86	...
May	3.85	3.85	3.84@3.88	1
June	...	...	3.86@3.96	...
July	3.98	3.98	3.93@3.97	4
Total sales				*19

* Includes 14 switches.

Tuesday, December 6, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
December	3.50	3.50	3.49@3.55	1
January	...	...	3.55@3.63	...
February	...	...	3.60@3.75	...
March	...	...	3.70@3.76	...
April	...	...	3.73@3.85	...
May	3.85	3.85	3.82@3.85	1
June	...	...	3.83@3.93	...
July	3.96	3.93	3.92@3.96	2
Total sales				4

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.45c.

Wednesday, December 7, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
December	3.47	3.47	3.46@3.55	1
January	3.55	3.55	3.53@3.57	1
February	...	...	3.58@3.72	...
March	...	...	3.71@3.74	...
April	...	...	3.70@3.80	...
May	3.82	3.82	3.80@3.85	1
June	...	...	3.82@3.92	...
July	...	...	3.92@3.95	...
Total sales				*5

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.45c.

* Includes 2 switches.

Thursday, December 8, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	3.45	3.45	3.45@3.55	1
February	...	...	3.45@3.60	...
March	3.60	3.60	3.63@3.66	1
April	...	...	3.65@3.75	...
May	3.81	3.70	3.75@3.80	8
June	...	...	3.77@3.87	...
July	3.93	3.83	3.86@3.89	10
December	...	...	3.35@3.46	...
Total sales				*26

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.35c.

* Includes 6 switches.

Friday, December 9, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	...	...	3.51@3.58	...
February	...	...	3.55@3.65	...
March	3.74	3.72	3.72@3.74	5
April	...	...	3.75@3.82	...
May	...	...	3.82@3.88	...
June	...	...	3.85@3.95	...
July	3.96	3.88	3.96@—	4
December	...	...	3.43@3.53	...
Total sales				9

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.40c.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, Dec. 6, 1932.

Cottonseed meal in the Southeast holds a relatively strong position in the market because of local or nearby consumption of a comparatively small portion of the South's production. Meal is therefore selling in the Southeast from $2 to $3 in excess of Mississippi Valley markets.

The demand for cottonseed products continues slow. Prime crude oil remained weak. Other items are fairly steady.

The quotations of the market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 2⅝c. per pound.

MEAL—Seven percent grade, $14.50 to $15 per ton.

HULLS—$6 to $6.50 per ton, loose.

LINTERS—First cut, 2c. to 3c. per pound; clean mill run, 1 to 1¼c.; second cut, ⅞c. to 1c.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9, 1932.

Crude cottonseed oil 2½c. per pound bid, Valley basis. Some sales during the week at 2½c. to 2⅝c. per pound, but trading now quiet. Cottonseed meal selling at the lowest prices of the season, with $12 to $12.50 per ton quoted for 41 percent, Memphis basis, and $11 to $11.50 per ton, Valley basis.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton—Opening. Dec. 3.	Closing. Dec. 9.
December	$9.00@10.00	$8.50@10.00
January	9.50@10.70	9.25@10.25
February	10.50@11.50	9.75@10.75
March	11.35@12.00	11.00@11.50
April	11.75@12.50	11.00@11.75
May	12.25@13.00	11.00@12.25
June	12.50@13.50	11.00@12.50
July	12.50@14.00	11.00@13.00

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton—Opening. Dec. 3.	Closing. Dec. 9.
December	$11.50@12.05	$11.50@11.80
January	12.25@12.70	11.60@11.85
February	12.50@12.75	12.00@12.25
March	12.75@13.25	12.55@—
April	13.00@13.60	12.70@12.90
May	13.25@13.70	12.80@13.25
June	13.35@13.90	12.90@13.75
July	13.50@14.25	13.50@14.15

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7, 1932.

Trade in cottonseed products was quiet, buyers being inclined to await further developments in the situation. Offerings were generally light. Prime crude oil, 2⅝c. to 2¾c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 3½c., nominal, per pound; soapstock, 50 percent, loose, ¼c. to ⅜c. per pound.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1932.

In common with the easier tone lately in competitive and related markets, cottonseed oil has continued under the influence of a softer trend, although the losses are confined to small fractions compared with a week earlier. Buying is not very important at this time. A few bids are reported here and there, but most buyers are content to wait on the sidelines. Prime crude oil is quoted at 2⅝c. per pound in the Valley and Southeast, while in Texas and Oklahoma it is quoted at 2½c. Good, off-summer yellow fig oil is quoted at 3⅝c., Chicago, prompt. Refined edible oil is quoted at 5½c. per pound, barrels, car lots, and 6c. to 6¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	26	0	24	0
Monday	25	0	23	6
Tuesday	25	6	23	6
Wednesday	25	6	23	3
Thursday	25	6	23	0
Friday	25	0	22	10½

Vegetable Oil Import Tax Proposed to Aid Cottonseed

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 8, 1932.

Elimination of imports of foreign vegetable oils so that domestic oils may be relieved of unfair competition with products of foreign coconut groves would probably result in doubling the amount received by farmers for cottonseed, according to J. C. Holton, State Commissioner of Agriculture, in proposing a tariff on imported vegetable oils sufficient to equalize costs of production as the fourth step in a definite national program seeking agricultural prosperity. He said:—

In ordinary years cottonseed provides a source of income to Southern farmers second only to the fibre itself. Not so in recent years. There has come a deluge of foreign vegetable oils that has utterly destroyed price. We have opened our ports and welcomed into our country more than a third of the entire world movement of copra and more than one-half of the entire world movement of coconut oil.

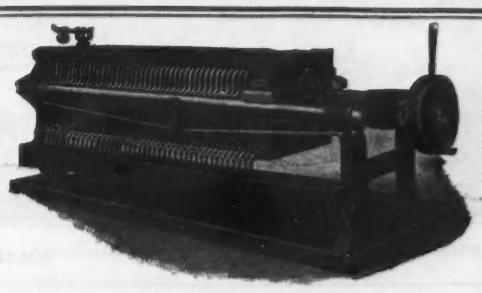
The effect upon cottonseed price has been tragic. Mississippi's yield of cottonseed in 1929 was valued at $27,600,000, in 1930 it was $15,200,000, in 1931 it was $8,400,000. The 1932 crops, measured by recent price standards will bring to our farmers less than $6,000,000.

There appears to be no practical difficulty in the way of elevating cottonseed price to levels in keeping with American standards of civilization, granted the militant cooperation of a sympathetic government: for America is a deficit nation in the vegetable oil field and tariff benefits would be direct and effective. Last year, for instance, we exported only 52,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils while importing 674,000,000 pounds—a net deficit of 622,000,000 pounds.

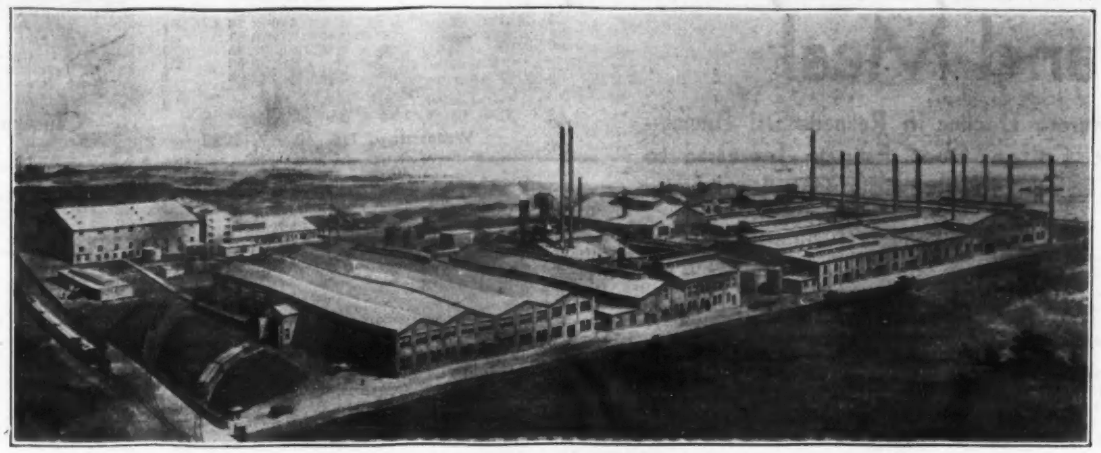
Probably nothing more would be required than the imposition of tariff duties sufficient to equalize production costs as between the Filipino harvesting coconuts from wild groves and the American farmer. Additional protective measures might include limitations upon the time and quantity of imports, and mixing and milling regulations requiring manufacturers to use fixed percentages of domestic oils so that foreign products might be used only to supplement domestic production. It is my conviction that the schedule here suggested would elevate the price of cottonseed to a minimum of $20 per ton.

The First National Oil Corporation, Queens borough, New York, has filed a certificate in the office of the Secretary of State changing its capital from 500 no-par shares to 3,000 no-par shares. Herbert Ascher, 475 Fifth avenue, New York city, is attorney for corporation.

F. W. BRODE CORPORATION, MEMPHIS, TENN. Dealers and Exporters
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS PEANUT PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED BOLL AND HULL ASHES 25% W. S. POTASH
Members Memphis Merchants Exchange
Future business in cottonseed meal and seed solicited



SPERRY
FILTER PRESSES
Made of iron, wood, aluminum, bronze, or rubber
We also make Filter Cloths
D. R. Sperry & Co.
BATAVIA ILLINOIS
New York Agent: H. E. JACOBY, 95 Liberty Street, New York City
Pacific Coast Agent: B. M. PILHASHY, 1051 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, Cal.



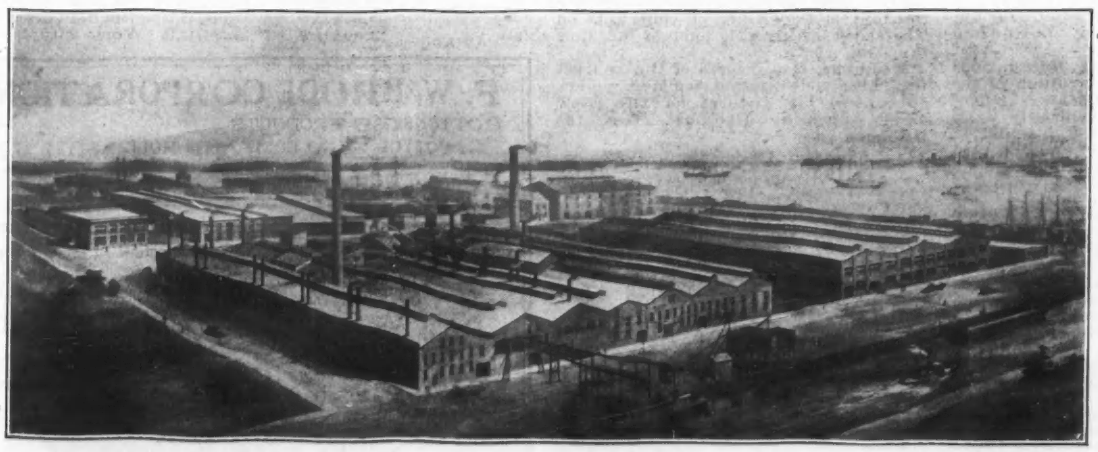
JERSEY CITY PLANT

MUTUAL

Bichromate of Soda
Bichromate of Potash
Chromic Acid
Oxalic Acid

Mutual Chemical Company of America

270 Madison Avenue - New York, N. Y.



BALTIMORE PLANT

Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Sharp Advance in Ground Sicilian Sumac--Rangoon Cutch Fractionally Lower -- Borneo Cutch Firm -- Corn Derivatives Steadier--Egg Products Remain Slow

Business in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs reflected the mixed trend of operations in the textile industry and the seasonal curtailment in certain sections of the leather trade. The outstanding development from a price standpoint was the sharp advance in the quotation for ground Sicilian sumac. An influencing factor in the price position of certain other tanning materials was the fluctuations noted in the exchange rate on the pound sterling.

Sharp advance in the quotation for ground Sicilian sumac was attributed to the development of a heavy demand for the commodity abroad as the result of the popularity of a certain leather utilizing Sicilian ground sumac in the tanning process. This coupled with the fact that eight of twelve grinders in the Palermo district had discontinued grinding operations some few months ago, with the result that the enlivened demand resulted in a short supply of the material abroad. Divi-divi, mangrove bark and myrobalans displayed a barely steady tone, influenced by the wide fluctuations noted in the exchange rate of pound sterling, arising from the war debt situation.

Rangoon cutch was fractionally lower, being an effort on the part of sellers to stimulate the call. Cochineal continued dull, with no change disclosed in fustic, although a fairly active call was apparent at times during the week. Raw silk imports during November were 30.3 percent lower than November, 1931, the Silk Association of America, Inc., reports. Deliveries to mills showed a decrease of 13.2 percent. Stocks at warehouses on November 30, 1932, were 57,932 bales as compared with 67,275 bales on November 31, 1931. Cotton cloth mills were curtailing operations. Rayon trade was operating at a rather high rate, with knitters forecasting a new rayon shortage in February.

Producers of bichromates reported that writing of 1933 contracts was nearing completion. Egg products continued slow. Corn derivatives noted an improved undertone as a result of a better tone in the basic product. Zinc dust was unchanged. Zinc production in November was reported at 15,752 tons for the United States as compared with 14,886 tons in October and 20,344 tons in November last year. Stocks of slab zinc in the hands of United States producers on December 1 totaled 119,159 short tons as compared with 119,101 tons on November 1 and 131,051 tons on December 1 a year ago, according to American Zinc Institute.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Sumac, Sicilian, ground, $3 per ton.

Reduced

Cutch, Rangoon, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
142.2	141.1	142.2	142.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Conditions here were about the same as noted in the preceding week, with the call spotty, but prices for the anhydrous material as well as for the solution continued unchanged.

Potash Bichromate.—Work of writing 1933 contracts was gradually drawing to a close. Withdrawals against current contracts reflected the tapering off in the production schedules of some industries. The market held firm and no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Potash Prussiate.—Little activity was in evidence here, with an occasional small-lot quantity constituting the call, but sellers termed the market undertone as steady and prices were in line with the quotations of the preceding week.

Soda Bichromate.—This market was rather quiet last week, with producers interested in the writing of 1933 contracts, the price schedule of which is 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, according to quantity, being fractionally under the price schedule in the current sales agreement.

Zinc Dust.—This market held steady again last week, with sellers naming previcus quotations. Stocks of slab zinc in the hands of United States producers on December 1 totaled 119,159 tons as compared with 119,101 tons on November 1 and 131,051 tons on December 1 a year ago, according to the American Zinc Institute.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—An extremely dull week was recorded here, with the market for seed listed at 6½c. to 7c. per pound, and the paste commodity was quoted at 34c. to 37c. per pound, according to quantity.

Cochineal.—Further narrowing in demand was registered in this direction, but sellers called the market steady and were asking 38c. to 44c. per pound for the gray material, with the Teneriffe silver held at 39c. to 46c. per pound, according to quantity.

Cutch, Rangoon.—This market was fractionally lower last week, with the prices of 5½c. per pound to 7c. per pound, according to quantity, prevailing. Demand was slow.

Fustic.—Certain sections of the textile trade were operating at a rather high level, with the result that a representative movement was noted here and sellers described the market as steady and prices were without change.

Indigo.—The market for the natural material showed little change, with demand in the doldrums throughout the greater portion of the week, but the price undertone continued firm at previous levels. Synthetic material moved to the usual quarters of consumption at a favorable pace throughout the period under survey, but no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Logwood.—Although the call here was highly irregular, sellers reported that the volume moved for the week reached an encouraging total, with the result that the market continued to display a steady undercurrent, with no change in quotations.

Osage Orange.—Buyers continued to adhere to conservative ideas in the ordering out of supplies, but the tone in the dealings was steady and prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Red Saunder's Wood.—This market was dull and featureless again last week, with what little buying was in evidence coming from the pharmaceutical trade, but prices were without change.

Turmeric.—A slow demand was in order here again last week, with the Madras material holding firm because of the limited volume on hand here. Call for the Alleppey commodity was dull.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—No improvement was apparent in the market for the edible egg article during the week just closed, with consumers showing no interest in commitments other than for immediate wants. Imports of the egg material amounted to 135 cases. Demand for the blood continued negligible, but no change occurred in the quotations.

Dextrin.—Textile industry adopted a more cautious attitude in the ordering out of supplies during the week, awaiting some betterment in the retail demand for the finished articles, but prices here were held steady at unchanged levels.

Egg Yolk.—Orders here were few and far between during the week just ended, with sellers listing the granular material at 41c. to 42c. per pound, according to quantity, while the spray article was quoted at 43c. to 45c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch.—This market here displayed a steadier tone last week. The improved undertone could be attributed to the betterment noted in the price for the basic product. Traders in corn looked upon the cold weather as a bullish factor from the standpoint of increased consumption and a smaller crop.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning in page 5

Dye Standards List Revised by Customs Bureau

The following standards of strength for synthetic dyes have been adopted by the Bureau of Customs under paragraph 28 of the tariff act of 1930:—

Proposed Standards of Strength of Imported Coaltar Dyes

Standard No.	Class index.	Name of standard.	Mfr.	Partial list of trade-names of imported products commercially identical with each standard.	Mfr.
1 BJ	(A)	Brilliant alizarin light red 4 B	(S)	Brilliant alizarin light red 4 B conc.	(S)
2 BJ	(DASD)	Cellitazol A Z 30% paste	(IG)	Cellitazol AZN pastes and powder	(IG)
3 BJ	(D)	Chloramine fast orange R S	(S)	Chloramine fast orange RS conc.	(S)
4 BJ	(D)	Chloramine fast scarlet GFL	(S)	Chloramine fast scarlet GFL conc.	(S)
5 BJ	(D)	Chloramine purple 10 B	(S)	Chloramine purple 10 B conc.	(S)
6 BJ	(V)	Indanthrene grey BG 12½% paste	(IG)	Indanthrene grey BG pastes and powder	(IG)
				Vat grey B G pastes and powder.	(IG)
7 BJ	(A)	Neolan verdon B	(J)	Pilatus fast dark green BNOO.	(IG)
8 BJ	(DAS)	Setacyl direct blue G new 1361	(G)	Setacyl direct blue G new supra I 1830	(G)
9 BJ	(DAS)	Setacyl direct yellow 2 G	(G)	Setacyl direct yellow S 2 G supra 1825	(G)
		Additional Names of Dyes Corresponding to Dyes Already Adopted as Standards			
2 BE	(A)	Alizarin light blue ESE	(S)	Alizarin sapphire blue GS	(J)
279	(DAS)	Celanese SRA orange I 10% paste	(BC)	Setacyl direct scarlet SG supra 1827	(G)
282	(DAS)	Celanese SRA red III 10% paste	(BC)	Setacyl direct red B N supra 1379	(G)
5 BC	(V)	Ciba brown G 20% paste	(J)	Ciba brown 2 GX pastes and powder	(J)
407	S. 516				
	S. 681	Crystal violet extra	(B)	Methyl violet 10 BPS	(ICI)
435	(D)	Diamine fast orange EG	(C)	Chlorantin fast orange TGLL	(J)
586	S. 528				
	C. 696	Fast acid violet 10 B	(By)	Erio cyanin R C	(G)
604	(D.a)	Formal fast black G conc.	(G)	Carbide black 2970	(J)
815	S. 659				
	C. 922	Methylene blue 2 B.	(By)	Methylene blue G	(J)
832	S. 564				
	C. 735	Naphthalene Green V	(M)	Naphthalene green H conc.	(IG)
843	(A)	Neolan blue B	(J)	Erganil blue B C	(IG)
18 BF	(A)	Neolan orange G	(J)	Erganil orange G C	(IG)
19 BF	(A)	Neolan violet 3 R	(J)	Erganil violet C	(IG)
856	(A)	Neolan yellow G R	(J)	Erganil yellow R C	(IG)
979	(DAS)	Setacyl direct orange 2 R	(G)	Setacyl direct orange S 2 R supra 1826	(G)
1011	(A)	Supramine green BL	(By)	Erganil green C	(IG)
				Neolan green 6 B N conc.	(J)

Changes in Standard List

Polar brilliant red 3 B conc. (G), listed under Standard 262; brilliant milling blue F. G. (IG), listed under Standard 264; brilliant alizarin blue R (IG), listed under Standard 765, and acid chrome yellow 3 GL (IG), listed under Standard 1081, are removed from the list.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Borneo. — Small-lot routine orders supplied what little activity was noted here, but the market from a price standpoint held unchanged.

Divi-Divi. — This market failed to be enlivened from its apathetic condition, and sellers continued to quote the market at $26 to $27 per ton, the prices established in the previous week. The buying of the extract commodity was limited to nearby needs.

Gambier. — Business in the common material continued dull, with the market quoted at the price levels established in the previous week. Sellers of Singapore cube were quoting the market at 6c. to 8c. per pound, with the outside figure representing the New York spot market. No change was uncovered in the plantation material.

Mangrove Bark. — Although no expansion was shown on the demand side of this market, sellers continued to list the quotations of $20 to $22 per ton, according to quantity.

Myrobalans. — Tanners were practicing a closer hand-to-mouth buying policy, resulting in a slower market here, plus the fluctuations in the rate on the pound sterling, caused the market to experience an exceptionally dull trading period, and prices were about the same as noted previously.

Quebracho. — This merchandise maintained a firm tone, with sellers asking the quotations in orders previously. Demand was irregular, reflecting the slackening taking place in certain sections of the tanning trade.

Sumac. — This market was $3 per ton higher at $41 per ton for shipment and $43 per ton for New York spot. The advance in the ground Sicilian sumac could be traced to the demand being placed on this commodity abroad as the result of the popularity of a certain leather in the tanning trade which utilized sumac in the tanning operations. In addition, the slow character of the call in recent months forced 8 out of 12 important grinders in the Palermo district to discontinue operations, with the result that this sudden sharp demand caused a tight position of the commodity abroad.

Tapioca Flour. — A few odd-lot orders made up the call here last week, with sellers adhering to 3c. to 5½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Wattle Bark. — Demand here was dull, but sellers continued to name $26 to $28 per ton, according to quantity and point of shipment.

Paint Making by Federal Departments Is Decried

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6, 1932.

Acting in behalf of paint and varnish manufacturers in this city, Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough, of Maryland, yesterday filed a complaint in Washington that the Navy Department is manufacturing 1,000,000 gallons of paint every year in competition with commercial manufacturers. Representations were also made by the brush manufacturers that the Federal prisons are competing in that industry.

Baltimore manufacturing companies assert they have information that equipment has been installed in several Navy yards for the manufacture of varnish, that large quantities of brushes were being turned out in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, and that military post exchanges were selling Navy-made paint at less than retail price. These complaints were laid before the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, where it was explained that brushes manufactured in the prisons were sold to government departments, and that none were disposed of to private users. Sanford Bates, superintendent of prisons, informed Senator Goldsborough that one of the problems facing the department was ways and means of keeping the thousands of prisoners employed.

It was understood that legislation will be offered at the present session of Congress affecting Federal competition with private business. Senator Goldsborough was urged by the Baltimore manufacturers to do everything possible to eliminate the government as a competitor in the business carried on by the petitioning manufacturers.

Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Advertising Club, this city, December 9. The "share-the-work" movement, of which Mr. Teagle is the national chairman and to which he is devoting his entire time, was the theme of the meeting.

Since 1871

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

has been the market authority in chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, paints, oils, waxes and fertilizer materials; a commercial and technical guide for producers, distributors and manufacturing consumers of crude and partly manufactured or intermediate materials used in these industries.

Trade News Briefs

United Verde Extension Mining Company, Jerome, Ariz., produced 2,909,098 pounds of copper during October. Production for the third quarter amounted to 9,047,522 pounds. The company has cash on hand, $548,937; marketable securities, $1,539,690, and other investments valued at $528,010.

The Chicago Paint, Oil and Varnish Club is planning an unusual entertainment feature for its next regular meeting to be held December 15 in the Chicago Athletic Club. Home talent will have the larger share in the entertainment which will follow the business session. The members will gather for dinner before the meeting.

The Hinckley Rendering Company plant at Somerville, Mass., should be acquired by the State, according to a recommendation of a legislative committee, which was reported by the Metropolitan District Commission of Somerville as favoring it. The commission has been investigating the plant on orders of the State legislature.

The Glidden Company will make a considerably better showing in its financial statement for the past fiscal year than it did in the previous year, according to Adrian Joyce who based his anticipations on preliminary figures. The company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to stock of record December 16.

The Sun Oil Company lost its appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, December 5, in a damage suit against the Dalzell Towing Company, for damages to its tanker "Sabine Sun," which grounded in New York harbor May 14, 1925. The oil company often employed the towing company to berth its vessels, and the towing company's regular contract provided that if a tug captain as in the "Sabine Sun" case, acted as pilot of the vessel his legal responsibility was that of an employee of the vessel owner. The supreme court, following decisions of lower courts, ruled that whatever may be the usual maritime law, the contract in this case cleared the pilot of responsibility.

Diamond Alkali Tax Case To Be Reviewed in Part

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1932.

The wartime income and profits tax controversy of the Diamond Alkali Company will be reviewed in part by the Supreme Court of the United States, which today granted a writ of certiorari in one of two cases and refused a writ in the other.

The review granted was asked by the government, and involves the power of the circuit court to set aside the determination of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under a special section of the 1918 tax law. Under this section the Diamond company's profits and income tax for 1918 were reduced by being recomputed to the basis of the average profits of representative firms in its line of business. The commissioner found this to be 54 percent of the 1918 income, but the company claimed its tax should only be 45 percent, and the Federal circuit court upset the commissioner.

The case not to be reviewed grew out of the same tax situation. An allowance for amortization of war facilities had been tentatively given the company by the proper division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but later the commissioner lowered this. The company claimed that the commissioner was bound by the recommendations of his experts, but lower Federal courts supported the commissioner.

Mefford Chemical Issues Catalog

The Mefford Chemical Company, distributors of chemicals, Los Angeles, has issued an attractive and comprehensive catalog of chemicals and related products, which the company regularly carries in stock. The catalog furnishes a ready reference to these items as well as indicating the approximate net weight of the original containers. The catalog also contains several pages of data including tables, definitions and helpful information useful to the buyer of chemicals. The items presented compose complete lines of standard products required by all industrial manufacturers.

Linseed Oil Hearing Ordered

The United States Tariff Commission, Washington, has set January 16 as the date for a hearing in its investigation of the linseed oil industry.

Casein to Be Made in Russia

The manufacture of casein from soybeans has been commenced in a large factory at Krapotkina, in the North Caucasus, Russia, and technologists connected with the enterprise are also reported experimenting with other seeds for the manufacture of vegetable casein.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Acetylene and Oxygen

U. S. Engineer, Huntington, W. Va.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 109, by the office of the United States engineer, Huntington, W. Va., for 6,000 cubic feet of acetylene and 16,500 cubic feet of oxygen as required during the period January 1 to June 30, 1933.

Alum

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted December 20, procurement 336, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 400 one-pound containers of chrome alum for photographic purposes.

Ammonium Nitrate

Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

Bids are wanted December 15, circular 96, by the commanding officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., for 40,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate.

Drugs and Chemicals

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 13, procurement 3777, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 54 barrels of sal soda and 16 barrels of colloidal cleaner.

Bids are wanted December 15, procurement 3797, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 58 cans of liquid petrolatum and 405 cans of liquid petrolatum.

Bids are wanted December 15, procurement 3904, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 7 items of drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted December 13, procurement 3895, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 5 boxes of digalen ampules and 4 bottles of bismuth sodium tartrate ampules.

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted December 21, procurement 337, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 600 four-pound bottles of ammonium hydroxide.

Bids are wanted December 21, procurement 376, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 50 one-quart containers of sansoline.

Bids are wanted December 21, procurement 341, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 400 bottles of methyl alcohol.

Bids are wanted December 21, procurement 318, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 75 bottles of potassium hydroxide, 100 bottles of potassium nitrate, 800 bottles of sodium hydroxide, and 375 bottles of sodium chloride.

Gasoline and Oils

U. S. Engineer, Vicksburg

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 106, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 3,500 gallons of gasoline and 2,000 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 107, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 1,500 gallons of motor gasoline, and 300 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 108, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 1,500 gallons of motor gasoline and 300 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 109, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 3,500 gallons of motor gasoline and 100 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 110, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 5,300 gallons of motor gasoline and 100 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 111, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 6,000 gallons of motor gasoline and 1,000 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 112, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 1,500 gallons of motor gasoline and 300 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 113, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 1,500 gallons of motor gasoline and 300 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 114, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 1,500 gallons of motor gasoline and 300 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 115, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 2,500 gallons of motor gasoline and 200 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 116, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 1,500 gallons of motor gasoline and 300 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 117, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 10,000 gallons of motor gasoline and 2,000 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 118, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 12,000 gallons of motor gasoline and 2,000 quarts of lubricating oil.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 119, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 4,000 gallons of ethyl gasoline.

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 120, by the office of the United States engineer, Vicksburg, for 4,000 gallons of ethyl gasoline.

U. S. Engineer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Bids are wanted December 19, circular 224, by the office of the United States engineer, Jacksonville, Fla., for gasoline, kerosene and bunker A fuel oil as required during the period January 1 to March 31, 1933.

U. S. Engineer, Savannah, Ga.

Bids are wanted December 23, circular 90, by the office of the United States engineer, Savannah, Ga., for 1,200 gallons of motor gasoline and 250 gallons of motor gasoline.

Bids are wanted December 21, circular 87, by the office of the United States engineer, Savannah, Ga., for 50,000 gallons of fuel oil.

Bids are wanted December 22, circular 80, by the office of the United States engineer, Savannah, Ga., for 300,000 gallons of diesel oil.

U. S. Engineer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Bids are wanted December 27, circular 225, by the office of the United States engineer, Jacksonville, Fla., for 12,000 barrels of bunker C fuel oil.

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

Bids are wanted December 13, circular 50, by the quartermaster depot, Chicago, for gasoline, kerosene and motor fuel as required for various deliveries during the period January 1 to June 30, 1933.

Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted December 19, schedule 234, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Washington, for gasoline, fuel oil and motor fuel for various deliveries.

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island

Bids are wanted December 13, procurement 42033, by the superintendent of lighthouses, Staten Island, N. Y., for motor gasoline for various deliveries during the period January 1 to June 30, 1933.

Army Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted December 28, procurement 267, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army Air Corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 184,300 gallons of lubricating oil.

Army Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted December 16, circular 265, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 4,000 gallons of aviation gasoline.

Ink

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted December 13, schedule 9208, by the bureau of supplies and awards, Navy Department, Washington, for 4,900 bottles of drawing ink, 800 bottles of drawing ink, 225 bottles of drawing ink, 3,000 pounds of duplicating machine ink, 200 bottles of numbering machine ink, 1,080 bottles of stamp-pad ink, 5,800 bottles of writing ink, 3,840 bottles of writing ink, for Brooklyn; and 500 bottles of writing ink for Mare Island.

Medical Supplies

U. S. Engineer, Kansas City

Bids are wanted December 15, circular 354, by the office of the United States engineer, Kansas City, Mo., for small quantities of drugs, gauze, vaseline, medical turpentine and adhesive tape.

Miscellaneous

The Panama Canal, Washington

Bids are wanted December 20, schedule 2817, by the general purchasing agent, The Panama Canal, Washington, for 50,000 pounds of asphalt roofing cement, 5,000 gallons of creosote oil, 30,000 pounds of bituminous enamel, 20,400 pounds of coaltar pitch, 5,000 gallons of coaltar, 3,000 pounds of acetone, 500 gallons of carbon bisulphide, 30,000 pounds of soda ash, 3,000 pounds of caustic soda, 500 pounds of white glue, 500 gallons of ammonia cylinder oil, 500 quarts of pigmented enamel, 1,000 gallons of white enamel, 100 gallons of plastic brush lacquer, 500 pounds of burnt dry sienna, 500 pounds of raw sienna, 1,000 gallons of paint thinner, 7,750 pounds of raw linseed oil, 1,000 gallons of paint thinner, 2,000 gallons of turpentine, 1,000 pounds of dry burnt umber, 2,000 pounds of paste wood filler, 10,000 pounds of putty, 50,000 pounds of dry red lead, and other items.

Quartermaster, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Bids are wanted December 17, circular 24, by the contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Fortress Monroe, Va., for quantities of flint paper, emery cloth, metal polish, soap, paints, enamels, and pigments in oil.

Quartermaster, Ft. Mason

Bids are wanted December 19, circular 108, by the quartermaster, Fort Mason, Calif., for flavoring extracts, shoe polish, laundry starch, shaving soap, toilet soap and other items.

Paints

Quartermaster, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Bids are wanted December 17, circular 71, by the quartermaster, Fort Hoyle, Md., for 300 gallons of lithopone paint, 500 pounds of putty, and 25 gallons of paint and varnish remover.

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted December 14, procurement X-128, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 216 quart cans of white lithopone paint.

Bids are wanted December 16, procurement X-127, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 288 cans of enamel paint.

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Bids are wanted December 22, circular 19, by the chemical warfare service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for 85 pounds of lampblack, 57 gallons of orange shellac varnish, 200 gallons of lacquer enamel, 44 gallons of lacquer enamel, and 250 gallons of lacquer solvent.

Pepper

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted January 4, schedule 9222, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 600 pounds of black pepper for Boston, 2,500 pounds for Brooklyn, 1,200 pounds for Philadelphia, 1,200 pounds for Sewalls Point, 5,800 pounds for Mare Island, 5,700 pounds for Puget Sound, and 72 pounds of cayenne pepper for Brooklyn.

Sodium Sulphate

Army Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Bids are wanted December 29, procurement 278, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 6,200 pounds of anhydrous sodium sulphate.

Sulphuric Acid

U. S. Engineer, Washington

Bids are wanted December 15, circular 64, by the office of the United States engineer, Navy building, Washington, for 600 tons of sulphuric acid.

Contracts Awarded

Acetic Acid

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston, procurement 15, November 15, 25,000 pounds of acetic acid, 9.24 cents; and 9,000 pounds of bisulphite of soda, 3.44 cents; 1 percent.

Acid Fixing Powder

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., requisition 5015-655, November 17, 480 pounds of acid-fixing powder, 75 cents, eight-pound can.

Carbon Tetrachloride

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

James Good, Inc., Philadelphia, requisition 791, December 1, 450 gallons of carbon tetrachloride, 91.7 cents.

Gasoline and Oils

U. S. Engineer, Kansas City

Hafner Oil Company, Tebbetts, Mo., procurement 307, November 14, 5,000 gallons of ethyl gasoline, 13.2 cents.

U. S. Engineer, Chicago

Consumers Oil Products Company, Marseilles, Ill., procurement 79, November 26, 7,000 gallons of fuel oil, 6.75 cents.

Army Air Corps, Wright Field, Ohio

Conewango Refining Company, Warren, Pa., circular 198, November 21, 14,000 gallons of aircraft engine lubricating oil, 24.5 cents; 7,000 gallons of aircraft engine lubricating oil, 19.5 cents; 7,000 gallons of aircraft engine lubricating oil, 19.5 cents; and 7,000 gallons of aircraft engine lubricating oil, 19.5 cents; total $7,525; 2 percent.

Glue

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Monite Waterproof Glue Company, Minneapolis, requisition 768, November 21, 2,500 pounds of casein glue, 8.85 cents.

Lard Oil

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

G. Whitfield Richards, Inc., Philadelphia, procurement 197, November 28, 600 gallons of mineral lard oil, 17.5 cents; 2 percent.

J. L. Fannon Company, Philadelphia, procurement 197, November 28, 600 gallons of mineral lard oil, 17.5 cents; 2 percent.

Laundry Supplies

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Awards under procurement 77, November 21, for miscellaneous laundry supplies were as follows:—

Rosenberg Brothers, San Antonio, 4,000 pounds acetic acid, 6.5 cents; 300 pounds solvent, 12 cents; 62,200 pounds sterilizer, 20.5 cents.

H. Kohnstamm & Co., Chicago, 1,300 pounds flurex, 11 cents; 750 pounds of rustex, 11.5 cents; 5,000 pounds laundry starch, 5.75 cents; 25 pounds of wax, 14 cents; 100 pounds lime, 7.75 cents; 30 pounds acetic acid, 9.5 cents; 60 pounds chlorinated lime, 7.75 cents.

Crystal Soap & Chemical Company, Philadelphia, 20 pounds of blue, $1.45.

Dearborn Chemical Company, Chicago, 1,400 pounds of sodium alumina, 7.6 cents.

Sunlight Chemical Corporation, Philadelphia, 1,000 pounds chlorinated lime, 6.5 cents.

Am. Salt Corp., Washington, 50,000 pounds of sodium chloride, 39-100 cents.

Dallas Tailor and Laundry Supply Co., 5 gallons of trichlorethylene, $2.

Primrose Petroleum Company, Dallas, 7,000 gallons of solvent, 7.625 cents.

Crowley Tar Products Company, New York, 300 pounds solvent, 12.2 cents.

Anderson Pritchard Refining Company, Oklahoma City, 7,000 gallons of solvent, 6.56 cents.

Solvay Sales Corp., St. Louis, 750 pounds solvent, 4.7 cents.

Naphthalene

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Carden-Drury Chemical Works, procurement 194, November 21, 3,000 pounds of flake naphthalene, 4.49 cents a pound.

Paints

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, procurement 202, November 28, 1,000 pounds of bone black, type B paste in oil, in 50-pound commercial containers, 10.8 cents a pound.

Mamolith Carbon Paint Company, procurement 208, November 29, 2,000 pounds of dry red lead pigment, 6 cents a pound.

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

Industrial Paint Company, Haysville, Pa., procurement 37, November 1, 48 pints of paint drier, 8.06 cents; and 180 quarts of liquid paint drier, 12.87 cents; 1 percent.

Soap

Marine Corps, Washington

Crystal Soap & Chemical Company, Philadelphia, schedule 179, November 28, 4,300 pounds of saddle soap, 7.8 cents; 1 percent.

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Awards under procurement 71, November 18, for soap were as follows:—

Day & Frick, Inc., Philadelphia, 3,000 cakes of grit soap, 3.25 cents.

Hunnewell Soap Company, Washington, 10,000 cakes of grit soap, 2.25 cents; 2 percent.

Armour & Co., San Antonio, 50,040 pounds of laundry soap, 2.65 cents; 2,520 pounds of laundry soap, 2.95 cents; 20,040 pounds of laundry soap, 2.99 cents; 480 pounds of laundry soap, 3.49 cents; and 12,000 pounds of laundry soap, 2.63 cents.

Procter & Gamble Distributing Company, Dallas, 5,040 pounds of laundry soap, 3.49 cents; 3,360 pounds of laundry soap, 3.49 cents; and 4,800 pounds of laundry soap, 3.49 cents.

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Awards under circular 152, October 31, were as follows:—

Crystal Soap & Chemical Company, Philadelphia, 500 cakes of grit soap, type A, 4 cents; ½ of 1 percent.

Leeno Products, Inc., Baltimore, 600 gallons of liquid hand soap, 30.5 cents; ½ of 1 percent.

DuBois Soap Company, Cincinnati, 71,000 pounds of soft soap, 2.55 cents.

Tooth Brushes

Army Quartermaster, Philadelphia

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., circular 59, November 23, 12,500 tooth brushes, 6 cents each.

Turpentine

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

John H. Witte & Sons, procurement 203, November 28, 500 gallons of gum spirits of turpentine, 44 cents a gollon in returnable drums.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Income

The Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company has reported a net loss of $369,441 for the year ended September 30, after all charges. This compared with a net loss of $332,247 in the preceding fiscal year. The company's balance sheet as of September 30 showed current assets of $6,298,694 and current liabilities of $2,777,484, leaving an indicated net working capital of $3,521,210. These figures compared with current assets of $6,603,676, current liabilities of $3,209,709 and an indicated net working capital of $3,393,967 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

The American Smelting & Refining Company reopened its Arkansas Valley smelter at Leadville, Colo., on Thanksgiving morning. The lead smelter was also blown in and there is much material to be treated.

Fertilizer Materials

Japan Withdraws Import and Export License Policy--Sulphate of Ammonia Advance on Pacific Coast Follows Japan's Reversal of Position--Nitrate May Rise

Although actual purchasing of agricultural chemicals was extremely limited, there was a lift in interest last week, particularly in the ammoniate products. Market interest was centered in the evidence of a moderate strengthening in sulphate of ammonia and in rumors of a possible advance in nitrate of soda for delivery after December.

Reports in this column last week indicating that Japan had reversed its position in the sulphate of ammonia market were confirmed. Furthermore, Japan withdrew its import licensing policy on imports and exports of nitrogen materials last week, and on Wednesday the Japanese home market price for sulphate of ammonia advanced by almost 50 percent. Whether or not Japan has actually bought sulphate for import could not be learned, but it was understood that purchasing negotiations have been made. The principal reaction to the movement in Japan was on the Pacific Coast, where prices for sulphate of ammonia were again advanced last week. The advances on the Coast over the past two weeks effected a complete recovery of the $4 decline in prices a fortnight ago, and, coupled with the indications of a moderate strengthening in the European sulphate market, the switch in the Far East brought more interest into this market. particularly with respect to the future. Sulphate of ammonia on spot was not materially changed, what with shipments of the domestic article to inland points priced of somewhat less than the quoted price at the ports and reported offerings of foreign at slightly under the named figure, although the latter was by no means a general practice.

Rumors of a possible rise in nitrate of soda for delivery after December were prominent last week. While market factors took pro and con sides on the possibility of an advance, those close to the situation place some belief in current gossip, which was rather widespread, particularly in the South.

The price movements last week were mostly on the downward side of the market, and included a reduction in blood at New York, fish scrap at Chesapeake factories, imported hoof meal and South American tankage.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Bone meal, steamed, imported, 50c. per ton.

Reduced

Blood, domestic, spot, 10c. per unit.
Fish scrap, unground, Chesapeake factories, 10c. per unit-ton.
ground, Baltimore, $1 per ton.
Hoof meal, imported, 20c. per unit.
Sulphate of ammonia, domestic, inland shipment, $1 per ton.
Tankage, South American, 5c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index number compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
70.2	70.2	70.5	74.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—Rumors were current last week that nitrate for delivery after December may be advanced in price. Some trade factors doubt the possibility of a nearby advance, but others equally close to the situation were not inclined to pass the rumors on without some measure of credence. The extent of such an advance and when it might occur could not be determined last week, but it is pointed out that the current schedule of prices is subject to change without notice. At present, prices for December-June delivery, basis ex-vessel at the ports, are as follows:—To fertilizer manufacturers, $23.90 per ton in bulk; $25.20 per ton in 200-pound bags; and $25.90 per ton in 100-pound bags. To fertilizer dealers, $25.80 per ton in 200-pound bags and $26.50 per ton in 100-pound bags. Buying continued on a small scale through last week.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Although actual trades were not more frequent than a week ago, buyers evidenced a better interest, as the market contained developments which seemed to bear marks of importance. Further evidence that Japan has reversed its position, and was seeking to buy sulphate was contained in the confirmation of reports that Japan has withdrawn its licensing policy on both imports and exports of nitrogen fertilizers. The home market price of sulphate in Japan was advanced, December 7, from 65 to 95 yen per ton. Japan's switch has materially changed the aspect of the Pacific Coast market, and prices were advanced to recover all of the $4 per ton decline made a fortnight ago. Although domestic sulphate was selling for shipment from ports at $1 per ton less than the $22 per ton price named for bulk material at the ports, it was still slightly higher than the foreign article, which continued at $20.50 to $21 per ton for December shipment, basis c.i.f. ports. There were reports that slightly lower could have been done on foreign, but this was by no means general, and it appears definite now that the foreign market is strengthening moderately. Exclusive of resale lots, offerings of foreign material are being made by only a few factors. Some important sellers are unable to obtain supplies from Holland at current prices. Furthermore, with only one or two exceptions, leading buyers are not long on sulphate and the possibility of an extensive resale market at current price levels seems rather remote.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—British sellers of sulphate of ammonia announced the following prices for neutral sulphate of ammonia, basis 20.6 percent nitrogen in 6-ton lots carriage paid to buyers' nearest station, but reserve to themselves the right to raise or reduce these prices at any time without notice:—November, 1932, delivery, £6 per ton; December, 1932, delivery, £6 2s. 6d. per ton; January, 1933, delivery, £6 5s. per ton; February, 1933, delivery, £6 7s. 6d. per ton; March-June, 1933, delivery, £6 10s. per ton.

It will be remembered that last July British sellers of sulphate of ammonia announced an alteration in the price of neutral sulphate of ammonia to £5 5s. ($26.25) per ton for delivery up to June 30, 1933; the right was reserved to alter the price without notice.

Export quotations for prompt shipment were nominally £5 5s. per ton in single bags and £5 10s. 3d. per ton in double bags, f.o.b. U. K. ports.

Castor Pomace.—The domestic product was firm at $12.50 per ton for car lot quantities, f.o.b. producing points. Only a few car lots were said to have been available for delivery between now and the end of the year. The foreign situation was mixed, with some sellers quoting $15 per ton freely for shipment from abroad, c.i.f. Southern ports, while others named $15.50 per ton and stated they were unable to buy in very large quantity.

Cyanamide.—In company with other ammoniates, the market was slow and dragging last week. The price for pulverized material continued at 97½c. per unit, delivered. As reported a week ago, Japan's reversal of position on the nitrogen market has apparently halted the offerings of Japanese cyanamide in this country. Unlike sulphate of ammonia, Japan has not yet shown any interest toward buying this commodity.

Dried Blood.—The offering price for the limited supply of material in New York was dropped 10c. per unit last week. Holders were now asking $1.40 per unit. Prices from Chicago were unchanged at $1 to $1.10 per unit, although local factors stated that recently they were unable to buy at the $1.10 figure. South American material was offered at $1.90 to $2 per unit for prompt shipment.

Fish Scrap.—Holders of unground scrap in the Chesapeake Bay area were willing to accept $1.90 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis factory, a reduction of 10c. per unit ton from the sale price a week ago. At that time the market closed strongly and estimates of the supply at factories were 800 tons at the highest, so the reactionary movement of the market may be ascribed to the poor demand showing. Fish meal was soft at Baltimore at $31 to $33 per ton.

Hoof Meal.—There has been virtually no activity in this commodity. Holders of stocks in Chicago continued to name 75c. to 80c. per unit, with few takers. The foreign product was offered cheaper at $1.20 per unit, a decrease of 20c. from the nominal figure formerly quoted. The cheaper price did not attract any additional interest last week.

Nitrogenous Material.—This commodity was also lifeless. The domestic remained at $1.50 per unit at East Coast producing points, while the foreign was also named at $1.50 per unit, c.i.f. Atlantic ports. The domestic article at Western producing points was named at $1 per unit.

Tankage.—The local market was quiet and stocks were small. The quotations for both ground and unground material remained unchanged throughout the week. The Chicago market was also unchanged, with $1 and 10c. per unit-ton quoted for both the feed and fertilizer grades. South American to arrive was offered cheaper last week at $1.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, a reduction of 5c. from a week ago and 10c. from the figure of two weeks ago.

Potashes

Potash salts continued along very quiet lines last week. As reported previously, even resale offerings at less than the established schedules were not attracting any interest worth mention. Baltimore seemed to be the most active reselling point. The cargo of potash which arrived on the steamer Hoxie in Baltimore, November 19 was learned last week to have been 100 tons of potash sulphate. The material was said to have been of British origin. The list prices were held at first hand selling quarters, and the only discounts prevailing at this time are 2 percent on California muriate for shipment during December and a 5½ percent discount on muriate and manure salt from New Mexico, which prevails throughout the season.

Phosphates

Domestic bone materials were quiet last week and prices were free from fluctuation for the first time in some weeks. Imported steamed meal was somewhat stronger in some directions. Superphosphate was quiet in the East and phosphate rock contained no new features of importance during the period under review.

Superphosphates. — Although some sellers in the Baltimore area were quoting $7 per ton for run of the pile and $7.50 per ton for 16 percent screened and milled stocks, it was understood that $6.50 for run of the pile and $7 for screened would be readily acceptable. There was not much interest in the market.

Bone Materials.—The Chicago market was a placid affair last week, and for the first time in some weeks prices were entirely without a change. The price for imported steamed meal was advanced in some directions, with $19 to $20 per ton named, a rise of 50c. per ton.

Phosphate Rock.—The market contained no new or important features last week. Quiet was reported in all directions, and the prices continued unchanged both for high-grade hard and land pebble grades.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Shipments of sulphur into industry continued at a moderate pace. As usual, December takings will be shortened because of the approaching inventories at the end of the year, but with the small increase in business over October and November it was considered likely that the business record for the final quarter of this year would compare more than evenly with the preceding quarters this year. The price situation remained unchanged, with $18 per ton named at the mines.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Dec. 6, 1932.

Brokers and dealers report a very sluggish market. Prospective buyers have not done much early buying, preferring to buy close to the time of manufacturing. The weakness of cotton is the most general and effective factor in slowing up the purchase of fertilizer materials, but there is still a general feeling in the trade that fertilizer sales in 1933 may be expected to be larger than in 1932 though not much greater unless the outlook for cotton is much better than at present.

While sulphate of ammonia of foreign origin can still be obtained at $1 per ton under domestic prices at ports, the report is that European sources of this material are closed and the limited amount available is a carry over of purchases made previous to the cessation of the open European markets. The reentrance of the Japan market to American sulphate of ammonia is regarded as a factor favoring a stronger trading basis for this material.

Some trading by large consumers in the Mississippi Valley for both sulphate of ammonia and cyanamid for direct application is reported.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$10.10 per ton, interior points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$23.90 bulk to manufacturers, ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic $22 per ton ports and producing points; foreign $21 per ton ports.

TANKAGE.—Foreign, $1.90 and 10c.; domestic, $1.80 and 10c.; port basis.

BLOOD.—$1.75 to $1.80, port basis.

NITROGENOUS.—$1.50 unit ammonia, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—7 percent grade, $14.50 to $15 per ton interior mill points.

CYANIMID.—97½c. per unit ammonia, delivered.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIATES.—At importers' schedules.

POTASH.—At sellers' schedules.

San Francisco Fertilizers

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1932.

As suddenly as it dropped in price several weeks ago, domestic sulphate of ammonia regained the $4 per ton previously cut off in the quotation and last week appeared at its former level. A survey of the market in the whole list of fertilizers shows very little activity and sellers were beginning to become quite discouraged. However, not a great deal of weakness is found, attempts of bidding off the quotations falling short of business in a good many cases. That there is some faith evidenced at this time, especially in packing house materials, is the fact that some of the speculative element were making rather unsuccessful gestures to tie up tankage and blood at low prices for future delivery.

Ruling prices are:—

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $27.25 per ton, ex-warehouse Oakland, or $27 per ton ex-vessel San Francisco; 200 pound bags, $27.05 per ton ex-warehouse Oakland, or $26.30 per ton, ex-vessel San Francisco; bulk, $25 per ton ex-vessel for shipment.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic, in bulk, $23.50 per ton; bags, $24.50 per ton, delivered California ports for prompt shipment. Resale Japanese quoted at $23 per ton in bags, delivered San Francisco.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Quoted at 52c. per unit, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment from Japan.

FISH MEALS.—Locally manufactured, $23 per ton, f.o.b. cars, for prompt shipment, with second grade offal meal at $17.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Monterey sardine meal quoted at $20 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey. Japanese sardine meal quoted at $22 per ton, December-January shipment, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE. — Local packing house grade quoted at $1.95 and 10c. per unit-ton, with Argentine and New Zealand material offered at the same figures. This material has been reported to be getting a bit scarce.

BONE.—Domestic steamed bone quoted at $24 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco, basis 1 percent ammonia and 60 percent-70 percent b p.l.

BLOOD MEAL.—Quoted at $2 per unit of ammonia. Argentine material quoted at the same figure, ex-dock, San Francisco for prompt shipment.

CRACKLINGS. — Renderers' hard pressed beef cracklings quoted at 40c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8, 1932.

Business in fertilizer crudes remains very uneventful. The fact that the end of the year is drawing near must be taken into account—but even when allowance is made for this fact, the amount of business done is considered very small.

Japan Now Buyer of Sulphate of Ammonia

Japan has withdrawn as an export seller of sulphate of ammonia, and, according to information here, now seeks to buy for its own consumption. The export and import licensing system used in several European countries was discontinued in Japan last week, and the home market price of sulphate of ammonia was advanced December 7 from 65 yen to 95 yen per ton. Until a few weeks ago Japan had shipped sulphate of ammonia to Pacific coast ports in substantial quantity at prices which were suspected to violate antidumping regulations.

THE new GRUENDLER Master Pulverizer with positive force feed pulverizes all heavy chemicals, colors, limestone, clay and other materials used in the paint industry, to any fineness desired, up to 325 mesh.

The GRUENDLER COMPANY also manufactures Dryers, Mixers, Sifting, Screening, Elevating and Conveying Machinery.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER COMPANY
Department O. P.
2915 N. Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 8

The current quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—It has often been noticed that while this ammoniate before the close of the fishing season tended to sag in price, the activities of the fleet down the Chesapeake Bay were no sooner over than the factories began to stiffen their ideas of price. With unsold stocks of scrap down the bay estimated at anywhere from 200 to 800 tons, sellers of unground are now talking of $25 per ton, which figures out approximately $1.90 and 10c. per unit-ton, 10c. lower than previous sales. Fish meal is still being held at $31 to $33 per ton.

TANKAGE.—The market appears slightly firmer, with advances of 5c. per unit noted. Sales could probably be made here at $1.50 and 10c. per unit-ton, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

BLOOD.—Quotations held around $1.50 per unit for ground and at $1.30 for unground, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—The market in this product remains nominally at $7 per ton for run of pile and at $7.50 for 16 percent milled and screened stocks.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Nominal quotations were still at $2 10c. and 70c. per unit ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Nothing occurred to modify the market in this material, which is in fair supply with the demand very limited at $20 to $21.50 per ton for domestic and at $19.50 to $21 for foreign stocks.

POTASH.—The selling of this product, though actively pushed, is not showing any impressive results.

BONE.—The 3 and 50 ground steamed was still held at $18 to $20 a ton for and with 4½ and 50 at ground raw at $19 to $22. Domestic stocks were $21 for 3 and 50 steamed ground and $23 for 4½ and 50 ground raw per ton, both f.o.b. shipping points.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1932.

No further general weakness is being noted in the fertilizer market generally, although general market activity is not as brisk as could be desired. Buying continues to be on a hand-to-mouth basis, while offerings at the same time are limited to rather moderate lots, the result being a steady tone. In some quarters certain grades of blood and tankage are quoted a little higher. Bone materials remain quite dull, with cracklings marking time. Inquiry is fair on some of the tankage items.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, $1 to $1.10 per unit of ammonia, nominal; unground, suitable for feeding, extra good, 10 to 12 percent, 80c. to $1.15 and 10; 7 to 9 percent, $1 to $1.15 and 10.

TANKAGE.—High grade ground, 90c. to $1.10 and 10; unground, low grade tankage, $10 to $12 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, 55c. to 60c., nominal; hoof meal, 80c. to 90c.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $15 to $16 per ton; 3 and 50, $18 to $19; 4½ and 50, $19 to $21; unground, steamed bone, $12 to $13; raw bone meal for feeding, $20 to $21, nominal; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $15; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $12 nominal; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $17.50 to $20; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $15 to $17.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 35c. to 40c.

Armour Fertilizer Makes Atlanta Its Headquarters

CHICAGO, Dec. 7, 1932.

The Armour Fertilizer Works plans to move its general offices from Chicago, where they have been for many years, to Atlanta, Ga., within the next few weeks, according to a statement issued by John E. Sanford, president. The change will be made, Mr. Sanford said, to bring the headquarters of the company's activities into conjunction with the center of the company's customer territory. Shortly after the first of the year it is expected that the company will be operating from the southern city.

"The bulk of the business of the Armour Fertilizer Works is in the South," Mr. Sanford said. "In view of the highly competitive conditions confronting the industry and likely to confront it for some years to come, it seems desirable to have the executive officers near the company's customers, so that they may keep in close touch with their problems and be in position to render the best possible service."

Mr. Sanford pointed out that the company's plants are in the South and reasonably near the new headquarters city. It is expected, he said, that supervision of operations will prove more economical and efficient under the new plan which also will permit economical and efficient contacts between operating heads and executive heads frequently. It was stated that Atlanta has for a long time been regarded as the center of the fertilizer business, and the company therefore felt it proper that this concern, one of the largest companies in the field, should have its headquarters there.

Virginia-Carolina Co. Closes New York Office

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7, 1932.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and its subsidiary, the Consumers Chemical Company, fertilizer manufacturers, have closed their New York offices and the personnel has been transferred to the company offices in Baltimore under the management of Howard A. Vernay. Howard Laird, formerly associated with the Virginia-Carolina company, has rejoined the staff and will manage the company's Norfolk office, succeeding Charles Albright.

Superphosphate Output Higher in September

Production of bulk superphosphate in September as reported to the Bureau of Census by eighty-seven manufacturers operating 158 plants totaled 117,157 short tons, against 112,919 tons in the preceding month and 173,271 tons in September, 1931. The production of base and mixed superphosphate was 6,247 tons, against 7,583 tons in August and 1,565 tons in September last year. Stocks of bulk material on hand at the end of September totaled 853,035 tons, against 868,657 tons in August and 1,153,800 tons in September, 1931, and stocks of base and mixed goods totaled 242,560 tons in September, against 323,894 tons in August and 367,229 tons in September, 1931. Details of production, shipments and stocks on hand for September, a comparison with August, and a comparison for the January-September period follow:—

	Short tons				
				Jan.-Sept.	
Production and receipts—	September, 1932.	August, 1932.	September, 1931.	1932.	1931.
Production—					
Bulk superphosphate—					
Totals, United States	117,175	112,919	173,271	1,183,372	2,146,801
Northern district	68,907	74,583	89,023	766,327	1,291,143
Southern district	48,268	38,336	84,248	417,045	855,658
Base and mixed goods—					
Totals, United States	6,247	7,583	1,565	61,434	*
Northern district	3,438	5,706	1,295	28,469	*
Southern district	2,809	1,877	270	32,965	*
Received from other acidulators (including inter-company transfers†—					
Totals, United States	8,032	7,350	15,768	128,686	*
Northern district	5,477	6,870	8,863	94,973	*
Southern district	2,555	480	6,905	33,723	*
Shipments—					
Bulk superphosphate—					
Totals, United States	138,278	63,433	158,654	1,305,225	*
Northern district	114,350	49,657	132,097	752,517	*
Southern district	23,928	13,776	26,557	552,708	*
To mixers—					
Totals, United States	36,502	38,839	51,783	543,703	*
Northern district	22,894	29,200	40,138	337,329	*
Southern district	13,608	9,639	11,645	206,374	*
To other acidulators (including inter-company transfers)—					
Totals, United States	20,997	12,319	19,257	120,053	*
Northern district	18,907	11,281	13,465	87,757	*
Southern district	2,090	1,038	5,792	32,296	*
To consumers—					
Totals, United States	80,779	12,275	87,614	641,469	945,944
Northern district	72,549	9,176	78,494	327,431	496,252
Southern district	8,230	3,099	9,120	314,038	449,692
Base and mixed goods—					
Totals, United States	90,631	13,438	98,479	792,969	*
Northern district	84,755	9,515	86,503	451,341	*
Southern district	5,876	3,923	11,676	341,628	*
Stocks—					
Bulk superphosphate—					
Totals, United States	853,035	868,657	1,153,800	.....	.....
Northern district	379,213	427,020	482,062	.....	.....
Southern district	473,822	441,637	671,738	.....	.....
Base and mixed goods—					
Totals, United States	242,560	323,894	367,229	.....	.....
Northern district	98,498	172,412	180,415	.....	.....
Southern district	144,062	151,482	186,814	.....	.....

* Data not available.
† Includes both bulk superphosphate and base and mixed goods.

Uruguay Admits Phosphate Free

A Uruguayan decree, published October 6, exempts from the payment of any import duties phosphate rock destined for the manufacture of superphosphate for use in agriculture. Negotiations for duty-exemption, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the assistant trade commissioner at Montevideo, were initiated by the Institute de Quimica Industrial, a government institution with facilities for the production of superphosphates on a small scale.

The *Quickest* — The *Surest*
The *Most Satisfactory*
means of getting
Full, Prompt Distribution
and of reaching
Manufacturing Consumers of Fine and Heavy Chemicals
(Containers, too)
is an ADVERTISEMENT in the
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter
12 GOLD STREET NEW YORK

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Industrial Oil Demands Diminish as Annual Inventory Nears -- Prices Hold Steadily -- Texas Commission Effects Sharp Cut in Allowable Crude Production

Industrial demand for solvents, naphthas and other raw materials derived from petroleum has been cut down over the past ten days and, according to market sentiment, was likely to remain within a limited scope until after annual inventories have been taken. Industrial buyers were anxious to keep year-end carry-over stocks at a minimum. The absence of buying left prices without much support but there were not many downward movements of importance last week. Petroleum solvents at the Midcontinent were held at the reduced levels of a week ago while the liquefied petroleum gases were seemingly unaffected by movements in other petroleum products.

Compounders and grease makers were not very active buyers of lubricating oils while cosmetic and pharmaceutical specialty factors bought petrolatums sparingly. Some petrolatum makers were inclined toward higher prices, particularly on the white grades but a survey of the market last week revealed prices in some directions at less than the formerly quoted levels. White mineral oils were slow and unchanged albeit some of the higher gravities were occasionally subjected to competitive shading. The foreign call for wax was slightly more active. Export quotations for fully refined waxes were unchanged but the actual "going" market was lower than the quoted basis. Kerosene was perhaps the strongest of the refined oils in the local market; insecticide kerosene at the Midcontinent, however, was unchanged.

The Texas Railroad Commission's activities in paring down the production of crude in that state was a strengthening measure in the general oil situation. Two orders, one on Monday and another on Wednesday would reduce the allowable output to 789,745 barrels daily. East Texas was cut down from 335,000 barrels a day to 310,000 barrels and the new allowable, which were based on the recently established "market demand law," will extend through March. Actual production for Texas during the week ended December 3 was 903,150 barrels with East Texas supplying 363,700 barrels.

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended December 3 was 2,127,550 barrels, compared with 2,099,250 barrels in the preceding week, an increase of 28,300 barrels, according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute. The average at this time a year ago was 2,449,850 barrels. Runs of crude oil to stills during the week ended December 3 averaged 2,006,000 barrels for 56.8 percent of operation, compared with 2,126,000 barrels daily for 60 percent of operation in the preceding week, according to data gathered by the Institute from companies controlling 91.6 percent of the nation's operations in the week ended December 3 and 91.9 percent of operation in the preceding week.

October crude oil output, according to the Bureau of Mines, was 65,219,000 barrels against 65,036,000 barrels in September and 73,297,000 barrels in the corresponding month of 1931. Stocks on hand at the close of October were 351,655,000 barrels, against 353,740,000 barrels at the close of the preceding month and 367,171,000 barrels at the close of October last year.

Solvents and Diluents

Midcontinent refinery prices for petroleums, diluents and industrial naphthas were unchanged last week. Slow and scattered purchasing was repeated from a week ago, but the lack of briskness on the buying side of the market did not force the prices to yield from the levels set in the preceding week. Local refinery prices were also held in rather steady fashion. There were no changes reported in the tankwagon prices either here or in the mid-West.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—The bulk market at Group 3 did not change over last week and quotations for tankcar lots of the light naphthas were held at 6¼c. to 7¼c. per gallon, according to specifications.

Lacquer Diluents.—Sharing a position of steadiness with related solvents, the position of these naphtha cuts was unchanged last week from the preceding week. Tankcar prices at Group 3 remained at the reduced levels of a week ago, with 7½c. to 8¼c. per gallon named, according to specifications.

Petroleum Thinners.—Although the demand continued in spotty fashion, Midcontinent refiners of those solvents did not mark prices down any further than they sagged a week ago. The sellers of tankcars quoted 5c. to 6¼c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3, according to specifications wanted.

Rubber Solvents.—These solvents were in company with other petroleum naphthas in the respect that prices at Group 3 remained unchanged from the lowered levels of a week ago. Both the light and heavy solvents in tankcars were priced at 6c. per gallon, basis Group 3. Purchasing by rubber products' makers was light.

Stoddard Solvent.—The market was still described as slow, with consumers limiting their orders to immediate needs. The price situation was unchanged last week and refiners at the Midcontinent continued to offer tankcars at the basis of 5¾c. to 6c. per gallon, f.o.b. refineries.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—These solvents failed to evidence much life last week. Refiners in Group 3 continued to quote the market at the recently reduced level of 6c. to 8c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. refineries, according to specifications desired. The tankcar market at local refineries was also unchanged.

Hydrocarbon Gases

Quiet continued to surround the market for liquefied petroleum gases last week. There was a distinct lack of saliency in all directions and prices for butanes, hexanes, petroleum ethers and other related products were without a quotable change.

Butanes.—Producers at Group 3 continued to quote the 16-34 degree product at the basis of 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon, according to quantity. These prices were f.o.b. Group 3 and contract quotations were based at 2¼c. per gallon for users of eleven or more cars monthly.

Heptanes.—Refiners continued to quote the schedule, and the situation was entirely without change last week. Both the normal and mixed grades were priced at previous levels of 11c. per gallon for tankcars of the former and 10c. per gallon for the mixed article, both basis Group 3.

Hexane.—There have been no movements of importance in the market for this commodity. Buying continued at a moderate rate and the price for the industrial grade remained unchanged at 11c. per gallon, f.ob. Group 3. The laboratory grade continued at 17c. per gallon in drum cars.

Octanes.—This was another article in the liquefied gas group that failed to present anything in the way of newness or importance. The price for tankcars of the mixture continued at 11c. per gallon, f.ob. Group 3.

Pentanes.—The movement of tankcar quantities into channels of consumption did not show acceleration last week, and the producers at Group 3 continued to quote the market at the levels previously in force.

Petroleum Ether.—The character of the market was unaltered over the past week. Movements toward consumption were limited and the price situation was entirely unchanged at the Midcontinent.

Propane.—The producers at Group 5 continued to quote the market at the basis of 7c. per gallon for tankcar quantities. The movement of supplies from refinery centers has shown no material improvement over recent weeks.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—Following along a course that had been indicated for it, the market for these oils was slow and evidenced usual pre-inventory dullness. Both the domestic and foreign oils were held on a fairly even price basis at the schedule levels, although, as previously reported, some of the higher gravities were occasionally subject to small competitive concessions.

Paraffin Waxes.—Domestic buyers were quiet and limited orders to needs, in view of approaching inventories. Foreign inquiries were slightly more active. White 122-124 scale was softer, with offerings at 2.05c. to 2⅛c. per pound, compared with 2⅛c. per pound a week ago. The 124-126 grade was unchanged at 2⅛c. to 2¼c. Yellow continued at 1.95c. to 2c. per pound. Quotations for fully refined slabs, in bags, basis A.m.p., f.o.b. New York, were as follows:—118-120, 3c. per pound; 123-125, 3c. to 3.10c.; 125-127, 3.10c. to 3.30c.; 128-130, 3.35c. to 3.55c.; 130-132, 3.70c.; 133-135, 4.30c.; and 135-137, 4.45c. to 4.55c. per pound. Export prices, for material in bags, f.a.s. New York, were as follows:—123-125, 2⅞c. to 3c.; 125-127, 2⅞c. to 3c. quoted, with sales at 2¾c.; 128-130, 3c. to 3¼c. quoted, with sales at 2.80c.; 130-132, 3⅜c. to 3½c.; 133-135, 4⅛c. quoted, with sales at 3.75c.; and 135-137, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per pound, nominal. The export selling market was quite competitive.

Petrolatums.—Sellers' opinions on the white grades were mixed. Some supplies quoted these grades at ⅛c. per pound higher, but a survey of the market revealed quotations at ⅛c. less than previously. Cream, in barrels, was priced at 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound; lily white, 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound; and snow white, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound. Amber and other grades were unchanged. Activity was light.

Fuels and Lubricants

The gathering of strengthening forces in the kerosene market was the salient feature of the Eastern refined oil situation last week. One local seller advanced tankcar prices and others were expected to follow shortly. Tankwagon kerosene prices were advanced at a number of points in New York

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude oil prices last week. U. S. motor gasoline was reduced ½c. per gallon at Pennsylvania refineries and ⅛c. per gallon at North Texas and Oklahoma refineries. Kerosene was advanced 1c. per gallon in tankwagons in New York city and other points in New York state.

	Dec. 9	Dec. 2	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$1.011	$1.011	$0.891
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon..	.0475	.049375	.043125
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten marketing centers — including tax), per gallon..	.1724	.1724	.1572

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields as estimated by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, amounted this year, from January 1 to December 10, at 743,753,000 barrels, compared with 806,984,000 barrels in the corresponding period of 1931. Commercial production is now at the rate of 2,117,600 barrels a day, compared with 2,441,800 barrels daily at this time last year.

Motor fuel stocks on December 3 were 49,720,000 barrels, against 49,084,000 barrels in the preceding week. Of these amounts, 32,331,000 barrels were stored at refineries, against 31,619,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

OIL FUEL

EFFICIENT - CLEAN - ECONOMICAL

Oil Fuel for Motor Ships' and / or Steamers' bunkers and / or Industrial Purposes is available at the following ports through The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

Aberdeen
Adelaide
Aden
*Alexandria
*Amsterdam
Antofagasta
*Antwerp
Androssan
Aruba
*Auckland
*Avonmouth
*Balboa (Panama Canal)
*Balik Papan
Baltimore
*Bangkok
*Barton (Manchester Ship Canal)
*Batavia
*Bergen
*Bombay
*Bordeaux
*Brisbane
*Buenos Aires
*Calcutta
*Capetown
*Cebu
Cochin
*Colombo
*Colon (Panama Canal)
*Constanza
*Copenhagen
Corpus Christie
*Curacao
*Dakar
*Dover
*Durban
Fall River
Falmouth
*Fredericia
Fremantle
Galveston
*Genoa
*Gibraltar
*Glasgow
*Gothenburg
*Hamburg
Hankow
*Havana
*Havre
*Hongkong
*Honolulu
Houston
*Hull
Ichang
*Iloilo
*Iquique
Jacksonville
*Jarrow-on-Tyne
*Karachi
Kingston
*Kobe
Kyle of Lochalsh
*Las Palmas
*Leghorn
*Lisbon
*Liverpool
*London (Shell Haven and Thames Haven)
*Macassar
*Madras
*Malta
*Manila
*Marseilles
*Melbourne
Minatitlan
Miri
Mobile
Mombasa
*Montevideo
*Montreal
Nagasaki
*Naples
*New Orleans
*New York
Nonal
*Oslo
*Palermo
Panama Canal (Colon, Balboa)
Pangkalan Berandan
*Penang
Perim
Pernambuco
Philadelphia
*Piraeus
Pladjoe (Palembang)
*Portland (Oregon)
*Port Said
Port Sudan
Quebec
*Rio de Janeiro
*Rotterdam
*Rouen
Sabang
*Saigon
*St. Nazaire
St. Vincent
Saltoraki
*San Francisco
*San Juan (Porto Rico)
*San Pedro (Los Angeles Harbour)
Santos
Savannah
*Seattle (Washington)
*Shanghai
Shimonoseki (Hikoshima)
*Singapore (Pulo Bukem)
*Singapore (Palco Sambos)
*Singapore (Tanjong Pagar)
Smith's Bluff
*Sourabaya
*Southampton
*Stanlow
*Stockholm
*Suez
*Sydney
Tampa (Florida)
*Tampico
Tarakan
Teneriffe
*Trieste
*Trinidad (P. Fortin) (P. Spain)
Tunis
Tuxpan
Vado
*Valparaiso
*Vancouver
*Venice
Vera Cruz
*Wellington (N. Z.)
*Yokohama

*Lubricating Oils for Marine purposes are also available at these stations

BUYERS desiring information regarding supplies of and price of Oil Fuel for use in Internal-combustion Engines or other purposes should apply to **The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.**, at the address below. THE Asiatic Petroleum Company also supply **Kerosene Oil** for use in the smaller Internal-combustion Engines and are prepared to supply **Petroleum Spirits, Wax, Asphalt and Greases** throughout the World.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY

LIMITED

St. Helen's Court, Gt. St. Helen's, London, England

State. The Pennsylvania refinery market was also stronger. Gasoline at local refineries did not show much change over the past week. Prices were steady but the demand was lacking in briskness. Pennsylvania lubricating oils were entirely unchanged.

Tankwagon Price Changes

NEW YORK.—Tankwagon kerosene prices were advanced 1c. per gallon, December 3, in New York City by the Standard Oil Company of New York. Prices were also advanced 1c. per gallon, December 5, at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton and Burlington, Vt.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The local market situation did not show much change over the past week. Prices continued on a steady basis. Sellers of U. S. motor below 65 octane continued to quote 6¼c. per gallon for tankcars at the refineries. Trade-marked gasoline was priced at 7c. per gallon, also basis refinery. The export market at the U. S. gulf remained unchanged from the recently reduced levels with quotations at 3⅞c. to 4c. per gallon for U. S. motor; 4c. to 4⅛c. per gallon for 60-62,400 e. p.; 4⅛c. to 4¼c. per gallon for 60-62,390 e. p.; 4⅜c. to 4½c. per gallon for 64-66.375 e. p. October motor fuel production as reported by the Bureau of Mines totaled 33,580,000 barrels, against 31,393,000 barrels in September. Stocks on hand were 47,040,000 barrels against 47,933,000 barrels in the preceding month.

Kerosene.—Tankcar prices were advanced by one local seller to the basis of 6c. per gallon but leading suppliers continued to name 5½c. per gallon as the market for the 41-43 water white product in tankcars, basis refineries. The market was strong, however, and it would not be surprising if others should follow to the 5c. level. Tankwagon prices were advanced 1c. per gallon in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, and Burlington, Vt. The export market at the Gulf continued unchanged last week with 4c. per gallon named for prime white and 4¼c. per gallon quoted for water white.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—The local market was still in a competitive state but the refiners continued to quote bunker C oil at 75c. per barrel, basis terminals. A similar condition held true at California tidewater points where 60c. per barrel was quoted. Diesel oil remained unchanged at local refineries with $1.65 per barrel named. A typographical error, small but significant, on page 17 of this paper last week made it appear that diesel oil was subject to the Federal tax on motor fuels. As the context of the paragraph in which the error was made showed, diesel oil is not taxed.

Lubricating Oils.—The market for Pennsylvania oils was very quiet last week. Prices did not show a visible fluctuation at the fields with quotations on bright stocks, cylinder oils and neutrals showing no change. Export inquiries were few last week and not much activity was looked for by the sellers over the remainder of the month. The export movement of lubricating oils through the market during the past week, by days, follows:—

	Gallons
Friday	87,000
Saturday	53,950
Monday	75,550
Tuesday	68,400
Wednesday	57,850
Thursday	10,400
Total	353,150

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, Dec. 7, 1932.

The Mid-continent refinery gasoline market was lower again on increased distress offerings from the East Texas area and light direct-jobber buying. Natural gasolines were more active in the open market and prices advanced ¼c. to ½c. per gallon. Kerosenes, distillates, furnace oils, zero gas oils and fuel oils were slightly easier.

Stocks of the low and middle octane U. S. motor gasolines ran to storage for the preceding week increased only a little more than a million gallons it is said, but this is generally contributed to increased takings by the Great Lakes pipe lines, rather than to any pick up in the tankcar shipments. The third grade product was offered freely at new low levels for the current decline, and buying was not in sufficient volume to take up the slack. The high-test grades were a little more active, but prices were lower in sympathy with the lower gravities.

Heavy buying of the higher vapor pressure natural gasolines by refiners interested in the gasoline pipe-lines, coupled with increased takings by northern jobbers of the lower vapor grades, resulted in pronounced strength in prices and general shortage of the product in the open market. Market observers generally feel that the higher prices existing is only temporary

The spot demand for the various grades of light and heavy cleaners naphthas, solvents, spirits, hydrocarbon gases and kindred products light. A few inquiries for 1933 contracts are beginning to show up, especially for naphthas and solvents.

Kerosenes were a little easier in spots throughout the area, but prices held about steady at the preceding week's levels. With the low levels existing for gasolines it would be only natural to expect that refiners will increase production of this product and that lower prices will prevail later on.

Warmer weather conditions throughout the northern states during the past ten days has resulted in a slight falling off in the demand for the better grades of distillates, furnace oils and zero gas oils generally used for domestic heating purposes and, prices are a shade lower than for the preceding week. On the other hand, little if any of these products are carried in refiners storage and, the demand will again exceed the available supply following another cold snap.

The ordinary middle and high cold test ugi and industrial gas oils continue a little slow and, slightly lower in price as compared with the preceding week. The zero high gravity refinery fuels oils continue relatively scarce in the open market with prices about unchanged. The low gravity, zero cold test, crude fuels were easier, as were the middle and high cold test industrial grades.

Bright stocks were generally reported as being sluggish although prices were unchanged. Neutrals were dull, so were paraffines.

Ruling prices today throughout the Midcontinent area, basis group 3 Oklahoma, excluding the 1-cent Federal tax on gasolines, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINE.—The low octane U. S. Motor product, 3⅜c. to 3⅝c. a gallon; middle octane, 3½c. to 3¾c.; high octane, 3¾c. to 4c.; 60-62, 400 e. p., 3½c. to 3¾c.; 64-66, 390 e. p., 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; 64-66, 375 e. p., 3¾c. to 4c.; 68-70, 360 e. p., 4⅛c. to 4⅜c.

NATURAL GASOLINES.—Low gravity, 12 to 15 pound vapor, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. a gallon; 16 to 18 pound vapor, 3⅞c. to 4c.; 18-20 vapor, 3¾c. to 3⅞c.; 26-70, 3c. to 3⅛c.

KEROSENES.—The 41-43 gravity, water white, 3⅜c. to 3½c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, water white, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; 44-46 gravity, water white, 3⅝c. to 4c.

DISTILLATES.—Prime white 38-40 gravity, zero, 175 flash, under 600 e. p., 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 38-40 gravity, light straw, zero, 600 e. p., 175 flash, 3¼c. to 3¼c.; 36-38 light straw, zero, 3c. to 3⅛c. a gallon.

GAS OILS.—Light straw, 34-36 gravity, zero, under 200 e. p., 3⅛c. to 3¼c. a gallon; 32-36 gravity, dark, zero, 3c. to 3⅛c.; 32-36 under 40 cold test ugi, 1⅞c. to 2c.; 32-36 high cold test ugi, 1¾c. to 1⅞c.

FUEL OILS.—Ordinary industrial high cold test, 18-22 gravity, 37½c. to 42½c. a barrel; 24-26 gravity, high cold test, 50c. to 55c.; 24-26 gravity, under 15 cold test, 70c.; 22-24, under 20 cold test, 65c. to 70c.; 28-30 gravity, zero, crude-fuel, 90c. to 95c.; 28-30 low viscosity, refinery fuel, 1.02½c. to 1.07½c.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1932.

Dearth of orders from jobbers is characterizing this gasoline market as an unusually dull one, although the first of December seemed to bring a little improvement from the exceptional quietness that ruled through most of November. Meanwhile, the price structure has shown no sign of a far-reaching upturn, but some say they think the market is now a little steadier.

Gasoline consumption in November appeared to be considerably below expectations. While the weather was good in many sections, cars on the road seemed considerably fewer. Refiners were apparently beginning to accumulate gasoline over and above orders. Jobbers held down their own stocks to the barest minimum. Considerable interest is being shown in contracts for the next year, which are being negotiated now. Natural gasoline is easy. Solvents and naphthas continue quiet.

Most of the burning oils have been holding their own in good shape, with a good demand indicated. Prices are still virtually at the peak of the season, with real winter still ahead. Distributors have been reporting a good call from consumers. Industrial fuel oil business is slow, although prices seem to be holding fairly well, although consumers are keeping their takings down. Lubricating oil markets remain inactive and soft.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots except at noted are:—

GASOLINE.—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 3½c. to 3¾c. per gallon; low octane motor, 3½c. to 3¾c.; middle octane motor, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c.; high octane motor, 4⅛c. to 4⅜c.; 64-66, 390, 4⅜c. to 4½c.; 64-66, 375, 4½c. to 4¾c.; 68-70, 360, 4¾c. to 4⅞c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (All tankcar prices f.o.b. nearby refineries).—Cleaners' naphtha, 9c. per gallon, tankcar; 15.2c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 6c., tankcar; 11.7c. tankwagon; lacquer diluents, 12.2c.; rubber solvent, 10c.; Stoddard solvent, 9c., tankcar; 15.2c., tankwagon; V.M.&P. naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 13.7c., tankwagon.

KEROSENE.—41-43, water white, 3⅜c. to 3⅝c. per gallon; 42-44, water white, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; 38-40, straw distillate, 3⅜c. to 3⅝c.

FURNACE OILS.—38-40, straw distillate, 3⅜c. to 3½c.; 36-38, straw zero, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, straw zero, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 3c. to 3⅛c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2c. to 2¼c.

FUEL OILS.—28-30, zero, $1 to $1.05 per barrel; 26-28, zero, 85c. to 95c.; 24-26, zero, 70c. to 80c.; 24-26, 55c. to 60c.; 18-22, zero, 60c. to 65c.; 18-22, zero, Chicago switching district only, 50c. to 55c.; 18-22, 30c. to 35c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1932.

Stoddard solvent was in fair-to-good demand, with the quotation unchanged at 12¾c. per gallon in tankwagons. Paraffin and distillate shipments through this port were negligible during the past week.

A sluggish demand was reported for U. S. motor gasoline at 5¼c. per gallon at refinery and 12½c. delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection. Call for 65-70 octane was fair at 6¼c. per gallon at refinery and 13½c., delivered.

Water white kerosene was in good demand at 6⅛c. per gallon at refinery and 7⅛c., delivered.

Bunker C fuel oil was in improved demand with the price firm at 60c. per barrel, f.o.b. terminal, and 65c. delivered alongside. This grade continued to be in strong demand by industrial plants in this trading territory at the steady price of 75c. per barrel, delivered.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Abbott Laboratories, Inc.	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Aluminum Company of America.	Pfd.	Q.	75c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
American Can Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Anchor Cap Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	1.62½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Anchor Cap Corporation	Com.	..	15c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Anglo-Persian Oil Company	1st pfd.	Final	4%	Jan. 31	Dec. 16
Anglo-Persian Oil Company	ARD pfd.	Final	4%	Feb. 7	Dec. 16
Anglo-Persian Oil Company	2d pfd.	Final	4½%	Jan. 31	Dec. 16
Anglo-Persian Oil Company	ARD 2d pfd.	Final	4½%	Feb. 7	Dec. 16
Associated Oil Company	Com.	..	25c.	Dec. 16	Dec. 3
Bandini Petroleum Company	Com.	Mo.	05c.	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Brillo Manufacturing Company	Com.	Q.	15c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Brillo Manufacturing Company	A	Q.	50c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
British American Oil Company	Reg.	Q.	20c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
British American Oil Company	Coupon	Q.	20c.	Jan. 3	.....
British American Oil Company	Reg.	Q.	20c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Boots Pure Drug Company	Ord. reg.	Q.	6%	Jan. 7	Dec. 15
Boots Pure Drug Company	ADR	Q.	6%	Jan. 7	Dec. 15
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company	Pfd.	..	05c.	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Clorox Chemical Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Devoe & Raynolds Company	1st pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Devoe & Raynolds Company	2d pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Dominion Glass Company	Com.	Q.	$1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dominion Glass Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
El Dorado Oil Works	Com.	Q.	37½c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer, Inc.	A	Q.	50c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer, Inc.	B	Q.	50c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
General American Tank Car Corp.	Com.	S-A	50c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
General Printing Ink Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Glidden Company	Prior pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Great Western Electro-Chemical Co.	1st pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Group No. 1 Oil Corporation	Com.	Q.	$100	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Group No. 1 Oil Corporation	Com.	Ext.	$200	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Hazel Atlas Glass Company	Com.	Q.	75c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Hazel Atlas Glass Company	Com.	Ext.	25c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Hercules Powder Company	Com.	Q.	37½c.	Dec. 24	Dec. 13
Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.	ADR	..	.051c.	Dec. 8	Oct. 14
International Nickel Co. of Canada	Pfd. ($100)	Q.	$1.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
International Nickel Co. of Canada	Pfd. ($5)	Q.	08¾c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Jones, J. Edward, Royalty Trust	D ctfs.	..	$14.95	Nov. 25	Oct. 31
Jones, J. Edward, Royalty Trust	E ctfs.	..	$2.56	Nov. 25	Oct. 31
Koppers Gas & Coke Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Lambert Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Leslie-California Salt Company	Com.	Q.	20c.	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Majestic Royalty Corporation	Com.	..	02c.	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Margay Oil Corporation	Com.	Q.	25c.	Jan. 10	Dec. 20
Metal & Thermit Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Metal Package Corporation	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Monroe Chemical Company	Pfd.	Q.	87½c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mountain Producers Association	Com.	Q.	20c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
National Gypsum Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
National Oil Products Company	Com.	S-A	$1.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
National Oil Products Company	Com.	Ext.	$1.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
National Oil Products Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
National Refining Company	Pfd.	Q.	$2.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Oceanic Oil Company	Com.	..	02c.	Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Parke, Davis & Co.	Com.	Q.	25c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Plymouth Oil Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Pratt & Lambert, Inc.	Com.	Q.	12½c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Pure Oil Company	8% pfd.	Q.	$2.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Pure Oil Company	6% pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Pure Oil Company	5½% pfd.	Q.	$1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Smith-Alsop Paint & Varnish Co.	Pfd.	Q.	87½c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 26
South Penn Oil Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
South West Pennsylvania Pipe Lines	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Staley, A. E., Manufacturing Co.	Pfd.	S-A	$3.00	Dec. 19	Dec. 8
Standard Brands, Inc.	Com.	Q.	25c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 5
Standard Brands, Inc.	A	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 5
Standard Oil Company of Kentucky	Com.	Q.	30c.	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Sterling Salt Company	Com.	Liq.	93c.	Dec. 1	.....
Texon Oil & Land Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Texon Oil & Land Company	Com.	Ext.	25c.	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Tide Water Associated Oil Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Tide Water Oil Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Unilever, N.V.	Ord.	Int.	$12.04	Dec. 2	.....
Unilever, N. V.	Ord.	Int.	30 guilders	Dec. 2	.....
United Dyewood Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Upressit Metal Cap Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$2.00	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Walgreen Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
West Coast Oil Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 5	Dec. 20
Wiser Oil Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Wiser Oil Company	Com.	Ext.	12½c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Dividends Omitted					
Anchor Cap Corporation	Com.	Q.	30c.	Jan. 1	.....
Anglo Persian Oil Company	Ord. reg.	Int.	5%	Jan. 1	.....
Anglo Persian Oil Company	ADR ord. reg.	Int.	12.2c.	Jan. 1	.....

Montana Oil Freights Rebates Are Sustained

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1932.

The Supreme Court of the United States today sustained the action of the Railroad Commission of Montana in awarding the Sunburst Oil & Refining Company rebates from freight rates established by the board.

The rates involved were intrastate rates on crude petroleum distillate, based on an estimated weight of 7.4 pounds per gallon; whereas, the company showed that the actual weight was not more than 6.6 pounds per gallon. In awarding the refund, the board followed an earlier decision of the Supreme Court of Montana which held that a rate schedule laid down by the board was subject to retroactive modification. The Great Northern Railway took the case to the Montana Supreme Court which reversed the earlier case and said that a rate schedule properly laid down is valid until changed and the railroad is not liable for unreasonable charges imposed in this fashion. However, the court ruled that its earlier decision was the law of the State in the meantime and applied to the Sunburst case, and it upheld the rebate award.

The Great Northern carried the case to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the rebate was an unconstitutional taking of property without due process of law. The supreme court, through Justice Cardozo, said that a State is at liberty to chose between doctrines of law favoring or opposing an interpretation such as the earlier decision of the Montana court, regardless of whether or not the supreme court would have taken the same view, and having taken one course and found it erroneous a State is at liberty to change its legal philosophy but need not make its new doctrine retroactive if not desired.

Oil Bonus Subject to Depletion

Bonus and royalties received from the lease of oil lands are both subject to depletion deductions for income tax purposes, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled December 5 in a case brought by the Murphy Oil Company. The company leased oil lands for a large cash bonus and later began to receive production royalties. It sought to apply its entire depletion allowance against these royalties, thus reducing its taxable income. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue followed the usual custom of considering bonus and royalty as return of capital and applied the depletion deduction against both combined, thus raising the company's taxable income in the years during which it received royalties. The supreme court sustained the commissioner, pointing out that the contention of the oil company would work a hardship on most lessors and would on this company except for the unusual circumstances whereby the tax happened to be lower if computed on the basis claimed.

Buyers Prefer

"O-P-D"

Market Information

because it is

Definite and

Accurate

Scientific and Professional Services

Alexander, Jerome
Consulting Chemist and Chemical Engineer

Especial experience in colloid chemistry and its applications. Representation for Patents, Processes, Products and Apparatus. Research, Advice, Investigations, Expert Testimony.

50 East 41st Street **New York City**
Member:—Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.

Arnstein, Dr. Henry
191 E. Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Specialist in the utilization of natural resources, the elimination of waste and the recovery of by-products.

Complete chemical and food producing plants constructed and operated.

Bureau of Chemistry
New York Produce Exchange
H. B. Trevithick, Ph. B., S. B.
2 Broadway New York

Cottonseed Oil, Oils, Greases, Soaps, Turpentine, Glycerine, Cattle Foods, Spices, Chemicals, etc.
Consultation—Research.

Chemical Engineers—
Representation on this page would result in inquiries and business. We have a special rate for professional cards. May we quote it to you?

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter
12 Gold Street, New York, N. Y.

Dumas Laboratory, The
Analytical and Consulting Chemists

Specialists in Analysis of All Commercial Products
Consultations—Investigations—
Expert Testimony

10½ Auburn Ave. Atlanta, Ga.

Ekroth Laboratories, Inc.
Since 1889

Economic Surveys and Reports on Projects for Financing
Chrysler Building, New York
Ekroth Building, Freeman and West Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Member Association Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.

Gunn Company, Frank R.
Analytical and Consulting Chemists

Oils, Fats, Soap, Glycerine, Paints.

Ontario and Brabant Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hall, Lloyd A.
Research and Consulting Chemist

Analyses, Research, Technical Information, Consultation, Expert Testimony.
Foods, Beverages, Drugs, Oils, Fats, Polishes, Disinfectants, Insecticides, Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Soaps, etc.
1415 W. 37th Street Chicago, Ill.

Henderson, R. R.
Consulting Chemist and Engineer

Research, Analysis, Technical Information.
Modern Nitro-cellulose Lacquers
Synthetic Varnish Gums, Insecticides, Fungicides and Disinfectants.

Laboratory Madison, Maine

Hochstadter Laboratories, Inc.
Chemical Analyses, Consultants' Technical Experts, Investigations, Litigation

Coals, Oils, Water, Foodstuffs, Gelatine, Beverages, Dairy Products, Confectionery, Drugs, Minerals, Textile Materials, etc.
Phone Beekman 3-5360-5361
227 Front Street New York

KILLING STRENGTH
of an Insecticide by the Peet-Grady Method is considered standard. We are equipped to make these tests.
Write for Particulars
ILLINOIS CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, INC.
1162-4-6 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Ill.

Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.
AUG. C. ORTHMANN, Director

Specialists in Leather and Allied Industries.
Consulting, Analytical and Research
647 W. Virginia Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturing Consumers
Importers and Distributors at first hands, not only in the United States and Canada, but throughout the world, receive the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter every week.

Knight & Clarke
Member Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers
59 East 41st St. New York City
Lexington 3-0846

Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Official Chemist U. S. Shellac Importers' Association; American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers' Association

Laning Company, E. M., Inc.
Consulting Chemists

Specializing in Perfume, Toilet Preparations, Pharmaceuticals and Flavors Exclusively. Formulae Perfected. Problems Solved. Plants Equipped.
433 Stuyvesant Ave. Irvington, N. J.
Phone Terrace 3-3525
E. M. Laning, B. Sc., President
Robert C. Purcell, Phar. D., V.-Pres.
Wm. H. Barlow, Grad. Chem., Treas.

COMPLETE CONSULTING CHEMICAL SERVICE

From laboratory research to full scale factory production, all on our own premises, under the supervision of a staff of chemical experts.

Thirty years of technical experience are at your disposal.

Bring us your ideas and your problems.

We can help you.

VERONA CHEMICAL CO.
26 VERONA AVE. NEWARK, N. J.
Telephone: Branch Brook 3-6700—3-6701

Pease Laboratories, Inc.
CHEMISTS SANITARIANS BACTERIOLOGISTS
ANALYSTS SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY SERVICE
MEDICAL ADVERTISING AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
39 West 38th Street . . . . . New York

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
Analysts, Biologists, Consultants

Murray Hill 2-0088-0089
Labels, Literature and Formulae Made to Conform to Federal and State Laws.
282 East 44th Street, New York City
Member Association Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.

Sieck & Drucker, Inc.
Consulting Engineers

Complete Installation of Plants For the production of Vegetable Oils, Hydrogenated Oils, Compound, Salad Oils, Margarine, Tallow and Lard Oils, Packing House By-Products.

9 S. Clinton Street Chicago, Ill.

Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc.
H. A. Seil, Ph. D., Earl B. Putt, Ph. C., B. Sc.

Analytical and Consulting Chemists

Drugs, Spices, Essential Oils, Flavoring Extracts, Foods, Beverages.
Phone Ashland 4-4343.
16 East 34th St. New York City

William Garrigue & Company, Inc.
Established 1899

Contractors Development Work Special Reports

Vegetable Oil Mills, Complete Refineries and Winter Oil Plants; Soap Plants; Improved Dynamite and Crude Glycerine Equipment; Installations for Distilled Fatty Acids; Stearic Acid and Red Oil.

Catalog Upon Request
9 South Clinton Street Chicago, Ill.

W. S. Purdy Co., Inc.
Est. 1865

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS
Petroleum Oils, Waxes, Greases, Soaps, Fuel Oils, Coal
Phone Hanover 2-3772
128 Water Street New York City, N. Y.

Snell, Inc., Foster D.
Chemists—Engineers

A technical organization offering complete consulting, research, operating and management service.

139 Clinton Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ginsberg, Ismar, B.Sc.
Chemical Engineer

Specialist in Literature Investigations and Translations. Information in all Branches of applied chemistry—technical, industrial, general; literature investigations on research topics. Patents searched. Bibliographies compiled. Translations made from all languages; regular service on selected topics. Facilities for laboratory and semi-plant tests. Reasonable charges.
33 West 42nd Street New York City
Telephone Longacre 5-3448

Rogers, Allen E., Laboratories
CONSULTANTS
245 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Williamsburg 5-9459

Schwarz, M. W.
Consulting Chemist and Chemical Engineer

1775 Broadway New York City
Telephone Circle 7-6394

Stillwell & Gladding
Established 1868

Analytical and Consulting Chemists

Oils, Soaps, Fats, Paints, Varnishes, Drugs, Gums, Foods, Glycerine, Turpentine, Waxes, Spices, etc.
Member Association Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.
82 West Street New York

ANTI KNOCK VALUE DETERMINATIONS
The Gray Industrial Laboratories
Chemists and Engineers
Specialists on Petroleum Products
861-876 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.
Telephone: Terrace 3-4039

LaWall and Harrisson
Charles H. LaWall
Joseph W. B. Harrisson

Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Research
Process and Formula Development
Food, Drug and Water Analyses
Legal Testimony.
214 So. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc.
Research and Analytical Chemists
Chemical Engineers
Patent and Legal Testimony
210 South 13th Street Philadelphia, Pa.
"Nothing Pays Like Research"

Vorce, L. D.
Chemical Engineer

Electrolytic Cells.
Chlorine, Caustic, Hydrogen.

20 Norman Road Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-4516

Local Sources of Supplies

Manufacturers' Representatives in Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fertilizers

EAST NORTH CENTRAL
(Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois)

A. C. DRURY & CO., Inc.
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANTS
Chemicals - Essential Oils - Synthetics
Bouquets - Talc - Clay - Waxes
106 E. Austin Ave. *Phone Superior 5940* Chicago, Ill.

A. E. STARKIE COMPANY
One North Crawford Avenue - - Chicago
Cable Address: "AESCO" Phone: Van Buren 1317-1318
PURE NAPHTHENIC ACIDS
Vegetable Oils Fatty Acids Clays
Acme Bentonite Liquid Rosin

SOUTH ATLANTIC

True Wintergreen Leaf Oil
(GUALTHERIA)
Direct from Distiller
BLUE RIDGE DISTILLING CO.
Newland, Avery County, N. C.

Plate Glass Making Cost Studied

The United States Tariff Commission in connection with its investigation of the manufacture of plate glass will receive evidence at a hearing February 1 with regard to differences in costs of production here and abroad, according to an order issued December 7. The article investigated is described as "plate glass, by whatever process made."

E. T. Eichelberger, treasurer of the Standard Phosphate & Acid Works, Baltimore, gave his associates and friends a surprise recently by announcing that he had been married last July in Snow Hill. Mrs. Eichelberger was Miss Margaret Gertrude Wise, a nurse in Johns Hopkins Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Eichelberger will have a reception for their friends, December 15.

Imports, Exports, and Charters

All matter under this head copyright, 1932, by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.

New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—70 dms, 56,000 lbs, Coelledo, Liverpool

MALONIC—1 parcel, Mar Lac Old Chem Co, Black Gull, Antwerp

SLUDGE—40 dms, 20,548 lbs, Sherwood Petroleum Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

STEARIC—20 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
637 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
50 cs, 12,540 lbs, Parsons & Plymouth Organic Lab, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
435 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

TARTARIC—50 cks, Leghorn Trading Co, Silverpalm, Genoa

ALBUMEN, EGG—30 cs, 6,000 lbs, David L Muss & Co, President Hoover, Shanghai
22 cs, 4,400 lbs, Stein Hall & Co, President Hoover, Tientsin
5 cs, 1,000 lbs, Mellon National Bank, President Hoover, Tientsin
22 cs, 4,400 lbs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, President Hoover, Shanghai
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Joe Lowe & Corp, President Hoover, Hankow

ALCOLHOL, CETYL—1 dm, Arkansas Co, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

DENATURED—93 dms, C Esteva, Dorothy, Arecibo

SULPHONATED—110 cks, 15,547 lbs, Gardinol Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

ALOE—70 cs, R Desvernine, Medea, Bonaires
100 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Lima, Curacao
40 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Majestic, Southampton

ALUMINA SULPHATE—3 cks, Jos C Murray, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

AMMONIA, NITRATE—300 bgs, 180,419 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp

ANISE—25 bgs, 2,750 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Executive, Malaga
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Executive, Malaga
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Sokol & Co, Estrella, Malaga
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Estrella, Malaga

ANNATTO SEED—200 bgs, J A Manton, Bolivar, Kingston

ANTIMONY, OXIDE—500 bgs, K C Li, President Polk, Shanghai

REGULUS—250 cs, K C Li, President Polk, Shanghai

ARGOLS—109 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
269 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
133 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Lisbon
652 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Estrella, Oran
360 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Oran
935 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
721 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Estrella, Marseilles
176 bgs, Holland American Line, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

ARTIST'S MATERIAL—9 cs, Gallager & Ascher, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
3 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Banker, London

ASBESTOS—2,426 bgs, Isarco, Genoa

BALSAM—10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Santa Teresa, La Libertad

BARIUM SULPHATE—3 cs, Eissing Import Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

BARK SIFTINGS—8 bgs, Cohen & Co, Munargo, Nassau

BAY RUM—96 cartons, O Barreto, Coamo, San Juan

BERRIES, MEDICINAL—4 bgs, American Banker, London

BONES—582 bgs, Munamar, Port of Spain
7,005 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Algic, Buenos Aires

BONE MEAL—1,110 bgs, 222,970 lbs, Bradley & Baker, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Ore & Chem Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

BREWERS PITCH—33 cs, 4,681 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

BRISTLES—80 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, President Hoover, Tientsin
13 cs, F W Von Stade, President Hoover, Shanghai
23 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President Hoover, Kobe
66 cs, Orleans Bros, President Hoover, Kobe
100 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President Hoover, Shanghai
91 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Sons, President Hoover, Tientsin
76 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President Hoover, Tientsin
80 cs, Chase National Bank, President Hoover, Dairen
2 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Scanstates, Leningrad
4 cs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, Industrial Trust Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
9 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
4 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Waukegan, Havre
3 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Waukegan, Havre
7 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, American Banker, London

BRONZE POWDER—3 dms, 4 cs, A C Rempert Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
8 dms, Globe Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, Leo Uhlfelder & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
12 bbls, 3 cs, Baer Bros, Berlin, Bremen
9 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Berlin, Bremen

CAMPHOR, REFINED—50 cs, Iwai & Co, President Hoover, Kobe

CANELLA ALBA BARK—9 bls, Cohen & Co, Munargo, Nassau

CANARY SEED—27 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Polk, Bombay
67 bgs, Wagner Bros Seed Co, President Polk, Bombay
250 bgs, J J Toledano, Estrella, Casablanca
250 bgs, A G Dunn, Estrella, Casablanca
50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Estrella, Malaga
150 bgs, Duryea Seed Co, Excelsior, Rodosto
102 bgs, O Gerdau & Co, Excelsior, Rodosto
1,250 bgs, Excelsior, Rodosto

CANARY SEED—102 bgs, O Gerdau & Co, Excelsior, Istanbul
241 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Huton & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J T Connor, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, A G Dunn, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J T Connor & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
275 bgs, 30,250 lbs, Catz American Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

CANTHARIDES—8 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Scanstates, Leningrad

CARDAMOM—20 pkgs, Myrtlebank, Colombo

CARBON DECOLORIZING—331 bgs, 34,080 lbs, L A Salamon & Bros, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

CASCARILLA BARK—4 bls, Cohen & Co, Munargo, Nassau

CASEIN—20 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Western World, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—57 bls, Irving Trust Co, Adrastus, Batavia
94 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Adrastus, Batavia
160 bls, Adrastus, Batavia
100 bls, Arnhold & Co, Adrastus, Hongkong

BUDS—10 dms, Wah Young Co, President Hoover, Hongkong

VERA—174 bls, Adrastus, Batavia

CASTOR SEED—1,694 bgs, 5,929 bu, Blumenthal Import Co, West Calumb, Pernambuco
1,694 bgs, 5,929 bu, Baker Castor Oil Co, West Calumb, Pernambuco
1,693 bgs, 5,925 bu, West Calumb, Pernambuco
27,160 bgs, 95,060 bu, Argenti & Co, City of Elwood, Cocanada
16,800 bgs, 58,800 bu, W R Grace & Co, City of Elwood, Bombay
2,800 bgs, 9,800 bu, L Dreyfus & Co, City of Elwood, Bombay
1,400 bgs, 4,900 bu, W R Grace & Co, President Polk, Bombay
6,000 bgs, 21,000 bu, Western World, Buenos Aires

CHALK, BLOCK—1,017,937 kilos, Taintor Trading Co, Waukegan, Dunkirk

PRECIPITATED—51 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Silverpalm, Genoa
20 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
205 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
40 bgs, 10 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, American Banker, London

CHAMOIS—3 cs, Gulf & West Indies Co, De Grasse, Havre

CHEMICALS—30 cks, 10,465 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
25 cks, 12,344 lbs, Fred Van Geisten, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
151 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
2 pkgs, Baines Prod Co, De Grasse, Havre
7 cs, E Fougera & Co, De Grasse, Havre
6 bbls, 2,675 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
115 cks, Philip Bauer Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
40 cks, 7,700 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 cs, Schering, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 dm, 655 lbs, Fries Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 bbls, 5,731 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, C J Osborn & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
248 bbls, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
6 cs, 1 ck, Eimer & Amend, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
4 cs, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Berlin, Bremen
17 cks, 27 cs, 3 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Berlin, Bremen
200 bgs, Berlin, Bremen
2 flasks, Hygroilt Co, Inc, Berlin, Bremen
10 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
50 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Jungmann & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
150 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
4 cks, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
200 cks, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
4 cks, Hummel Chem Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
8 cks, Robinson-Wagner Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
50 dms, A Klipstein & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
15 cks, 10 bbls, A Klipstein & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 cks, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
3 dms, 8 cks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
30 cks, Jungmann & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
60 kegs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
10 cs, Jungmann & Co, Gripshoim, Gothenburg
2 cs, E Fougera & Co, Paris, Havre
3 cks, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Paris, Havre
3 cs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Paris, Havre
6 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Paris, Havre
6 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, American Banker, London
81 carboys, Isarco, Genoa
5 cks, Holland Amer Line, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
22 pkgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
35 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
15 cks, W F Eissing, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
10 pkgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

CHINA CLAY — 700 bgs, 30 cks, Coelledo, Bristol
293 tons, English China Clay Sales Corp, Exeter City, Fowey
60 cks, J W Higman & Co, Exeter City, Fowey

CHROME ORE—112 tons, W R Grace & Co, City of Elwood, Madras
888 tons, W R Grace & Co, City of Elwood, Morinugao

CINCHONA BARK—28 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

PRODUCTS—108 cs, N K Friedler, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

CINNABAR—3 cks, A Hurst & Co, Excelsior, Leghorn

CINNAMON—50 bls, J H Vavasseur & Co, Adrastus, Colombo

CLAY—900 bgs, 199,980 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Berlin, Bremen
56 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Scythia, Liverpool

CLOVES—300 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Isarco, Messina
500 bls, Standard Bank of South America, Isarco, Messina

COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—6 cks, 4 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
28 kgs, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
39 cks, General Aniline Works, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
85 cks, 3 cs, 11 bots, P C Kuyper & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
8 cks, General Aniline Works, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

COCOA BEANS—35 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Bolivar, Kingston
250 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bolivar, Cristobal
371 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Executive, Lisbon
1,000 bgs, Machado & Co, Solhavn, Sanchez
35 bgs, Wood & Selick, Solhavn, Sanchez
300 bgs, Curacao, Sanchez
500 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Solhavn, Sanchez
240 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Solhavn, Sanchez
200 bgs, Machado & Co, Solhavn, Porto Plata
204 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Solhavn, Porto Plata
2,926 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Cuyamapa, Port Limon
200 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Baracoa, Jeremie
100 bgs, Baracoa, Jeremie
200 bgs, National City Bank, Baracoa, Rio Janeiro
4,070 bgs, Baracoa, Bahia
5,750 bgs, J Aron & Co, Jaboatao, Bahia
2,000 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Jaboatao, Bahia
3,000 bgs, Willard Hawes & Co, Jaboatao, Bahia
20,300 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Jaboatao, Bahia
2,000 bgs, A C Israel, Jaboatao, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Jaboatao, Bahia
3,000 bgs, Jaboatao, Bahia
2,075 bgs, Willard Hawes & Co, West Calumb, Bahia
1,500 bgs, J Aron & Co, West Calumb, Bahia
750 bgs, Adolph Hirsch & Co, West Calumb, Bahia
800 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, West Calumb, Bahia
1,500 bgs, West Calumb, Bahia
250 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Calamares, Port Limon
275 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Calamares, Port Limon
250 bgs, Calamares, Port Limon
500 bgs, Medea, Cabello
200 bgs, W & A Leaman, Medea, Jeremie
200 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Medea, Jeremie
31 bgs, Struller & Wood, Medea, Jeremie
100 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Medea, Jeremie
100 bgs, Medea, Jeremie
50 bgs, Meyer & Co, Falcon, Porto Cabello
300 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Falcon, La Guaira
340 bgs, Falcon, La Guaira
314 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Coamo, Santo Domingo
200 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Luna, Pto Cabello
300 bgs, Luna, Pto Cabello
250 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Western World, Trinidad
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Western World, Trinidad
500 bgs, Wood & Selick, Western World, Trinidad
382 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Western World, Trinidad

COCONUT—2,560 bgs, 256,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Bolivar, Kingston
20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Hills Bros, Bolivar, Kingston
788 bgs, 78,800 lbs, G W Cole & Co, Bolivar, Kingston
2,076 bgs, 207,600 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Bolivar, Kingston
425 bgs, 42,500 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Bolivar, Kingston
800 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Lundt & Co, Bolivar, Kingston
250 bgs, 25,000 lbs, J Simon & Co, Bolivar, Kingston
700 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Calamares, Cristobal
20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Simons & French, Coamo, San Juan
92 bgs, 9,200 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Dorothy, Mayaguez
25 bgs, 2,500 lbs, Havan Novelty Co, Dorothy, San Juan
780 bgs, 78,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Buenaventura, Cristobal
200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Far Eastern Mfg Co, Metapan, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Metapan, Kingston
387 bgs, 38,700 lbs, Metapan, Kingston

DESIC—240 cs, Philippine Desic Coconut Corp, President Hoover, Manila
1,000 cs, Wood & Selick, President Hoover, Manila

COLORS—1 cs, Majestic Shipping & Forwarding Co, De Grasse, Havre
4 cs, 400 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, S H Pomerance, Paris, Havre

ARTIST'S—13 cs, M Grumbacher, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

DRY—1 cs, F L Kraemer & Co, Europa, Bremen
3 bbls, C J Osborn & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

EARTH—3 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
2 bbls, 1,218 lbs, Gerhard & Hey, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

COLORS, EARTH—10 cks, Robinson Wagner Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
3 cs, Charles Charcowsky, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 cks, Scythia, Liverpool
20 dms, Charles Charcowsky, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

PIGMENT—17 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

COPPERAS—56 cs, J C Wiarda & Co, Berlin, Bremen

COPRA—24 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Bolivar, Kingston

CORIANDER SEED—10 bgs, A G Dunn, Estrella, Casablanca

CORK—10 bgs, Bisbe Cork Co, Estrella, Barcelona
5 bgs, Pennsylvania Trading Co, Estrella, Barcelona

SHAVINGS—1 bl, Executive, Lisbon

WASTE—574 bls, Brown & Roese, Executive, Lisbon

WOOD—362 bls, Chase National Bank, Executive, Lisbon
60 bls, Executive, Lisbon
505 bls, Brown & Roese, Executive, Lisbon
2 bls, Executive, Lisbon
253 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Estrella, Lisbon
591 bls, Chase National Bank, Estrella, Lisbon
100 bls, Estrella, Lisbon

CRESOL—4 cks, Henschel Naeve & Co, Berlin, Bremen
1 ck, Hygrolit Co, Inc, Berlin, Bremen

LIQUID—2 cs, Monsanto Chem Works, Scythia, Liverpool

SOLID—10 kgs, 2 cs, Monsanto Chem Works, Scythia, Liverpool

CUBEBS—8 bgs, First National Bank, President Polk, Singapore

CUTCH — 2,316 bgs, Philippine Cutch Corp, President Polk, Manila

CUTTLEFISH BONES—50 cs, Hinton & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
26 cs, Saturnia, Trieste
50 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, De Grasse, Havre

DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
6 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

DOGWOOD BARK—30 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Bolivar, Kingston

DRAGONS BLOOD—10 cs Philip A Hunt Co, Silverpalm, Penang

DRUGS—8 cs, Merck & Co, American Banker, London
2 bdls, McKesson & Robbins, Santa Teresa, Cartagena
9 bgs, Elmer & Amend, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

DUTCH METAL—4 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Berlin, Bremen

DYES, ALIZARIN—28 kgs, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
43 jugs, 47 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam

ANILIN—70 bbls, Carbic Color & Chem Co, De Grasse, Havre
69 pkgs, The Ciba Co, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
14 cks, The Geigy Co, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
27 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
28 kgs, 11 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
8 bbls, 2 cks, L & R Organic Prod Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
4 cks, Harry Heymann, Ltd, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
14 cks, Aniline Product, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
31 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, Paris, Havre
11 cks, The Geigy Co, Inc, Paris, Havre
108 pkgs, The Ciba Co, Inc, Paris, Havre
48 cks, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Paris, Havre
244 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
6 cks, Dominion Aniline & Chem, Ltd, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
483 pkgs, P C Kuyper & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
1 ck, American Aniline Prod, Inc, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

DYEWOOD, CUTLED — 50 bgs, Saturnia, Trieste

EARTH—278 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Estrella, Alicante

MANUFACTURED—25 bgs, F Behrend, Inc, Berlin, Bremen

EGG YOLK—56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Joe Lowe Corp, President Hoover, Shanghai

EPSOM SALT—60 cks, 275 bgs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Berlin, Bremen

ERGOT—14 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, De Grasse, Havre

FILTER PAPER—7 cs, 50 bls, 3 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Banker, London

FLEASEED—140 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Polk, Bombay
134 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, President Polk, Bombay
334 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, President Polk, Bombay
140 bgs, President Polk, Bombay
50 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
100 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, President Polk, Bombay
20 bgs, Kirby-Wrede Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
50 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
40 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Black Gull, Antwerp

FLOWERS, MEDICINAL—30 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Estrella, Barcelona

GAMBIER—1,190 cs, Adrastus, Penang
340 cs, Adrastus, Belawan Deli

GELATIN—1 cs, S H Pomerance Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
6 cks, J P Smith & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
1 cs, W E Miller, Paris, Havre

GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

SHEET—22 cs, Schrenck & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

WINDOW—15 cs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
14 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

GLAUBER'S SALT—15 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

GLUE—10 bgs, 1,135 lbs, Rex & Reynolds, Waukegan, Havre
1 cs, Rohmer, Gehrig & Co, Berlin, Bremen
10 bls, 1,139 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Black Gull, Antwerp
20 bgs, C M Van Stolk, Boschdyk, Rotterdam

UE—200 bgs, W L Lederer, Boschdyk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Boschdyk, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, President Polk, Marseilles
200 bgs, Harry Bierschank & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
IDE—200 bgs, Berlin, Bremen
YCERIN—20 dms, 24,772 lbs, C J Schellings & Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
30 dms, Parsons & Petit, Boschdyk, Rotterdam
50 dms, George Uhe, Inc, Boschdyk, Rotterdam
40 pkgs, 5,280 lbs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
REASE, WOOL—210 bbls, Berlin, Bremen
15 bbls, Scythia, Liverpool
50 bbls, Robert Badcock & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
5 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Scythia, Liverpool
2 cks, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, American Banker, London
UM—50 cs, President Polk, Marseilles
15 cks, Scythia, Liverpool
ARABIC—105 bgs, 33,717 lbs, Orbis Products Trading Co, Mahout, Port Sudan
250 bgs, 56,100 lbs, H Heide, Inc, Mahout, Port Sudan
150 bgs, 33,660 lbs, Barclay Bank, Myrtlebank, Port Sudan
200 bgs, 44,880 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Myrtlebank, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Myrtlebank, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Chase National Bank, Myrtlebank, Port Sudan
25 bgs, 5,610 lbs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, Myrtlebank, Port Sudan
BENZOIN — 36 cs, First National Bank, President Polk, Singapore
CHICLE—18 bls, Bowen & Bowen Co, Platano, Belize
42 bgs, Neus, Heislein & Co, Inc, Siboney, Vera Cruz
COPAL—180 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Silverpalm, Manila
35 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Adrastus, Singapore
35 bgs, First Federal Foreign Banking Corp, Silverpalm, Singapore
600 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Adrastus, Sourabaya
70 bgs, First Federal Foreign Banking Corp, Steel Traveler, Singapore
70 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Steel Traveler, Singapore
DAMMAR—192 bgs, 100 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Polk, Singapore
140 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Silverpalm, Singapore
50 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Adrastus, Singapore
35 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Adrastus, Singapore
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Adrastus, Singapore
100 cs, 250 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Adrastus, Singapore
50 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Steel Traveler, Singapore
50 cs, First Federal Foreign Banking Corp, Steel Traveler, Singapore
GUAIAC—5 bbls, Schutte & Focke, Coamo, Santo Domingo
KARAYA—462 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, President Polk, Bombay
67 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Polk, Bombay
253 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Polk, Bombay
TRAGACANTH—60 cs, Bank of Manhattan, American Banker, London
4 bgs 11 cs, American Banker, London
13 bgs, 7 cs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc, American Banker, London
ERBS, MEDICINAL—5 bls, Saturnia, Trieste
26 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
15 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
25 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Saturnia, Trieste
6 cs, Thomas Cook & Sons, President Polk, Bombay
OREHOUND LEAVES—28 bgs, 3,040 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Estrella, Alicante
MPREGNER—23 bbls, Bannchelser Chem Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
NK, PRINTING—5 dms, 2 cs, National Paper & Type Co, Canto, Tampico
6 dms, 4 cs, J E Mandlik, Berlin, Bremen
PECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Pablo, Calvet & Co, Santa Teresa, Corinto
24 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Santa Teresa, Corinto
RISH MOSS—50 bls, C H Reisig, De Grasse, Havre
20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
25 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Paris, Havre
10 bls, L A Champon, Waukegan, Havre
RON, CHLORIDE—44 dms, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
OXIDE—25 bbls, 12,925 lbs, Robinson-Wagner Co, Inc, Executive, Malaga
100 bbls, 73,700 lbs, Smith Chem & Color Co, Executive, Malaga
77 cks, 59,400 lbs, C K Williams & Co, Executive, Malaga
72 bbls, 41,580 lbs, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Executive, Malaga
3 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
17 cks, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
40 bbls, 22,000 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Estrella, Malaga
46 bbls, 23,680 lbs, Reichard-Colston, Inc, Estrella, Malaga
10 kegs, 2 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
24 cks, 1 cs, J A McNulty, Scythia, Liverpool
8 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool
SULPHATE—60 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
UNIPER BERRIES—50 bgs, 6,600 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Executive, Leghorn
AVENDER FLOWERS—6 kgs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
AMALA—16 bgs, Universal Carloading & Distr Co, President Polk, Bombay
ACQUER—1 dm, American Express Co, Berlin, Bremen
EAD SAND OXYDATED—1 ck, Schering, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
EECHES—4 cs, American Express Co, Paris, Havre
ICORICE PASTE—20 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
ROOT—57 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Exeter, Alexandria
OCUST BEANS—30 cks, American Banker, London
YCOPODIUM—46 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Scanstates, Leningrad
ACE—22 cs, Catz American Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
15 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, President Polk, Singapore
25 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Adrastus, Batavia
AGNESIA—15 cs, J Personeni, Inc, President Polk, Genoa
MANGANESE ORE—36 bgs, General Metallic Oxide Co, Cuyamapa, Santiago
1 bg, H N Jasper, Cuyamapa, Santiago
MANGROVE BARK—563 bgs, Isarco, Messina
MANIOCMEAL—1,125 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silverpalm, Semarang
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—50 cs, American Vitamins Co, American Banker, London
MENTHOL—25 cs, 1,500 lbs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, President Hoover, Kobe
75 cs, 4,500 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, President Hoover, Kobe
MANNITE—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Excelsior, Genoa
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Waukegan, Havre
150 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Van Loan & Co, American Banker, London
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, American Banker, London
400 bgs, 88,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
MYROLABANS—5,400 pockets, National City Bank, Mahout, Calcutta
2,592 pockets, City of Eldwood, Calcutta
480 pockets, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Eldwood, Bombay
800 bgs, City of Eldwood, Bombay
NAPHTHA DISTILLATE—6,451 tons, Hartol Prod Corp, Ruth, Point a Pierre
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Munamar, St George
100 bgs, Black Diamond Seed Co, Munamar, St George
50 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Munamar, St George
OCHER, POWDERED—35 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Exeter, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—5 cs, 462 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
10 cs, 1,474 lbs, J B Horner, Estrella, Marseilles
ANISE—15 dms, Fritzsche Bros, President Hoover, Hongkong
BAY—10 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Dorothy, Arroyo
5 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Dorothy, Arroyo
CANANGA—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Adrastus, Batavia
CASSIA—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, President Hoover, Hongkong
10 dms, Chase National Bank, President Hoover, Hongkong
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Adrastus, Hongkong
CHINAWOOD—616,000 lbs, S L Jones & Co, President Hoover, Hankow
698,454 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, President Hoover, Hankow
50 dms, National City Bank, President Polk, Hongkong
CINNAMON LEAF—10 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Silverpalm, Colombo
1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Silverpalm, Colombo
CITRONELLA—13 dms, J H Vavasseur & Co, Mahout, Colombo
4 dms, Catz American Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
4 dms, Eric Coupey, Silverpalm, Batavia
4 dms, A M Todd, Silverpalm, Batavia
19 dms, Eric Coupey, Adrastus, Batavia
4 dms, A M Todd & Co, Adrastus, Batavia
4 dms, International Credit Hvg, Adrastus, Batavia
4 dms, A C Drury & Co, Adrastus, Batavia
21 dms, Adrastus, Batavia
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Steel Traveler, Batavia
COCONUT—1,475 tons, Philippine Refg Co, Silverpalm, Cebu
COD—100 cks, National Oil Prod Co, Dominica, St John's
100 cks, Edgar H Laing, Dominica, St John's
50 cks, Robt Badcock & Co, Dominica, St John's
50 cks, Bowring & Co, Dominica, St John's
CODLIVER—1 cs, Overseas Com Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
200 dms, H H Rosenthal Co, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
(Correction)—In the issue of Nov. 28 P R Dryer was credited with 310 dms; should have read 110 dms, S S Bergensfjord, Aalesund
42 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Stavangerfjord, Olso
400 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
125 cs, Kachurin Drug Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
125 dms, Wm Benkert & Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
350 dms, P R Dreyer, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
25 dms, Davis & Lawrence Co, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
200 dms, E M Javitz & Son, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
50 bbls, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
150 bbls, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
100 dms, J D Irwin & Co, Berlin, Bremen
COMPOUND—60 dms, R F Downing & Co, American Banker, London
CORN—25 dms, J R Boody & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
25 dms, J R Boody & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
ESSESTIAL—51 cs, De Grasse, Havre
3 dms, 15 cs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
4 cs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
1 cs, Berlin, Bremen
22 cs, Majestic, Southampton
1 bbl, 2 cs, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
11 cs, Estrella, Malaga
8 bbls, Estrella, Alicante
4 cs, Estrella, Cannes
33 cs, 3 dms, 14 cks, President Polk, Marseilles
46 cs, Paris, Havre
1 cs, American Banker, London
11 cs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS—50 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Canadian Victor, Melbourne
6 dms, 40 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Canadian Victor, Melbourne
7 dms, 20 cs, Canadian Victor, Melbourne
FUEL—78,116 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Maja, Aruba
74,740 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Circe Shell, Curacao
88,000 bbls, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Barfonn, Aruba
FUSEL—20 dms, C Esteva, Dorothy, Arecibo
GAS—20 dms, J H Senior, Barfonn, Aruba
GERANIUM—1 ck, A Chiris Co, Estrella, Cannes
LEMON—85 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Isarco, Messina
LIME—2 dms, W Loaiza & Co, Santa Teresa, Acapulco
22 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Munamar, Castries
1 cs, Middleton & Co, Munamar, Fort France
LUBRICATING—100 dms, 45,540 lbs, Kuhne, Libby Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OLIVE—24 cks, Columbo Co, Saturnia, Palermo
25 cks, American Shipping Co, Saturnia, Palermo
138 cs, 23 cks, Saturnia, Palermo
33 cs, 10 bbls, Saturnia, Naples
50 dms, Banco Commercial Italian Trust Co, Executive, Seville
225 cs, Executive, Seville
OIL, OLIVE—50 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Executive, Malaga
10 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Executive, Malaga
10 dms, Gala Reguera, Executive, Malaga
905 cs, 50 dms, Executive, Malaga
200 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Executive, Malaga
50 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Executive, Malaga
195 cs, Executive, Palermo
1,934 cs, Executive, Leghorn
25 dms, F Romeo & Co, Executive, Leghorn
100 dms, Antolin & Co, Executive, Leghorn
25 dms, National Bank of Greece, Estrella, Seville
50 dms, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Estrella, Seville
25 dms, Welch, Holm & Clark, Estrella, Seville
100 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Estrella, Seville
75 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Estrella, Seville
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Estrella, Seville
100 dms, Banca Commercial Italian Trust Co, Estrella, Seville
25 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Estrella, Seville
53 cs, Estrella, Seville
100 dms, First National Bank, Estrella, Malaga
70 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Estrella, Malaga
35 dms, Irving Trust Co, Estrella, Malaga
135 dms, Estrella, Tarragona
50 dms, 750 cs, President Polk, Naples
460 cs, President Polk, Genoa
25 dms, 202 cs, President Polk, Marseilles
1,005 cs, Silverpalm, Genoa
120 cks, La Montagne, Paris, Havre
107 cs, Isarco, Leghorn
120 cs, 11 cks, Isarco, Messina
1,325 cs, Excelsior, Leghorn
ORANGE—20 cs, G T German, Bolivar, Kingston
PALM—953 tons, United Africa Co, Adrastus, Belawan Deli
777 bbls, United States Steel Prod Co, Steel Traveler, Port Swettinham
PALMAROSA—2 pots, Volkart Bros, President Polk, Bombay
PARAFFIN—70 dms, 30,107 lbs, Sherwood Petroleum Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
10 dms, 4,554 lbs, Schliemann & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PEANUT—5 dms, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
5 dms, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
PETITGRAIN—50 cs, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
RESIDUE—29 cs, Fries Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
ROSEMARY—1 dm, Saturnia, Trieste
5 dms, George Luecders & Co, Executive, Alicante
ROSEWOOD—6 dms, French American Banking Co, Munamar, Paramaribo
SAGE—1 dm, Saturnia, Trieste
9 cs, E E Marks & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
SEAL—70 cks, Bowring & Co, Dominica, St Johns
SULPHUR—200 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Executive, Lisbon
200 bbls, Smith Welman Co, Executive, Lisbon
75 bbls, E M Sargeant Co, Executive, Lisbon
75 dms, 100 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Executive, Seville
100 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Executive, Palermo
88,000 kilos, Leghorn Trading Co, Excelsior, Bari
120,000 kilos, Leghorn Trading Co, Excelsior, Corfu
200 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Excelsior, Corfu
256,377 kilos, Banca Comi Italian Trust Co, Excelsior, Comea
300 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Excelsior, Mytilene
210,000 kilos, Leghorn Trading Co, Excelsior, Mytilene
OPIUM—5 cs, Merck & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
10 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, President Polk, Marseilles
ORANGE FLOWER WATER—5 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Estrella, Cannes
ORRISROOT—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Givaudan-Delawanna, Executive, Leghorn
PAPRIKA—30 bgs, N M Church, Executive, Alicante
50 cs, 20 bgs, Unamue, Inc, Executive, Alicante
30 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Executive, Alicante
75 bgs, 25 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Exeuctive, Alicante
50 bgs, Universal Carloading & Distr Co, Executive, Alicante
25 bgs, M P Kuezor & Co, Executive, Alicante
50 bgs, E E Marks & Co, Executive, Alicante
20 cs, Bull Insular Line, Executive, Alicante
100 bgs, American Hawaiian S S Co, Executive, Alicante
160 bgs, 20 cs, Executive, Alicante
105 bgs, 50 cs, George S Adair, Estrella, Alicante
30 cs, Briones & Co, Estrella, Alicante
90 bgs, 45 cs, Estrella, Alicante
PARAFFIN—5,360 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, American Banker, London
440 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Laertes, Balik Papan
PAW PAW JUICE—9 cs, Chase Natl Bank, American Banker, London
PEAT, DUST—1,000 bls, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
LITTER—1,300 bls, National City Bank, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
MOSS—2,777 bls, Amtorg Trading Co, Scanstates, Leningrad
300 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
1 cs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
400 bls, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
MULL—300 bls, Berlin, Bremen
900 bls, Peatmoss Sales Co, Berlin, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—2,330 bgs, Catz American Co, Silverpalm, Macassar
500 bgs, Silverpalm, Macassar
252 bgs, Adrastus, Singapore
WHITE—140 bgs, Silverpalm, Singapore
250 bgs, Silverpalm, Kobe
140 bgs, Adrastus, Singapore
250 bgs, William Archibald, Steel Traveler, Batavia
PETROLEUM—140,000 bbls, 5,880,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Charles G Black, Mamomai
69,203 bbls, 2,906,526 gls, Mexican Atlas Petroleum Co, Cities Service, Kansas, Tampico
110,000 bbls, 4,620,000 gls, Standard Oil of N J, Beacon, Mamomal
79,390 bbls, 3,334,380 gls, Standard Oil of N J, John Worthington, Caripito
73,341 bbls, 3,080,322 gls, Standard Oil of N J, Christy Payne, Tampico
DERIVATIVE—15 dms, 7,004 lbs, S Schwabacher & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PITCH, STEARIN—1 dm, Allied Asphalt & Mineral Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
POPPY SEED—350 bgs, 38,500 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy & Levis, Black
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
Falcon, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
POTASH CARBONATE—24 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
CHLORATE—234 dms, 62,642 lbs, International Metal Selling Co, Waukegan, Havre
CYANIDE—10 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Buenaventura, Cristobal
MURIATE—420 bgs, 83,824 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp
PUMICE LUMP—3,705 bgs, 310,200 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Executive, Lipari
8 cks, 1,760 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Executive, Lipari
2,250 bgs, 187,000 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Executive, Lipari
2,976 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Isarco, Lipari
POWDERED—175 bgs, 38,500 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Executive, Lipari
351 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Isarco, Lipari
200 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Isarco, Lipari
300 bgs, Isarco, Lipari
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—60 bls, Murray & Nickells Mfg Co, Saturnia, Trieste
87 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Saturnia, Trieste
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—15,121 bgs, 1,814,400 lbs, American Tanners Ltd, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
2,923 bgs, 350,760 lbs, Tannin Corp, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
3,284 bgs, 391,680 lbs, Tannin Corp, Algic, Buenos Aires
1,779 bgs, 213,480 lbs, American Tanners Ltd, Algic, Buenos Aires
431 bgs, Tannin Corp, Western World, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, International Prod Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—1,759 bottles, General Electric Co, Isarco, Genoa
RAPESEED—62 bgs, 8,800 lbs, F H Van Dam, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, F E Herton, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
RESIN—6 cs, Elmer & Amend, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
ARTIF—15 cs, Heemsoth & Basse, Europa, Bremen
ROOT, MEDICINAL—12 bls, Saturnia, Trieste
25 bls, 2,200 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Black Gull, Antwerp
22 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Estrella, Barcelona
ROSE WATER—1 cs, A Chiris Co, Estrella, Cannes
20 demj, Geo Lueders & Co, Estrella, Cannes
SAFFRON FLOWERS—5 cs, President Polk, Genoa
SAGE LEAVES—75 bls, Eli Lilly & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
158 bls, E E Marks & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—365 bgs, Silverpalm, Singapore
SALT—250 bgs, Independent Salt Co, Medea, Turks Island
560 bgs, New York Butchers Calfskin Assn, Scythia, Liverpool
SAWDUST—581 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
SEED, MEDICINAL—44 bgs, 4,928 lbs, Eli Lilly & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Polk, Marseilles
SENNA LEAVES—200 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Polk, Colombo
40 bls, President Polk, Colombo
SESAME SEED—536 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, President Hoover, Shanghai
300 bgs, Bingham & Co, President Hoover, Shanghai
300 bgs, Wah Young & Co, President Hoover, Shanghai
SHELLAC—50 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Mahout, Calcutta
300 bgs, National City Bank, Mahout, Calcutta
100 bgs, I H Boody & Co, Mahout, Calcutta
25 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Mahout, Calcutta
50 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, Mahout, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mahout, Calcutta
35 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
5 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Mac Lac Kasebier Chatfield Corp, Myrtlebank, Calcutta
15 cs, Argenti & Co, Myrtlebank, Calcutta
5 cs, A Hurst & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—50 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Mahout, Calcutta
300 bgs, National City Bank, Mahout, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mahout, Calcutta
300 bgs, Myrtlebank, Calcutta
600 bgs, Argenti & Co, Mrytlebank, Calcutta
SIENNA—20 cks, C K Williams & Co, Exeter, Leghorn
SILICON CARBIDE—1 ck, J W Higman & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
SOAP—530 cs, P Conti Prod Co, Executive, Leghorn
1 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, De Grasse, Havre
9 cs, Davies, Turner & Co, De Grasse, Havre
10 bbls, Castile Toiletries, Estrella, Seville
2 cs, Portenoy Co, Paris, Havre
2 cs, D'Orsay Parfumerie Co, Paris, Havre
253 pkgs, Italian Line, Isarco, Genoa
CASTILE—200 cs, R H Macy & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
MILLINGS—106 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
SODA ANTIMONIATE—631 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Canto, Tampico
CYANIDE—672 cyl, Charles Hardy, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
PRUSSIATE YELLOW—47 dms, 22,688 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

CLEANING MILLING
GUMS
DRUGS
FOOD PRODUCTS
for
TRADE AND CONSUMER
Telephone MUlberry 4-2491
J. B. GRUMAN CO.
St. Francis, Komom and Maine Sts.
Est. 1854 NEWARK, N.J.

SODA, PYROPHOSPHATE—50 cks, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
SULPHIDE—20 dms, 9,523 lbs, F Rudloff, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
SPONES—11 bls, Frank M Miglis & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
2 bls, J Perlman, Siboney, Vera Cruz
8 bls, Oriente, Havana
6 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
REFUSE—13 bls, Frank M Miglis & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
5 bls, Oriente, Havana
STARCH, POTATO—750 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
RICE—50 bbls, Habicht, Braun & Co, Berlin, Bremen
1 bbl, 1 cs, Berlin, Bremen
500 bgs, 120,560 lbs, P A Gaynor & Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
11 bbls, H Kohnstamm & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
STEARIN—380 bgs, Bank of Montreal, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
STORAX LIQUID—50 cs, 5,390 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Executive, Genoa
SUMAC—140 bgs, 22,330 lbs, C Soule, Executive, Palermo
TALC—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Executive, Genoa
900 bgs, 198,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Executive, Genoa
2 bgs, 440 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
40 bgs, 8,800 lbs, Stern, Stiner & Co, Isarco, Genoa
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Isarco, Genoa
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Excelsior, Genoa
300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Excelsior, Genoa
TALLOW—2 cs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—20 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Algic, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—1,291 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Adrastus, Sourabaya
FLOUR—750 bgs, Java American Export Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
532 bgs, Silverpalm, Sourabaya
266 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Silverpalm, Sourabaya
1,550 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
1,021 bgs, Joe Lowe Corp, Silverpalm, Batava
1,500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Silverpalm, Pamanoekam
250 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Silverpalm, Batavia
500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
4,567 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Adrastus, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Traveler, Batavia
250 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Steel Traveler, Batavia
PEARL—397 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Adrastus, Sourabaya
TAR, WOOD—50 bbls, The Linen Thread Co, Scanstates, Stockholm
TONKA BEANS—6 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, American Banker, London
1 bbl, H E Botzow & Co, Luna, Puerto Cabello
TURMERIC—30 bgs, R S Tata & Co, President Polk, Colombo
TURPENTINE, VENICE—26 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Saturnia, Trieste
5 cs, Saturnia, Trieste
UMBER—13 cks, Mahout, Port Said
652 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
20 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
UREA—605 bgs, 100,927 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Corp, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
VALONIA—351 bgs, Bank of Athens, Excelsior, Mytilene
1,083 bgs, J A Barkey & Co, Excelsior, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—32 cs, J N Limbert & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
50 cs, J Manheimer, Majestic, Southampton
72 cs, J N Limbert & Co, President Polk, Marseilles
34 cs, J Manheimer, President Polk, Marseilles
57 cs, Thurston & Braidich, President Polk, Marseilles
23 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, President Polk, Marseilles
183 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Polk, Marseilles
91 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, President Polk, Marseilles
11 cs, Adrastus, Semarang
24 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
VARNISH—10 cks, Haas Bros, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—3,728 bgs, Isarco, Messina
888 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
WAX—21 bgs, Western World, Buenos Aires
BEES—88 bgs, McMiller Candle Co, Mahout, Port Said
1 bg, W & A Leaman, Baracoa, Port Paix
175 bgs, D Steengrafe, Jaboatao, Rio Janeiro
39 bgs, D Steengrafe, Jaboatao, Rio Janeiro
167 bgs, Jaboatao, Rio Janeiro
24 bgs, Cauto, Tampico
17 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Silverpalm, Suez
60 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Coamo, Santo Domingo
56 bgs, Adrastus, Port Said
70 bgs, Bush Service Co, Exeter, Alexandria
CANDELILLA—213 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Cauto, Tampico
121 bgs, Cauto, Tampico
CARNAUBA—23 bgs, West Calumb, Pernambuco
56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Algic, Ceara
33 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Algic, Ceara
34 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Algic, Ceara
MINERAL—15 bgs, Schliemann Co, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—60 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Saturnia, Trieste
257 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Jos Dick, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
5 bgs, Schliemann Co, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
WHITING—3,000 bgs, 330,000 lbs, J P Haurahan, Inc, Black Gull, Antwerp
WOODFLOUR—919 bgs, B L Soberski, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
200 bgs, F W Schmalz & Co, Boschdijk, Rotterdam
YEAST—140 bbls, Certified Yeast Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, M Ganellin, Inc, Estrella, Barcelona
BREWERS — 60 bgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
COMPRESSED—191 crts, 25,163 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
ZINC, OXIDE—30 cks, Globe Shipping Co, Berlin, Bremen
50 cks, 12,430 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
50 bbls, Orbis Product Trading Co, President Polk, Marseilles
90 cks, Metal Traders, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool
58 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool
108 dms, 11,728 lbs, Charles Charcowsky, Black Falcon, Rotterdam

New York Transit Imports

ACID, TARTARIC—125 cks, W Van Doorn, Boschdijk, Rotterdam, Buffalo
GELATIN—3 cs, American Express Co, Europa, Bremen, Rochester
25 cs, American Express Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam, Rochester
MAGNESITE BRICKS — 81 cs, Saturnia, Trieste, Pittsburgh
PAPAIN—53 cs, Carter Cummings & Son, Myrtlebank, Colombo, Buffalo

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,027 tons, Neidenfels, Rotterdam
BONE FLOUR—2,206 bgs, Stassfurt, Hamburg
MEAL—1,398 bgs, Stassfurt, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—185 cks, Neidenfels, Rotterdam
102 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co, Stassfurt, Hamburg
1,550 bgs, Stassfurt, Bremen
FERROMANGANESE—400 tons, Frank Samuel & Co, Tortugas, Bamble
GLAUBER'S SALT—300 tons, City of Newport News, Bremen
MOLASSES—7,514 tons, Adria, Danzig
OIL, FUEL—66,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Allan Jackson, Aruba
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—79,092 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Thalia, Las Piedras
POTASH SULPHATE—1,000 bgs, 100 tons, Hoxie, Glasgow
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, City of Newport News, Hamburg
TALC—250 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
1,100 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie Co, Independence Hall, Bordeaux

Boston Imports

ARSENIC MEAL—50 cks, 12,254 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
BLACKING—1 cs, 31 lbs, D Metzemaekers, Black Gull, Antwerp
CAMPHOR, ARTIF—100 bbls, Fiberloid Corp, Silverpalm, Genoa
CHALK, GRD—300 bgs, 66,138 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Black Gull, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—50 dms, 25,445 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
COCONUTS—250 bgs, Di Giorgio Fruit Corp, Virginia, Port Antonio
CODLIVER CAKE—1,000 bgs, 110,230 lbs, City of Flint, Hamburg
COPPERAS—280 bgs, 25 tons, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
CREOSOTE—50 dms, 27,919 lbs, Notheastern Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—6 cs, C H Powell Co, American Banker, London
ENAMEL—7 cs, American Express Co, American Banker, London
FERTILIZER—20 bgs, Perry Seed Co, American Banker, London
32 bgs, Joseph Breck & Sons, American Banker, London
GLAUBER'S SALT—1,000 bgs, 222,665 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Black Gull, Antwerp
GLUE, MARINE, PITCH—21 crts, 18 tins, L W Ferdinand & Co, American Banker, London
GLUESTOCK, FISH—106 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
119 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE—145 bgs, 10 tons, 8 cwts, 11 lbs, E Butterworth & Co, Cold Harbor, Manchester
222 bgs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—20 dms, 25,602 lbs, Stone & Downer, Black Gull, Antwerp
GUM, ARABIC—200 bgs, 44,974 lbs, Barclays Bank, Myrtlebank, Port Sudan
GHATTI—40 bgs, Providence Drysalters Co, Scythia, Liverpool
TRAGACANTH—47 bgs, American Banker, London
HERBS, MEDICINAL—40 bls, 5,586 lbs, City of Flint, Hamburg
INK—28 cs, American Express Co, American Banker, London
LIME JUICE—1 ck, 612 lbs, Lennox Co, Inc, City of Flint, London
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—280 bgs, 5 tons, 3 cwts, 3 qrs, Schofield, Donald Co, Scythia, Liverpool
MOLASSES—1 half bbl, John J Comeau, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
MUSTARD SEED—280 bgs, First National Bank, Toba, Tientsin
NUTMEGS—116 cs, 18,439 lbs, Penrith Castle, Macassar
OIL, CASTOR—50 dms, 11 tons, 1 cwts, 2 lbs, City of Flint, Hull
COCONUT—1,888,842 lbs, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverpalm, Manila
COD—100 dms, from Kobe
FUEL—63,643 bbls, 2,673,006 gls, Standard Oil Co of N J, E J Bullock, Tampico
LEMON—25 cs, New England Confectionery Co, Silverpalm, Genoa
PALM—1,066 tons, United Africa Co, Penrith Castle, Belawan
SOD—45 bbls, American Banker, London
30 bbls, James S Bent & Co, City of Flint, London
SPERM—105 bbls, 21 tons, 8 cwts, 3 qrs, 1 lb, City of Flint, Leith
40 dms, 7 tons, 8 cwts, 3 qrs, 8 lbs, C H Powell Co, City of Flint, Leith
10 dms, 1 ton, 18 cwts, 1 qr, 20 lbs, City of Flint, Leith
OSSEIN—1,000 bgs, 111,993 lbs, Merchants National Bank, Black Gull, Antwerp
PEAT MOSS—1,200 bls, 156,527 lbs, Louis E Page, City of Flint, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—85 bgs, Silverpalm, Macassar
PERFUMERY—3 cs, 529 lbs, S S Pierce Co, Black Gull, Antwerp
POTASH—34 cks, 24,405 lbs, City of Flint, Hamburg
CHLORATE—300 cks, 38,686 lbs, City of Flint, Hamburg
PUTTY—14 dms, 1,477 lbs, National Shawmut Bank, Black Gull, Antwerp
SAGO FLOUR—80 bgs, 5 tons, Scythia, Liverpool
SHELLAC—93 cs, Myrtlebank, Calcutta
SOAP, SADDLE—1 cs, Rice & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
TOILET—1 cs, American Express Co, Scythia, Liverpool
1 cs, Lever Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
3 cs, S S Pierce Co, City of Flint, London
SODA ALGINATE, CRUDE—2 bgs, 2 cwts, 4 lbs, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Scythia, Liverpool
SULPHIDE—50 dms, 25,112 lbs, First National Bank, Black Gull, Antwerp
SODINE—20 cks, 9 tons, 13 cwts, 1 qr, J P Marston Co, Coelleda, Manchester
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Silverpalm, Pamanoekan
500 bgs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
480 bgs, Java American Export Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
768 bgs, Aaron D Weld's Sons, Steel Traveler, Pasoeroean
TAPIOCA FLOUR—300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Traveler, Batavia
491 bgs, Hills Bros, Steel Traveler, Cheribon
2,250 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Steel Traveler, Batavia
271 bgs, 58,203 lbs, First National Bank, Penrith Castle, Sourabaya
267 bgs, 56,813 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank, Penrith Castle, Sourabaya
268 bgs, 56,837 lbs, Minute Tapioca Co, Penrith Castle, Sourabaya
501 bgs, 112,635 lbs, Penrith Castle, Batavia
500 bgs, 111,053 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank, Penrith Castle, Batavia

Galveston Imports

GLASS, WINDOW—1 cs, West Harshaw, Bremen
PEAT MOSS—280 bls, West Harshaw, Bremen

Gulfport Imports

ASPHALT—1,000 tons, Granero, Brighton

Houston Imports

CANARY SEED—15 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—9 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
COPPERAS—500 bgs, San Francisco, Antwerp
CUTTLE FISH BONE—4 cs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
GLASS, WINDOW—79 cs, West Harshaw, Hamburg
PEAT MOSS—250 bls, West Harshaw, Bremen
POPPYSEED—8 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—11 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
SOAP—1 cs, Bolton Castle, Antwerp
SOFT—5 dms, Bolton Castle, Antwerp

Los Angeles Imports

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—5,000 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Akagisan, Tokyo
AGAR AGAR—1 pkg, 20 lbs, Soyo, Kobe
3 bls, 750 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
ALBUMEN, EGG—20 cs, 4,000 lbs, President Hoover, Tsingtao
AMMONIA SULPHATE—4,000 sks, 398,720 lbs, Kingsley, Trail
1,400 sks, 138,880 lbs, Somerville, Osaka
2,000 sks, 199,360 lbs, Admiral Wiley, Trail
12,480 bgs, 1,248,070 lbs, Akagisan, Yokohama
BITTERS—51 cs, 810 lbs, Cellina, Trieste
BONE DUST—560 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Loch Katrine, Frankfurt
CALCIUM ARSENATE—45 dms, 4,500 lbs, Loch Katrine, Hamburg
CANDLES, WAX—1 cs, 70 lbs, Asama, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, 5,250 lbs, Loch Katrine, Amsterdam
CHALK, CRUDE—30,460 lbs, Dinteldyk, London
CHILLIES—50 sks, 140 pkgs, 19,000 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
80 bgs, 8,000 lbs, Asama, Yokohama
COCONUTS—200 pkgs, 30,000 lbs, Australien, Cristobal
COPPERAS—34 pkgs, 11,240 lbs, Wyoming, Hamburg
COPRA—583 tons, Nansenville, Celebes Island
MEAL—1,120 sks, 112,000 lbs, Silverbelle, Manila
EGG YOLK, DRIED—33 cs, 6,600 lbs, Tatsuta, China
56 cs, 11,200 lbs, Somerville, Tientsin
FLEASEED—67 bgs, 11,200 lbs, President Monroe, Rangoon
20 bgs, 4,430 lbs, President Monroe, Marseilles
120 sks, 13,440 lbs, Wyoming, Lessiens
FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Loch Katrine, London
GLASS, PLATE, POL—8 cs, 30,160 lbs, Los Angeles, Brussels
SHEET—31 cs, 8,870 lbs, Los Angeles, Prague
GREASE, WOOL, REFD—12 cs, 1,820 lbs, Los Angeles, Bremen
GUM, DAMMAR—25 cs, 5,600 lbs, Silverbelle, Singapore
INK—1 cs, 130 lbs, Soyo, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—23 bbls, 11,130 lbs, Cellina, London
IRON-AMMONIA OXALATE—4 cs, 120 lbs, Los Angeles, Bremen
LINSEED MEAL—3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
MAGNESIA CARBONATE, PRECIP—50 cks, 3,500 lbs, Pacific Exporter, Newcastle
SILICOFLUORIDE—10 cks, 440 lbs, Los Angeles, Bremen
MANGANESE OXIDE—1 ck, 440 lbs, Los Angeles, Bremen
MEDICINAL PREPS—8 cs, 450 lbs, Asama, Kobe
1 cs, 180 lbs, Los Angeles, Frankfurt
5 cs, 140 lbs, Soyo, Yokohama
NITRATE-SULPHATE FERTILIZER—908 bgs, 96,320 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
OIL, CODLIVER—25 bbls, 50 dms, Los Angeles, Bergen
RAPESEED—1 dm, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
TURTLE—18 cs, Bokuyo, Guadalajara
PARAFFIN, REFD—454 bgs, 60,040 lbs, Silverash, Batavia
PEAT MOSS—200 bls, 250 pkgs, 53,700 lbs, Los Angeles, Duisburg
403 bls, 62,720 lbs, Los Angeles, Schwege
500 bls, 67,200 lbs, Los Angeles, Rotterdam
200 bls, 26,880 lbs, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
PEPPER—10 pkgs, 2,240 lbs, Loch Katrine, London
25 bgs, 3,400 lbs, Silverash, Tandjohn
POTASH, CAUSTIC—30 dms, 16,870 lbs, Los Angeles, Berlin
METABISULPHITE—15 kgs, 1,650 lbs, Los Angeles, Bremen
RICE FLOUR—20 cs, 1,000 lbs, Oregon, Yokohama
8 cs, 380 lbs, Soyo, Kobe
6 cs, 290 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
SAGE LEAVES—18 pkgs, 6,720 lbs, Loch Katrine, Zagrab
SESAME SEED—2,144 bgs, 400,210 lbs, Somerville, Shanghai
SOAP, LAUNDRY—100 cs, 5,960 lbs, Loch Katrine, Marseilles
TOILET—19 pkgs, 200 lbs, Parcel Post, London
SODA ARSENITE—2 cs, 200 lbs, Los Angeles, Bremen
BIFLUORIDE—5 cks, 440 lbs, Los Angeles, Bremen
BISULPHITE—15 dms, 6,370 lbs, Wyoming, Antwerp
CHLORATE—80 pkgs, 8,820 lbs, Wyoming, Hamburg
HYDROSULPHITE—2,200 lbs, Wyoming, Hamburg
NITRATE, CRUDE—2,387 bgs, 50,290 lbs, Capac, Chile
PERBORATE—10 pkgs, 2,220 lbs, Wyoming, Antwerp
SILICOFLUORIDE—33 bbls, 10,910 lbs, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
8 pkgs, 2,200 lbs, Loch Katrine, Hamburg
SOYBEANS—5 bgs, 500 lbs, Oregon, Yokohama
3 bgs, 300 lbs, Soyo, Kobe
STARCH, POTATO—4 cs, 190 lbs, Soyo, Kob
SUPERPHOSPHATE—2,000 cs, 200,000 lbs, Akagisan, Kobe
TANKAGE, GRD—4,000 bgs, 451,700 lbs, Golden Eagle, Dunedin
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 150 lbs, Soyo, Yokohama
UREA—302 pkgs, 49,280 lbs, Los Angeles, Berlin
WASHING POWDER—2 cs, 200 lbs, Soyo, Yokohama
WATER, MINERAL—200 cs, 7,500 lbs, Los Angeles, Cologne
WHITING, GRD—215 bgs, 32,750 lbs, Axe Shonson, Malmo

Mobile Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,935 tons, Vestvangen, Paramaribo
COCONUTS—75,000, Maryland, Bonacco

New Orleans Imports

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE—40 cks, Monsanto Chemical Works, Erlangen, Bremen
ALUM—10 bbls, Bartlett Chemical Co, Deer Lodge, Hull
ALUMINA SULPHATE—20 cks, Bartlett Chemical Co, Deer Lodge, Hull
ALUMINUM FOIL—2 cs, George William Rueff, Erlangen, Bremen
LEAF—6 cs, F Wallace, Nashaba, Hamburg
AMMONIA SULPHATE—203,000 kilos, National City Bank of New York, Winston-Salem, Rotterdam
BONE MEAL—1,200 sx, Nashaba, Hamburg
BONES, CATTLE—2 cars, I C Railway, Seatrain Havana, Havana
CANARY SEED—303 sx, Delvalle, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—300 sx, Catz American Co, Winston-Salem, Rotterdam
CHALK—6 sx, Munson Line, Nashaba, Hamburg
50 tons, George William Rueff, Deer Lodge, London
COCONUTS—93,200, Fruit Dispatch Co, Ulua, Puerto Castilla
320 sx, Cefalu, Cristobal
53 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Baja California, Swan Island
FERROMANGANESE—50 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Deer Lodge, Hull
FERTILIZER—454 sx, Erlangen, Bremen
2 bbls, Munson Line, Nashaba, Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH—500 sx, L A Salomon & Bros, Deer Lodge, London
GLASS, SHEET—5 cs, I C Railway, Nashaba, Bremen
IRON ORE—525,000 kilos, Central Hanover Bank, Nashaba, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—30 sx, Catz American Co, Winston-Salem, Rotterdam
10 sx, Winston-Salem, Havre
OIL, COD—15 cks, Nashaba, Hamburg
CODLIVER—4 cs, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Deer Lodge, London
150 bbls, United Drug Co, Vasaholm, Stavanger
25 dms, Erlangen, Bremen
125 dms, I C Railway, Erlangen, Bremen
OLEOMARGARIN—6 cs, Aluminum Line, Vasaholm, Oslo
PAINT—26 cs, Aluminum Line, Vasaholm, Oslo
PEAT MOSS—850 bls, National City Bank of N Y, Nashaba, Bremen
300 bls, Erlangen, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 66 dms, Erlangen, Bremen
POTASH CHLORATE—150 cks, Irving Trust Co, Erlangen, Bremen
RAPESEED—300 sx, Winston-Salem, Rotterdam
ROSIN—1 cs, 1 sx, Munson Line, Nashaba, Hamburg
SOAP CONCENTRATE—1 bbl, Shell Petroleum Corp, Nashaba, Hamburg
SODA NITRATE—100 cks, Erlangen, Bremen
STEARIN—50 cs, P Bauer, Winston-Salem, Rotterdam
WATER, MINERAL—15 cs, Del Papa Comm, Chester Valley, Genoa
WITHERITE — 400 tons, N England, Deer Lodge Hull
ZINC WHITE—10 cks, Munson Line, Winston-Salem, Rotterdam

Norfolk Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—560 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Capulin, Southampton
1,015 tons, Veerhaven, Antwerp
CASSIA—263 bls, Siantar, Batavia
OIL, PARAFFIN—80 dms, 14 tons, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
PEAT MOSS—1,000 bls, 350 bgs, 86 tons, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
POTASH SULPHATE—1,019 bgs, 229,092 lbs, Capulin, Southampton
TAPIOCA FLOUR—549 bgs, Siantar, Batavia

Philadelphia Imports

ASBESTOS—220 bgs, Scanstates, Helsingfors
BRISTLES—17 bls, Wiegand, Hamburg
CASSIA—111 bbls, First National Bank of Baltimore, Siantar, Tandjong Priok
650 bls, Irisbank, Hongkong
CHALK—500 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Sardinian Prince, London
CHEMICALS—20 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
16 cks, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
50 bgs, 150 cks, Wiegand, Bremen
150 cks, Advance Solvent & Chemicals Co, Wiegand, Bremen
CLAY—1,800 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Wiegand, Hamburg
COALTAR DISTILLATE—14 dms, Monsanto Chemical Works, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
FLUORSPAR—93,550 kilos, William H Muller & Co, Wiegand, Bremen
FULLER'S EARTH—100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Sardinian Prince, London
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,200 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Windsor
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—100 cks, Schofield, Donald & Co, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
MANGENESE ORE—34 cks, Wiegand, Hamburg
NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER—275 bgs, Wiegand, Hamburg
OIL, COD, TECH—250 bbls, Wiegand, Hamburg
CODLIVER—150 dms, Wiegand, Hamburg
PALM—300,000 kilos, Irisbank, Belawan Deli
236,000 kilos, Leeuwen, Boomkamp & Co, Irisbank, Belawan Deli
PARAFFIN—6 dms, Wiegand, Hamburg
OXIDE, PURE—13 cks, Manchester Merchant, Manchester
PEAT MOSS—500 bls, Wiegand, Bremen
200 bls, National City Bank, Wiegand, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Wiegand, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,418 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfcrest, Las Piedras
107,877 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfbird, Las Piedras

POTASH SULPHATE—200 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Wiegand, Hamburg
14 cks, Harshaw Chemical Co, Wiegand, Bremen
SALT—1 bbl, A C Hagen & Co, Wiegand, Hamburg
SALTPETER—907 bgs, Wiegand, Hamburg
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—80 bbls, Wiegand, Hamburg
72 bbls, 120 bgs, Wiegand, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—274 bgs, National City Bank, Siantar, Sourabaya
3,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Siantar, Panaroekan
500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Siantar, Batavia
1,000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Irisbank, Batavia
248 bgs, Irisbank, Batavia
WAX, MOTAN, CRUDE—67 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Wiegand, Hamburg

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—1 pkg, Marshall Dill, Pacific Ranger, Glasgow
20 dms, Pacific Ranger, Manchester (for Oakland)
ALCOHOL—100 dms, Manoa, Honolulu
AMMONIA NITRATE—1 dm, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Oregon, Kobe
PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Oregon, Kobe
SULPHATE—1,201 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Texada, Vancouver
BEESWAX—15 cs, Rafale Roma, Korrigan III, La Paz
BITUMEN EMULSION—1 dm, International Bitumen Emulsion Corpn, Makura, Wellington
BONE, CALCINED—150 bgs, Pacific Ranger, Manchester
BRUSHES—1 cs, Mattoon & Co, President Hoover, Kobe
4 cs, W J Byrnes & Co, President Hoover, Kobe
1 pkg, Guenther Hardware Co, President Hoover, Manila
7 cs, S H Kress & Co, President Hoover, Kobe
CANARY SEED—100 bgs, Dinteldijk, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—75 bgs, Catz American Co, Inc, Dinteldijk, Rotterdam
CASSIA—150 bls, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Illinois, Hongkong
CHALK, CRUDE—30 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Dinteldijk, London
CHINA CLAY—75 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Falstria, Fowey
90 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Falstria, Fowey (for Oakland)
CLAY, BALL—262 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Falstria, Fowey
COCOA BEANS—400 bgs, Dinteldijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, D Hecht Co, President Hoover, Colombo
100 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, President Hoover, Colombo
COCONUTS—86 sx, Makawao, Ahukini
213 sx, Pacific Cocoanut Co, Makura, Papeete
DESIC—1,127 cs, The Franklin Baker Co, Tai Ping, Manila
1,830 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, President Hoover, Manila
1,650 cs, Wood & Selick, President Hoover, Manila
1,777 cs, The Franklin Baker Co, President Hoover, Manila
1,530 cs, Philippine Desiccated Cocoanut Corpn, President Hoover, Manila
COPRA—232 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Michigan, Bulan
190 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Michigan, Gubat
500 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Michigan, Legaspi
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Illinois, Cebu
472 sx, Bank of California, N A, Makura, Sydney
1,835 bgs, Williams, Dimond & Co, Makura, Papeete
2,083 sx, order, Makura, Rarotonga
EGG YOLK, SPRAY—53 cs, Importers' Commission Co, Inc, President Hoover, Shanghai
112 cs, Joe Lowe Corpn, President Hoover, Shanghai
DUCK—56 cs, Joe Lowe Corpn, President Hoover, Hankow
GUANO—500 tons, Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co, Atacama, Isla Chincha (Peru)
GUM, COPAL—63 bskts, Stroock & Wittenberg Corpn, President Hoover, Hongkong
INSECTICIDE—100 bgs, Manulani, Honolulu
MOLASSES—724 tons, Manoa, Honolulu
811 tons, Manulani, Fort Allen
OIL, CHINAWOOD—616,000 lbs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, President Hoover, Shanghai
698,454 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Inc, President Hoover, Shanghai
308 tons, The Werner G Smith Co, President Hoover, Shanghai
150 dms, Pacific National Bank, President Hoover, Hongkong
150 dms, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Illinois, Hongkong
COCONUT, REFD—5 cs, Guy T Slaughter & Co, President Hoover, Manila
CREOSOTE—45 dms, Pacific Ranger, Manchester
FISH, HARDENED—800 bgs, Anglo & London Paris National Bank, Heiyo, Yokohama
LUBRICATING—1 cs, Shell Oil Co, Heiyo, Yokohama
PERILLA—150 dms, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Heiyo, Yokkaichi
200 dms, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Oregon, Nagoya
RAPESEED—300 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Heiyo, Moji
PAINT—10 crtns, Manoa, Honolulu
PEPPER, WHITE—15 bgs, Dinteldijk, London
PERFUMERY—1 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, President Hoover, Hongkong
PIMENTO—25 bgs, McClintock-Stern Co, Inc, Dinteldijk, Cristobal
POLISHING PASTE—4 cs, F F G Harper & Co, Dinteldijk, London
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—300 bls, W T Rawleigh Co, Illinois, Kobe
125 bls, McCormick & Co, Oregon, Kobe
SARDINE MEAL—1 pkg, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Oregon, Kobe
SESAME SEED—50 pkgs, Wah Young Co, President Hoover, Hongkong
25 pkgs, Sun Yuen Hing, President Hoover, Hongkong
95 pkgs, Wah Young Co, Illinois, Hongkong
SILVERSAND—507 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Falstria, Antwerp
SUMAC, GRD—70 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Dinteldijk, Rotterdam
SUPERPHOSPHATE—800 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Oregon, Kobe
TANKAGE—2,062 bgs, William J Horstmann, Waihemo
VANILLA BEANS—35 cs, O'Connor Trading Co, Makura, Papeete
13 cs, Williams, Dimond & Co, Makura, Papeete

Tampa Imports

NITRATE-PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER—7,000 bgs, Erlanger, Bremen
PEAT MOSS—470 bls, Erlanger, Bremen
UREA—242 bgs, Erlanger, Bremen

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—(Yahiko) 4,320 lbs, Yokohama
CITRIC—(Pacasmayo) 293 lbs, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC—(Pacasmayo) 293 lbs, Buenos Aires
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—(Corsican Prince) 4,400 gls, London
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—(Porto Rico) 4,713 lbs, San Juan
PHOSPHATE—(Metapan) 54,204 lbs, Kingston
ASPHALT—(Lisbon) 136,854 lbs, Kobe; (Castor) 88,170 lbs, Porto Plata; (Exilona) 6,064 lbs, Istanbul; (President Monroe) 20,574 lbs, Manila; (Exochorda) 524,190 lbs, Port Said; 946,985 lbs, Tripoli
ROOFING—(Porto Rico) 16,694 lbs, San Juan
BENZENE—(Lara) 3,300 gls, Curacao
BLEACHING POWDER—(Norpol) 170,920 lbs, Buenos Aires
CLAY—(Hamburg) 13,440 lbs, Hamburg
COALTAR PITCH — (Snefjeld) 2,250 tons, Brest; (Baron Lovay) 5,003 tons, Calais
COPRA CAKE—(Hamburg) 448,270 lbs, Hamburg
CORN SYRUP—(Transylvania) 46,074 lbs, Glasgow; (Cameronia) 92,181 lbs, Glasgow; (President Monroe) 3,848 lbs, Singapore; (San Juan) 475 lbs, San Juan
CORNFLOUR—(Calamares) 4,350 lbs, Corinto; 2,820 lbs, Puntarenas; 30,024 lbs, Guayaquil; (San Juan) 10,613 lbs, San Juan; (Verragua) 1,756 lbs, Puntarenas
DEXTRIN, CORN—(St Mary) 4,040 lbs, Osaka or Kobe
DYES—(Liberty) 1,015 lbs, Paris; (President Monroe) 1,358 lbs, Canton; 3,061 lbs, Kobe; 6,553 lbs, Shanghai; (President Hayes) 11,544 lbs, Shanghai; (Pacasmayo) 18,821 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Roma) 2,031 lbs, Genoa; (Deutschland) 3,467 lbs, Hamburg; 1,727 lbs, Holland; (Hamburg) 2,125 lbs, Hamburg; 1,544 lbs, Barcelona; 2,617 lbs, Gothenburg; (Exporter) 1,137 lbs, Constanza
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—(Roma) 19,759 lbs, Genoa
EARTH, FULLERS—(City of Fairbury) 123,400 lbs, Goynia
FILTER SAND—(Deutschland) 289,036 lbs, Hamburg
GASOLINE—(Baracoa) 500 gls, Gonaives; (Nordpol) 3,740 gls, Buenos Aires; (Stephen) 15,876 gls, Manaos; 289,000 gls, Iquitos; (St Mary) 11,000 gls, Kingston
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Cameronia) 8,870 lbs, Glasgow; (General Gassouin) 49,000 lbs, France; (City of Bedford) 44,816 lbs, Bombay; 28,160 lbs, Calcutta; 14,402 lbs, Karachi; (Conte Grande) 40,608 lbs, Genoa; (Tobai) 4,480 lbs, Yokohama; (President Monroe) 7,393 lbs, Singapore; (Exochorda) 5,920 lbs, Alexandria; 430 lbs, Beirut; (President Hayes) 15,985 lbs, Hongkong; 2,250 lbs, Honolulu; (Pacasmayo) 1,346 lbs, Santos; 11,110 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 4,910 lbs, Montevideo; 5,178 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Roma) 53,391 lbs, Genoa; (Scanyork) 1,146 lbs, Stockholm; (Deutschland) 99,528 lbs, Hamburg; (Stephen) 3,188 lbs, Para; (Santa Clara) 14,274 lbs, Arica; (Exporter) 1,308 lbs, Pirseus; 1,187 lbs, Constanza
INSECTICIDE—(Nordpol) 14,250 lbs, Buenos Aires
IRON OXIDE—(Nordpol) 7,410 lbs, Buenos Aires
KEROSENE—(Bolivar) 1,500 gls, Gonaives; 1,260 gls, Aux Cayes; 1,840 gls, Jacmel; 1,000 gls, Port Paix; (Munloyal) 2,000 gls, Georgetown; (Bogota) 5,500 gls, Port au Prince; (Santa Marta) 3,000 gls, Kingston; (Baracoa) 1,000 gls, Port Paix; 2,000 gls, Gonaives; 2,420 gls, St Marc; (Stephen) 3,100 gls, Iquitos; (St Mary) 10,260 gls, Kingston
LACQUER, COLORED—(Scanyork) 3,414 lbs, Stockholm; (Lucia C) 1,207 lbs, Venice
LARD—(Bristol City) 165,500 lbs, Cardiff; 97,500 lbs, Bristol; (Transylvania) 120,419 lbs, Glasgow; (Cameronia) 91,135 lbs, Glasgow; (Porto Rico) 15,400 lbs, Mayaguez; 6,200 lbs, Guanica; (Boston City) 32,500 lbs, Cardiff; (Lucia C) 31,250 lbs, Malta; 75,900 lbs, Valleta; (Fernebo) 149,500 lbs, Cardiff; 84,500 lbs, Bristol; (Conte Grande) 14,403 lbs, Palermo; (Exilona) 48,295 lbs, Malta; 88,375 lbs, Valleta; (Liberty) 6,485 lbs, Dunkirk; (Brazil) 635,500 lbs, Hamburg; (San Juan) 11,375 lbs, San Juan; 44,951 lbs, Mayaguez; (Roma) 13,950 lbs, Catania; 16,462 lbs, Genoa; (Scanyork) 18,600 lbs, Vupuri; (Deutschland) 705,290 lbs, Hamburg; 3,100 lbs, Stettin; (Hamburg) 600,883 lbs, Hamburg; 43,400 lbs, Koenigsburg, 124,000 lbs, Helsinki; 32,148 lbs, Stettin; (Corsican Prince) 158,150 lbs, London; (Aquitania) 46,500 lbs, Southampton; (Exporter) 66,100 lbs, Malta
LIME PHOSPHATE—(Boston City) 7,026 lbs, Bristol
LINSEED CAKE—(Brazil) 132,063 lbs, Hamburg
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—(Cameronia) 4,635 lbs, Glasgow
METHANOL—(Nordpol) 660 gls, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHA—(Nordpol) 550 gls, Buenos Aires; (Examelia) 2,500 gls, Beirut
OIL, BIRCH—(Hamburg) 63 lbs, Hamburg
CASTOR—(San Juan) 2,820 lbs, San Juan
COTTONSEED — (Deutschland) 11,600 lbs, Hamburg
CYLINDER—(General Gassouin) 453,600 gls, Antwerp; 273,000 gls, France; (Lucia C) 113,055 gls, Trieste
EDIBLE—(San Juan) 4,805 lbs, San Juan; 2,153 lbs, Ponce; (Yahiko) 4,709 lbs, Yokohama; 4,735 lbs, Osaka or Kobe
FUEL—(Munloyal) 420 gls, Fort France
LUBRICATING—(Bristol City) 2,856 gls, Bristol; (Transylvania) 11,150 gls, Glasgow; (Cameronia) 7,600 gls, Glasgow; (Martinique) 825 gls, Port Prince; 2,200 gls, Porto Colombia; (General Gassouin) 92,400 gls, Antwerp; 298,200 gls, France; (Boston City) 1,638 gls, Cardiff; (City of Bedford) 55,000 gls, Bombay; 26,440 gls, Calcutta; 13,695 gls, Karachi; 11,000 gls, Madras; 2,750 gls, Colombo; 21,480 gls, Rangoon; 1,100 gls, Dar Salaam; 6,325 gls, Mombassa; (Lara) 2,200 gls, Porto Cabello; 4,070 gls, Port Maracaibo; (Lisbon) 5,700 gls, Yokohama; 5,500 gls, Kobe; (Lucia C) 2,100 gls, Venice; 17,304 gls, Fiume; 3,636 gls, Timisoara; 7,590 gls, Zagreb; (Bogota) 4,840 gls, Porto Colombia; (Fernebo) 2,200 gls, Cardiff; (Santa Maria) 2,200 gls, Porto Colombia;
OIL, LUBRICATING (Continued):—31,390 gls, Genoa; 550 gls, Salonica; 9,625 gls, Istanbul; (Tobai) 4,850 gls, Yokohama; 11,825 gls, Osaka or Kobe; 3,960 gls, Kobe; (Calamares) 3,630 gls, Acajutla; 2,805 gls, Panama City; 826 gls, Havana; (Brazil) 9,895 gls, Hamburg; (Exochorda) 29,610 gls, Marseilles; 26,050 gls, Alexandria; 2,860 gls, Jaffa; 3,630 gls, Haifa; 5,490 gls, Beirut; (Nordpol) 18,540 gls, Buenos Aires; (Pacasmayo) 4,817 gls, Santos; 704 gls, Rio Janeiro; 1,650 gls, Montevideo; 19,840 gls, Buenos Aires; (Roma) 22,810 gls, Genoa; (Western Prince) 420 gls, Rio Janeiro; 3,080 gls, Montevideo; 22,800 gls, Buenos Aires; Scanyork) 10,500 gls, Helsingfors; (Examelia) 1,815 gls, Gibraltar; 2,200 gls, Ceuta; 1,680 gls, Oran; (Deutschland) 39,668 gls, Hamburg; (Hamburg) 40,002 gls, Hamburg; (Corsican Prince) 10,500 gls, Newcastle; 1,015 gls, London; (Aquitania) 1,155 gls, Southampton; (Stephen) 500 gls, Manaos; 550 gls, Iquitos; 16,052 gls, Ceara; 6,260 gls, Pernambuco; 4,642 gls, Maceio; 250 gls, Parnahyba; 2,526 gls, Maranham; (Metapan) 650 gls, Porto Colombia; (Santa Clara) 1,100 gls, Cristobal; 1,850 gls, Guayaquil; 2,600 gls, Salaverry; 4,478 gls, Callao; 11,000 gls, Arica; 1,650 gls, Tocopilla; 15,620 gls, Valparaiso; 1,650 gls, Talcahuano; (St Mary) 550 gls, Kingston; (Yahiko) 11,000 gls, Yokohama; 4,510 gls, Bangkok; (Exporter) 8,030 gls, Piraeus; 2,310 gls, Salonica; 2,315 gls, Constanza
MUTTON—(Exporter) 11,055 lbs, Piraeus
NUTMEG—(Hamburg) 222 lbs, Hamburg
OLEO—(Transylvania) 11,744 lbs, Glasgow; (Cameronia) 38,151 lbs, Glasgow; (Conte Grande) 13,485 lbs, Genoa; 73,065 lbs, Piraeus; (Brazil) 101,026 lbs, Hamburg; (President Monroe) 4,750 lbs, Havana; (Scanyork) 34,490 lbs, Copenhagen; 16,030 lbs, Stockholm; (Deutschland) 214,743 lbs, Hamburg; (Hamburg) 82,216 lbs, Hamburg; (Corsican Prince) 35,202 lbs, London; (Exporter) 45,272 lbs, Piraeus
PALE — (General Gassouin) 92,400 gls, France
PALM—(Nordpol) 393,865 lbs, Buenos Aires
PEPPERMINT—(Pacasmayo) 1,650 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Deutschland) 1,185 lbs, Hamburg
PINE—(Pacasmayo) 1,360 lbs, Buenos Aires
RED—(Deutschland) 18,159 lbs, Hamburg; (Scanyork) 2,727 lbs, Stockholm
PAINT—(Porto Rico) 2,043 lbs, Mayaguez; (Lucia C) 1,951 lbs, Venice; (Exilona) 1,887 lbs, Malta; (President Monroe) 1,679 lbs, Honolulu; (San Juan) 5,372 lbs, San Juan; 3,547 lbs, Ponce; (Nordpol) 6,570 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Examelia) 1,053 lbs, Tunis; (Scanyork) 1,740 lbs, Stockholm; (Boringuen) 5,575 lbs, San Juan
DRY—(Exilona) 18,300 lbs, Constanza
PREPARED—(Porto Rico) 2,203 lbs, San Juan
THINNER — (Western Prince) 3,450 gls, Buenos Aires
PALM CAKE—(Brazil) 203,814 lbs, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—(Bristol City) 25,518 lbs, Bristol; (Cameronia) 36,463 los, Glasgow; (Lucia C) 308,850 lbs, Venice; 22,207 lbs, Fiume; (Fernebo) 42,845 lbs, Bristol; (Santa Marta) 11,151 lbs, Pisco; 22,302 lbs, Callao; (Conte Grande) 176,169 lbs, Genoa; (Tobai) 31,020 lbs, Kobe; (President Monroe) 27,387 lbs, Shanghai; (Calamares) 25,406 lbs, Valparaiso; (Exochorda) 303,-280 lbs, Naples; 11,151 lbs, Catania; 13,380 lbs, Messina; 133,797 lbs, Cagliari; 22,300 lbs, Marseilles; 11,151 lbs, Tripoli; (President Hayes) 50,500 lbs, Manila; (Veragua) 90,410 lbs, Port Limon; (Scanyork) 22,-300 lbs, Copenhagen; (Examelia) 179,260 lbs, Casablanca; 11,151 lbs, Tunis; (Deutschland) 34,025 lbs, Hamburg; (Hamburg) 37,207 lbs, Hamburg; (Metapan) 45,207 lbs, Puntarenas; 16,442 lbs, Buenaventura; 133,210 lbs, Guayaquil; 11,151 lbs, Salaverry; 72,245 lbs, Arica; 31,065 lbs, Antofagasta; 128,845 lbs, Corral; (Yahiko) 4,628 lbs, Yokahama; 2,300 lbs, Kobe; (Exporter) 38,093 lbs, Malta
SCALE—(Bristol City) 310,416 lbs, Bristol; (Bristol City) 113,247 lbs, Bristol; (Fernabo) 241,875 lbs, Bristol; (Examelia) 36,-559 lbs, Casablanca
PETROLEUM, REFINED—(Bolivar) 11,500 gls, Cape Haiti; 3,000 gls, Jeremie; 4,000 gls, Gonaives; 840 gls, Miragoane; 2,100 gls, Aux Cayes; (Castor) 7,000 gls, Barahona; (Lara) 700 gls, La Guayra; 750 gls, Aruba; 1,500 gls, Port Maracaibo; (Baracoa) 3,000 gls, Port Paix; 12,100 gls, Cape Haiti; (Stephen) 10,000 gls, Para; 10,000 gls. Ceara; 20,000 gls, Pernambuco; 15,000 gls, Maceio; 15,000 gls, Natal; 5,000 gls, Parnahyba; 5,000 gls, Maranham; (St Mary) 10,000 gls, Kingston
PHENOL—(Deutschland) 2,192 lbs, Hamburg
POTASH, CAUSTIC—(Tuscaloosa City) 4,360 lbs, Honolulu
NITRATE—(Santa Marta) 4,520 lbs, La Libertad
SHELLAC—(Hamburg) 4,905 lbs, Hamburg
SOAP—(Porto Rico) 8,400 lbs, San Juan; 35,795 lbs, Ponce; 5,900 lbs, Aguadilla; (Bolivar) 20,000 lbs, Cape Haiti; 5,000 lbs, Jeremie; 10,000 lbs, Petit Goave; (Castor) 11,532 lbs, Porto Plata; 202,900 lbs, Santo Domingo; (Baracoa) 5,000 lbs, Port Paix; 40,000 lbs, Cape Haiti; (San Juan) 2,800 lbs, San Juan; 19,545 lbs, Ponce; 5,675 lbs, Aguadilla; 8,400 lbs, Arecibo; (Hamburg) 42,000 lbs, Stockholm; (Tuscaloosa City) 91,000 lbs, Honolulu; (Borinquen) 10,640 lbs, San Juan
LAUNDRY—(Porto Rico) 9,680 lbs, San Juan; (Baracoa) 10,250 lbs, Miragoane; 8,525 lbs, Jobos; 17,250 lbs, Mayaguez
POWDER—(Porto Rico) 18,620 lbs, San Juan; (President Monroe) 8,100 lbs, Manila; (San Juan) 36,580 lbs, San Juan; 4,050 lbs, Mayaguez
TOILET—(Scanyork) 7,133 lbs, Stockholm
SODA ASH—(Santa Marta) 44,245 lbs, Porto Colombia; (Brazil) 6,740 lbs, Copenhagen; 10,508 lbs, Gothenburg; 37,534 lbs, Norrkoeping; (Pacasmayo) 904,648 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Veragua) 2,584 lbs, Port Limon
BICARBONATE — (Martinique) 6,150 lbs, Buenaventura; (San Juan) 6,100 lbs, Mayaguez
BICHROMATE—(City of Bedford) 26,170 lbs, Malmo
CAUSTIC—(Santa Marta) 14,040 lbs, Buenaventura; 17,540 lbs, Porto Colombia; (Baracoa) 7,180 lbs, Cape Haiti; (Tobai) 480,026 lbs, Osaka; (President Monroe) 55,520 lbs, Manila; 36,050 lbs, Cebu; (Brazil) 6,750 lbs, Copenhagen; (President Hayes) 108,150 lbs, Cebu; (San Juan) 100,211 lbs, Jobos; (Nordpol) 461,760 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Pacasmayo) 16,497 lbs, Montevideo; 53,721 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Hamburg) 5,000 lbs, Reykjavik; (Metapan) 25,014 lbs, Cartegena; (Stephen) 4,626 lbs, Maranham
STARCH, CORN—(Bristol City) 4,520 lbs, Cardiff; 9,042 lbs, Bristol; (Bogota) 694 lbs, Port Prince; (San Juan) 3,588 lbs, Fajardo; 1,150 lbs, Mayaguez; (Hamburg) 18,744 lbs, Hamburg
STEARIN, OLEO—(Transylvania) 12,019 lbs, Glasgow; (Cameronia) 21,282 lbs, Glasgow; (Exochorda) 11,818 lbs, Marseilles; (Deutschland) 37,544 lbs, Hamburg; (Hamburg) 6,047 lbs, Hamburg
SULPHUR—(Pacasmayo) 4,409 lbs, Rio Janeiro
TALLOW—(Castor) 11,558 lbs, Porto Plata
TANNING EXTRACT—(Exochorda) 6,928 lbs, Marseilles
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—(Aquitania) 1,631 lbs, Southampton
TURPENTINE—(Pacasmayo) 1,500 gls, Montevideo; 2,540 gls, Rosario
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—(Bristol City) 3,380 lbs, Bristol; (Transylvania) 491 lbs, Glasgow; (Deutschland) 10,306 lbs, Hamburg
ZINC CHLORIDE—(President Monroe) 572 lbs, Singapore

Clearance Dates

Aquitania, October 11; Baracoa, November 11; Baron Lovay, November 29; Bolivar, October 14; Bogota, November 17; Borinquen, November 3; Boston City, November 18; Brazil, November 16; Bristol City, November 9; Calamares, October 26; Cameronia, October 14; Castor, November 4; City of Bedford, November 12; City of Fairbury, November 10; Conte Grande, October 14; Corsican Prince, November 25; Deutschland, November 16; Examelia, November 18; Exilona, November 9; Exochorda, November 14; Exporter, October 20; Fernebo, November 25; General Gassouin, November 24; Hamburg, November 9; Lara, October 19; Liberty, November 9; Lisbon, November 22; Lucia C, October 28; Martinique, November 2; Metapan, October 28; Munloyal, October 26; Nordpol, October 14; Pacasmayo, November 15; Porto Rico, November 1; President Hayes, October 6; President Monroe, November 2; Pulaski, September 30; Roma, November 1; San Juan, November 4; Santa Clara, November 4; Santa Marta, November 15; Scanyork, November 5; Snefjeld, November 30; St Mary, November 10; Stephen, November 23; Tobai, November 10; Transylvania, October 24; Tuscaloosa, November 12; Veragua, October 13 Western Prince, November 4; Yahiko, November 28

Baltimore Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—5,500 lbs, Kiel, Hamburg
ALUMINA SULPHATE—27 tons, Walter D Munson, Havana
ASPHALT—45,620 lbs, Coelleda, Manchester
CORN SYRUP—(Winona County), 83,590 lbs, Dublin; 83,530 lbs, Glasgow
DEXTRIN—4,000 lbs, City of Havre, Capetown
GASOLINE—64 bbls, Kiel, Bahrein
GREASE, LUBRICATING—11,550 lbs, Wytheville, Antwerp; 163,750 lbs, Kiel, Hamburg; 34 tons, Walter D Munson, Havana
LINSEED CAKE—51 tons, Wytheville, Antwerp
OIL, CYLINDER—5,423 gls, City of Havre, Hamburg
LUBRICATING—4,250 gls, Manchester Merchant, Liverpool; 323 gls, City of Havre, Hamburg
OYSTER SHELLS, CRSH—(Winona County), 25 tons, Glasgow; 13 tons, Cork
PAINT, MIXED—42 gls, City of Havre, Hamburg
PASTE—100 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg
TRAFFIC—131 gls, Wytheville, Antwerp
PARAFFIN—56,750 lbs, Winona County, Dublin; 51,250 lbs, Coelleda, Manchester; (Manchester Merchant), 103,500 lbs, Manchester; 93,867 lbs, Liverpool
SODA BICHROMATE — 20,000 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
STARCH—3,125 lbs, Steel Scientist, Manila; 60,480 lbs, Winona County, Belfast

Clearance Dates

Algic, November 26; City of Havre, November 23; Coelleda, November 25; Manchester Merchant, November 29; Steel Scientist, November 23; Winona County, November 23; Walter D Munson, December 2; Wytheville, November 25

Boston Exports

AMMONIA—10 cs, 390 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
BAKING POWDER—85 bxs, 15 crts, 4,350 lbs, to Newfoundland
BATH SALTS—11 ctns, 592 lbs, Evangeline, Moncton, N B
CEMENT, CAN—3 dms, 1,432 lbs, Hoxie, Port Bombay
RUBBER—2 dms, 800 lbs, to England
CHEMICAL LEATHER—1 bbl, 265 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor, N S
DEPILATORY—7 bbls, 3,123 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor, N S
DRESSING, LEATHER—6 bbls, 2,508 lbs, Laconia, Leicester; 1 bx, 63 lbs, Hoxie, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—4,370 bgs, 520,838 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor, N S
GLUE, FISH—10 bbls, 3 cs, 6,406 lbs, Hoxie, London
LIQUID—18 kgs, 120 gls, Hoxie, Hamburg
GREASE, LUBRICATING—6 dms, 3 bbls, 1,363 lbs, to England
LACQUER SOLVENT—1 dm, 1 bx, 424 lbs, to England
LARD—100 trcs, 42,967 lbs, to England; (Hoxie), 2,200 bxs, 124,300 lbs, Hamburg; 600 bxs, 33,600 lbs, Hull
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, to Newfoundland; 1,795 bxs, 2,375 gls, 20,890 lbs, Hoxie, London
OIL, MINERAL—3 bbls 169 gls, to Newfoundland
OLEO—20 trcs, 7,655 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
PAINT—5 dms, 277 gls, to Newfoundland
RETARDER—15 bgs, 1,270 lbs, Laconia, Birmingham
ROSIN—10 bbls, 4,920 lbs, to Nova Scotia; 100 bbls, 49,645 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor, N S
SOAP POWDER—1 bbl, 200 lbs, Hoxie, Stockholm
SODA ASH—25 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor, N S
CAUSTIC—640 dms, 448,000 lbs, Probitas, Santos
SILICATE—10 dms, 6,352 lbs, Peaceland, Windsor, N S
TAR, PINE—28 bbls, to Newfoundland
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, 268 lbs, to Newfoundland; 5 cs, 850 lbs, Hoxie, London
TURPENTINE, GUM—3 dms, 152 gls, to Nova Scotia; 5 dms, 1,925 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax

Clearance Dates

Black Eagle, November 23; Evangeline, November 29, December 1; Hoxie, November 25; Kabinga, November 26; Laconia, November 26; Peaceland, November 15; Probitas, November 29, Yarmouth, November 26, 30

Beaumont Exports

OIL, BATCHING—11,621 bbls, Kota Inten, Calcutta

Clearance Date

Kota Inten, November 30

Galveston Exports

ASPHALT—25 tons, Svanhild, Copenhagen; 20 tons, West Quechee, Havre

COTTONSEED, CAKE—250 tons, Narbo, Hamburg; (America), 612 tons, Copenhagen; 1,020 tons, Norresundby; 4,450 tons, Milos, Aalborg

MEAL—(Narbo), 350 tons, Bremen; 450 tons, Hamburg; 300 tons, America, Oslo

CREOSOTE—10,000 bbls, Petroleum No 3, Tampico

MOLYBDENITE—117 tons, Binnendyk, Antwerp; 440 bbls, Nicolo Odero, Marseilles

SULPHUR—550 tons, Alegrete, Santos

Clearance Dates

Alegrete, November 6; America, November 30; Binnendyk, November 26; Milos, November 29; Narbo, November 30; Nicolo Odero, November 28; Petroleum No 3, December 1; Svanhild, November 25; West Quechee, November 26

Houston Exports

ASPHALT—22 tons, Colorado Springs, Havre

BLACK, CARBON—(Narbo), 45 tons, Bremen; 35 tons, Hamburg; 200 cs, Mar Blanco, Barcelona; 137 tons, West Cobalt, Liverpool and Manchester; 17 tons, Jose de Larrinaga, Liverpool and Manchester; 225 cs, Silvercypress, Kobe; 520 cs, San Francisco, Havre; 175 cs, Nicolo Odero, Genoa; 260 cs, Prince Rupert City, Kobe; (Colorado Springs), 100 tons, Havre; 40 tons, Antwerp; 15 tons, Rotterdam; (Wanderer), 45 cs, Liverpool; 92 cs, Manchester; 50 cs, Carlton, Barcelona; 30 tons, West Harshaw, Manchester; 5 tons, America, Copenhagen; 120 tons, Aachen, Bremen; (Binnendyk), 284 cs, Rotterdam; 40 cs, Antwerp

CALCIUM ARSENATE—66 dms, Saugerties, Buenos Aires

COTTON LINTERS—100 bls, Aachen, Hamburg

COTTONSEED, CAKE—(America), 1,000 tons, Esbjerg; 1,000 tons, Korsor; 700 tons, Horsens

MEAL—(Cclorado Springs), 225 tons, Antwerp; 700 tons, Rotterdam

GASOLINE—3,000 bbls, Genevieve Lykes, Tampico

OIL—100 ctns, Genevieve Lykes, Tampico
COTTONSEED—65 dms, Hanover, Kobe
LUBRICATING—6 bbls, West Harshaw, Liverpool

ROSIN—100 bbls, Bradesk, Liverpool

Clearance Dates

Aachen, November 25; America, November 28; Binnendyk, November 25; Bradesk, November 26; Carlton, December 1; Colorado Springs, November 30; Hanover, November 30; Jose de Larrinaga, November 26; Genevieve Lykes, December 1; Mar Blanco, November 28; Narbo, November 28; Nicolo Odero, November 30; Prince Rupert City, November 30; San Francisco, November 29; Saugerties, November 26; Silvercypress, November 26; Wanderer, November 29; West Cobalt, November 26; West Harshaw, December 1

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—(Waihemo), 2 bgs, 220 lbs, Wellington; 5 cks, 1,120 lbs, Lyttleton; (Tolken), 59 bgs, 6,610 lbs, Brisbane; 10 bgs, 1,120 lbs, Newcastle; 55 bgs, 6,610 lbs, Adelaide; (Monterey), 5 bgs, 560 lbs, Sydney; 45 bgs, 5,040 lbs, Melbourne; 200 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, Hull

ALUM POTASH-CHROME—1, bbl, 110 lbs, Malolo, Honolu

ASPHALT—100 bbls, 47,040 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
LIQUID—9 pkgs, 2,400 lbs, Malolo, Oahu
ROAD—1,770 dms, 845,190 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
RUBBER—46 dms, 22,400 lbs, Monterey, Sydney

BLACK, CARBON—(Monterey), 10 cs, 444 pkgs, 146,500 lbs, Monterey, Sydney; 170 pkgs, 45,650 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne.

BORATE ORE—220 bgs, 33,570 lbs, Monterey, Sydney; 3,610 bgs, 665,640 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, London

BORAX—(Kirai), 800 pkgs, 89,600 lbs, Osaka; 200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Yokohama; (Waihemo), 158 bgs, 17,690 lbs, Wellington; 130 bgs, 14,560 lbs, Lyttleton; 40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Dunedin; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Timaru; (Tolken), 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Brisbane; 30 bgs, 3,360 lbs, Newcastle; 170 bgs, 19,040 lbs, Adelaide; (Monterey), 160 bgs, 17,920 lbs, Sydney; 240 bgs, 26,880 lbs, Melbourne; 80 cks, 17,920 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, London; 5,000 bgs, 560,000 lbs, Leuna, Hamburg
COMMERCIAL — (Waihemo), 80 sks, 8,960 lbs, Auckland; 30 sks, 3,360 lbs, Napier; 320 sks, 35,840 lbs, Monterey, Sydney/Melbourne
GRANULAR—1,000 bgs, 114,000 lbs, President Lincoln, Osaka; 2,000 bgs, 227,500 lbs, Silveryen, Osaka; 1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, Hull
REFINED—200 bgs, 44,800 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong; 3,720 sks, 410,200 lbs, Shohei, Yokohama

CALCIMINE—25 kgs, 2,500 lbs, Silveryen, Cebu

CEMENT, RUBBER—1 cs, 120 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu; 2 dms, 70 lbs, President Lincoln, Honolulu

CHEMICALS, DRY—5 cs, 130 lbs, Emma Alexander, Vancouver

CLAY, DECOLORIZING—200 sks, 22,400 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne
FILTERING—20 bgs, 2,020 lbs, Waihemo, Lyttleton

COLOR, CEMENT—42 sks, 4,200 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
DRY EARTH—2 bbls, 1,200 lbs, President Lincoln, Shanghai; 2 ctns, 60 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

COTTON LINTERS—10 bls, 5,050 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

DYE, DRY—1 bbl, 50 lbs, Ontariolite, Ioco

GASOLINE—250 dms, Golden Wall, Hongkong; (Dalfonn), 25,300 bbls, London; 35,826 bbls, Curacao; 200 cs, Waihemo, Papeete; 129,799 bbls, Harry G Seidel, London

GLASS, PLATE—1 bx, 980 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

GLUCOSE—50 bbls, 18,150 lbs, Silveryen, Shanghai

GREASE, CUP—(Silveryen), 10 dms, 3,850 lbs, Manila; 15 dms, 5,930 lbs, Singapore

HERBS, DRY—1 bx, 70 lbs, Kinai, Johannesburg

INFUSORIAL EARTH—(Amerika), 1,225 bgs, 116,480 lbs, Copenhagen; 120 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Hull; (Waihemo), 730 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Auckland; 740 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Fremantle; (Benjamin Franklin), 25 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Oslo; 225 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Bergen; (Leuna), 455 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Hamburg; 30 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Antwerp

INK, PRINTING—2 cs, 240 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

INSECTICIDE—3 cs, 160 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

KEROSENE—(Waihemo), 250 cs, Papeete; 100 cs, Wellingtno; 25 cs, Dunedin

LACQUER—1 ctn, 90 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
NITROCELLULOSE—10 cs, 670 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PIGMENTED—16 cs, 800 lbs, Golden Wall, Hongkong; 6 ctns, 230 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
THINNER—5 pkgs, 680 lbs, Golden Wall, Hongkong; 18 pkgs, 4 dms, 2,290 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

LARD SUBSTITUTE—(Malolo), 340 crts, 185 cans, 202 cs, 49 ctns, 35,100 lbs, Honolulu; 20 pkgs, 1,030 lbs, Hilo

LEAVES, MEDICINAL, GRAN—2 bbls, 190 lbs, Leuna, Berlin

MILK, SKIM, POWDER—30 bbls, 6,690 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

OIL, DIESEL—50,910 bbls, Manju, Yokohama; 33,961 bbls, Zuiyo, Osaka; 3,158 bbls, Weirbank, Hongkong; 6,012 bbls, Silveryen, Hongkong; 3,464 bbls, Roseville, Hongkong; (Shoyo), 9,866 bbls, Shimetsu; 30,570 bbls, Tokuyama
FUEL—7,113 bbls, Kinai, Osaka; 25,208 bbls, Zuiyo, Osaka; 59,742 bbls, Tascalusa, Cebu/Manila; (Velma), 35,010 bbls, Tocopilla; 22,387 bbls, Chanaral
GAS—8,136 bbls, Weirbank, Hongkong
LUBRICATING—(Tolken, 50 dms, Sydney; 10 dms, 20 cs, Adelaide; (Silveryen), 10 dms, 20 cs, Manila; 180 dms, Singapore; (Monterey), 99 dms, Sydney; 28 dms, Melbourne; 5 dms, Malolo, Honolulu
MOTOR—(Tolken), 35 dms, Brisbane; 65 dms, Sydney; (Monterey), 89 dms, Sydney; 32 dms, Melbourne
OLEO—4 dms, Malolo, Honolulu
ORANGE—1 dm, 100 lbs, Montrey, Lyttleton
SALAD—18 pkgs, Admiral Gove, Vancouver
TRANSMISSION—6 dms, Monterey, Melbourne

PAINT—1 cs, 40 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
MIXED—2 cs, 80 lbs, Golden Wall, Hongkong; 40 ctns, 14 pkgs, 3,020 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
REMOVER—3 ctns, 770 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—5,006 bbls, Texada, Vancouver
GAS, LIQUID—100 cyls, Malolo, Honolulu

POLISH, SHOE—6 ctns, 280 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

POTASH MANURE SALT—73 sks, 20,120 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
MURIATE—2,500 bgs, 560,000 lbs, Kinai, Kobe

PUTTY—18 pkgs, 1,670 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

ROSIN, GUM—(Waihemo), 35 bbls, 17,500 lbs, Lyttleton; 50 bbls, 25,000 lbs, Dunedin; 6 bbls, 3,000 lbs, Timaru; 18 bbls, 9,000 lbs, Tolken, Adelaide
WOOD—150 bbls, 75,000 lbs, Monterey, Auckland

SCOURING POWDER—30 cs, 1,700 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong

SHELLAC—300 bgs, 49,200 lbs, Silveryen, Yokohama

SOAP, FLAKED—1,000 lbs, and 100 cs, 3,150 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GRANULATED—75 pkgs, 3,400 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
LAUNDRY—(Malolo), 400 cs, 21,400 lbs, Honolulu; 400 cs, 21,450 lbs, Hilo; 5 cs, 440 lbs, Ahukini
POWDER—11,650 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
TOILET—50 cs, 3,350 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

SODA ASH—200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Admiral Gove, Ocean Falls

SOLVENT—50 cs, 1,600 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

TALC—20 sks, 2,000 lbs, Heiyo, Cali

TANNING MATERIAL, DRY—15 bbls, 3,820 lbs, Monterey, Sydney

TOILET PREPS—2 cs, 60 lbs, Point Ancha, Curacao; (President Lincoln), 2 pkgs, 230 lbs, Tokyo; 9 cs, 1,160 lbs, Shanghai; 6 cs, 690 lbs, Manila; 2 cs, 150 lbs, Tolken, Sydney; (Monterey), 2 cs, 370 lbs, Sydney; 1 cs, 150 lbs, Auckland; (Malolo), 2,100 lbs, Honolulu; 5 ctns, 200 lbs, Hilo; 37 pkgs, 1,770 lbs, Hawaii

TURPENTINE, GUM — 29 pkgs, 4,140 lbs, Monterey, Auckland

VARNISH—2 ctns, 90 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

WASHING POWDER—15 cs, 950 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Admiral Gove, November 19; Amerika, November 22; Benjamin Franklin, November 25; Dalfonn, November 21; Emma Alexander, November 21; Golden Wall, November 10; Harry G Seidel, November 21; Heiyo, November 19; Kinai, November 15; Leuna, November 18; Malolo, November 12; Monterey, November 18; Manju, November 20; Ontariolite, November 24; Point Ancha, November 7; President Lincoln, November 12; Roseville, November 18; Shohei, November 19; Shoyo, November 20; Silveryen, November 14; Tascalusa, November 77; Texada, November 16; Tolken, November 18; Velma, November 20; Waihemo, November 16; Weirbank, November 22 Zuiyo, November 21

Mobile Exports

LIME—1,000 sx, Fairport, Puerto Rico

ROOTS, MEDICINAL—2 bls, Topa Topa, London

ROSIN—(Topa Topa), 220 bbls, London; 900 bbls, Rotterdam

STARCH—373 bgs, Topa Topa, London

TURPENTINE—100 bbls, Monfiore, Genoa

Clearance Dates

Fairport, November 26; Monfiore, November 25; Topa Topa; November 25.

New Orleans Exports

ALCOHOL, ETHYL — 185 dms, Atlantida, Ceiba

BAKING POWDER—7 cs, Baja California, Bluefields; 10 ctns, Turrialba, Puerto Cortez

BLACK, CARBON—(Svaneholm) 45 cs, Oslo; 40 cs, Copenhagen; 12 cs, Sahale, Oporto; (Silvercypress) 125 cs, Yokohama; 55 cs, Kobe; 75 cs, Hongkong; 3,200 sx, Crawford Ellis, Vera Cruz; (Nishmaha) 325 cs, Havre; 190 cs, Rotterdam; (San Diego) 1,130 cs, Havre; 148 cs, Antwerp; (Effingham) 215 cs, Hamburg; 420 cs, London; 4 cs, Turrialba, Havana; 60 cs, Steigerwald, London

CALCIUM ARSENATE—700 dms, Ulua, Huacho
CARBIDE—13 dms, 24 cs, Tabasco, Alvaro Obregon
PHOSPHATE—4 bbls, Morazan, Vera Cruz

COALTAR—3 dms, Tabasco, Alvaro Obregon

COTTON LINTERS—466 bls, Nishmaha, Rotterdam; 279 bls, San Diego, Havre; 160 bls, Effingham, Bremen

COTTONSEED MEAL—1,120 sx, Effingham, Hamburg

FERTILIZER—10 sx, Turrialba, Tela

GASOLINE—(Baja California) 12 cs, Swan Island; 20 dms, 70 cs, Bluefields; (Austvangen) 50 cs, Port au Prince; 20 dms, 200 cs, Curacao; 60 cs, La Guaira; 15 cs, Paramaribo

GLUCOSE—540 bbls, Effingham, London

GREASE, LUBRICATING—65 bbls, Aldecoa, Barcelona; 102 bbls, Effingham, Hamburg; 18 dms, 6 pls, Ulua, Havana

KEROSENE—25 cs, Montoso, San Juan; 60 dms, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios; (Baja California) 2 cs, Swan Island; 240 cs, Bluefields; 50 cs, Amapala, Puerto Cabezas; (Austvangen) 100 dms, Port au Prince; 200 cs, Santo Domingo City; 600 cs, Curacao; 100 cs, Paramaribo

LARD—(Montoso) 25 crts, 25 tins, 2,314 pkgs, San Juan; 45 cs, 550 tins, 840 pkgs, Ponce; 1,183 pkgs, 50 tins, Mayaguez; 25 crts, 305 pkgs, Aguadilla; 155 pkgs, Arecibo; 200 tins, Atlantida, Guayaquil; 25 crts, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas; 10 crts, Baja California, Bluefields; (Austvangen) 300 cs, 27 pkgs, Port au Prince; 900 tins, Santo Domingo City; 1,300 tins, Puerto Cabello; 1,000 tins, 50 cs, La Guaira; 1,200 tins, Ulua, Puerto Limon; 3 cs, Amapala, Puerto Cabezas; (Ulua) 50 tins, Colon; 500 tins, 20 cs, Panama; 1,200 tins, Puerto Limon
SUBSTITUTE—5 dms, Cefalu, Panama City; 50 tins, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios; (Montoso) 50 tubs, 10 cs, San Juan; 150 tubs, Ponce; 15 tubs, Mayaguez

OIL, COTTONSEED—65 dms, Cefalu, Cristobal; 10 bbls, Svaneholm, Oslo

COTTONSEED, REFD—50 bbls, San Diego, Havre

FUEL—500 bbls, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas; 500 bbls, Amapala, Puerto Cabezas; 25 dms, Turrialba, Puerto Barrios; 50 dms, Baja California, Bluefields

LINSEED—3 dms, Montoso, Arroyo; 4 dms, Tabasco, Alvaro Obregon

LUBRICATING—173 bbls, Endicott, Hull; (Carlton) 10 bbls, Oran; 669 bbls, Barcelona; (Sahale) 34 bbls, Bilbao; 40 bbls, Antwerp; (Effingham) 443 bbls, 1 cs, London; (San Diego) 145 bbls, Havre; 350 bbls, Antwerp; 30 cs, 65 bbls, Phoenicia, Rotterdam

REFINED—500 cs, Tela, Puerto Barrios; 40 cs, Ulua, Puerto Limon

OLEOMARGARIN—15 trcs, Crawford Ellis, Vera Cruz; 40 trcs, Turrialba, Havana

PAINT—5 cs, Montoso, Mayaguez; 7 ctns, 14 cs, Baja California, Bluefields; 17 dms, 34 pots, 1 ctn, 1 cs, Tabasco, Alvaro Obregon

PARAFFIN WASTE—1,025 sx, Ulua, Valparaiso

PEANUTS—6 sx, Baja California, Bluefields

PETROLEUM, WHITE—75 bbls, Effingham, London

PINENE—2 dms, Phoenicia, Rotterdam

PRESERVATIVE, CANVAS—6 kgs, Tabasco, Alvaro Obregon
WOOD—4 dms, Crawford Ellis, Vera Cruz

ROOTS, MEDICINAL — 24 sx, Effingham, Hamburg; 276 sx, Effingham, London

ROSIN—(Svaneholm) 110 bbls, Oslo; 375 bbls, Mantyluoto; 305 bbls, Silvercypress, Yokohama; 60 bbls, Atlantida, Guayaquil; 50 bbls, Nishmaha, Rotterdam; (Effingham) 1,000 bbls, London; 115 bbls, Bremen; 25 bbls, Hamburg; (Ulua) 20 sx, Cartagena; 200 sx, Puerto Colombia; 20 bbls, Santa Marta; 5 dms, Turrialba, Puerto Cortez

SCULLCAP HERB—5 bls, Effingham, London

SHRIMP MEAL—500 sx, Effingham, Hamburg

SOAP—66 cs, Montoso, San Juan; 100 cs, 104 ctns, Baja California, Bluefields

SODA NITRATE—4 sx, Cefalu, Colon

SOYBEANS—1,000 tons, Endicott, Hull; 1 lot, Effingham, Hamburg

STARCH, CORN—1,320 sx, Steigerwald, London

STEARIN—69 trcs, Ulua, Havana; 150 trcs, Turrialba, Havana

TANNING EXTRACT—5 bbls, Morazan, Vera Cruz

TAR, PINE—7 dms, Tabasco, Alvaro Obregon

TRIPOLI—80 sx, Steigerwald, Antwerp; 100 sx, Nishmaha, Havre; 100 sx, Effingham, Hamburg
PULVERIZED—250 sx, Phoenicia, Rotterdam

TURPENTINE—(Austvangen) 4 cs, Santo Domingo City; 15 cs, La Guaira; 150 dms, Effingham, London
SUBSTITUTE—3 dms, Ulua, Punta Arenas

WAX — (Labette) 72 sx, Genoa; 1,016 sx, Naples; (Steigerwald) 148 bbls, Liverpool; 92 bbls, Antwerp; 85 sx, Nishmaha, Antwerp; 100 sx, San Diego, Havre; 204 sx, Effingham, London; (Ulua) 120 sx, Talcahuano; 179 sx, Valparaiso
MINERAL—254 sx, Effingham, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Aldecoa, November 28; Amapala, November 12; Atlantida, November 10; Austvangen, November 19; Baja California, November 19; Carlton, November 21; Cefalu, November 17; Effingham, November 15; Crawford Ellis, November 15; Labette, November 19; Morazan, November 10; Nishmaha, November 15; Phoenicia, November 21; Sahale, November 26; San Diego, November 17; Silvercypress, November 19; Steigerwald, November 19; Svaneholm, November 18; Tabasco, November 17; Tela, November 17; Turrialba, November 15; Ulua, November 17.

Norfolk Exports

COPRA CAKE—894 bgs, 226,340 lbs, Beemsterdyk, Rotterdam

FELDSPAR, GRD—2,150 bgs, 308,780 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg

HERBS, MEDICINAL—1 bg, 38 bls, 11,134 lbs, Beemsterdyk, Rotterdam

MANDRAKE ROOT—48 bgs, 4,768 lbs, Hoxie, Leith

MICA, PULV—100 bgs, 10,100 lbs, Hoxie, London

OCHER—(Hoxie), 375 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Dundee; 1,500 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Leith; 151 bbls, 71,098 lbs, City of Havre, Havre

SOYBEANS—1 bg, 120 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg

STARCH, CORN—240 bgs, 33,840 lbs, Hoxie, London

Clearance Dates

Beemsterdyk, November 25; City of Havre, November 24; Hoxie, November 18

Pensacola Exports

ROSIN—435 bbls, Maiden Creek, Glasgow; (Monfiore), 50 bbls, Leghorn; 250 bbls, Genoa; (Chester Valley), 1,825 bbls, Genoa; 200 bbls, Naples; 349 bbls, Venice; 54 bbls, Trieste; (Frankfurt), 970 bbls, Bremen; 275 bbls, Hamburg; 75 bbls, 5 dms, Topa Topa, Rotterdam; (Antinous), 100 bbls, Hamburg; 100 bbls, Aberdeen

SOLVENT—25 dms, Frankfurt, Hamburg

TURPENTINE—10 dms, Maiden Creek, Manchester; 25 bbls, Topa Topa, Havre

Clearance Dates

Antinous, November 21; Chester Valley, November 28; Frankfurt, November 18; Maiden Creek, November 22; Monfiore, November 22; Topa Topa, November 21.

Philadelphia Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—100 dms, Exiria, Genoa
SULPHURIC—3 cbys, San Gabriel, Antofagasta

ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—2 dms, Parnahyba, Santos

CLAY—22 bbls, Dakotian, Liverpool

GASOLINE—58,582 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp; 76,210 bbls, Gustaf E Reuter, Dunkirk

GREASE, LUBRICATING — (Parnahyba), 5 buckets, 5 cs, Santos; 20 buckets, 5 cs, Rio de Janeiro
PETROLEUM—30 dms, 1 cs, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen

LICORICE MASS—45 cs, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen; 35 cs, Wytheville, Antwerp

MEDICINAL PREPS—90 ctns, Wytheville, Antwerp

OIL—67 bbls, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen; 300 bbls, 11 pkgs, Glaucus, Shanghai
LUBRICATING—(Glaucus), 497 pkgs, Shanghai; 1,595 pkgs, Manila; 365 pkgs, Hongkong; 30 dms, 477 pkgs, Kobe; 244 pkgs, Moji; 315 pkgs, Yokohama; (Vaclite), 15,993 bbls, Rouen; 17,267 bbls, 170 pkgs, Liverpool; 325 bbls, 4 dms, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen; (Exiria), 50 bbls, Genoa; 75 dms, Marseilles; 9,780 bbls, 20 dms, Winkler, Antwerp; 12 bbls, Exeter City, Bristol; (Parnahyba), 215 cs, 240 bbls, Santos; 211 cs, 179 bbls, 160 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 2 bbls, San Gabriel, Antofagasta; 5 half bbls, 10 cs, 853 bbls, 5 dms, Wytheville, Antwerp; (Dundrum Castle), 10 dms, Cape Town; 453 pkgs, East London; 155 pkgs, Algoa Bay; 665 pkgs, Beira; 1,245 pkgs, Port Natal; 4,190 pkgs, Lourenco Marques
PETROLEUM, REFD—100 cs, San Gabriel, Antofagasta
TRANSFORMER—5 pkgs, Dundrum Castle, Lourenco Marques
PARAFFIN—1 cs, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen; 1 pkg, Glaucus, Shanghai; 378 bbls, Exeter City, Bristol
CRUDE—486 bgs, Glaucus, Hongkong
REFINED—580 bgs, Wytheville, Antwerp; 2,032 bgs, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
SCALE—210 bbls, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen
SEMIREFINED—(Glaucus), 1,060 bgs, Hongkong; 150 bgs, Shanghai
UNREFINED—93 bbls, Wytheville, Antwerp; 432 bbls, Dakotian, Liverpool; 102 bgs, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen; 510 bgs, Glaucus, Shanghai

PETROLATUM—86 pkgs, Glaucus, Hongkong; 50 pkgs, 50 bbls, Dundrum Castle, Lourenco Marques; 1 cs, Wytheville, Antwerp

TANNING EXTRACT, DRY—50 bxs, Dakotian, Manchester

Clearance Dates

Dakotian, November 23; Dundrum Castle, November 22; Exeter City, November 28; Exiria, November 21; Glaucus, November 21; Gustaf E Reuter, November 28; Kiel, November 22; Parnahyba, November 25; San Gabriel, November 26; Vaclite, November 21; Winkler, November 26; Wytheville, November 29.

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—(Reaper) 10 dms, Antwerp; 5 bbls, 230 dms, Amsterdam
LIQUID—10 dms, Dirigo, San Pedro

BITUMEN—950 dms, 2,483 bbls, West Celeron, London

FULLER'S EARTH—50 dms, Dirigo, Shanghai

GASOLINE—36,519 bbls, Reaper, Amsterdam; (Occidental) 21,925 bbls, Preston; 47,148 bbls, Dublin; 6,669 tons, Glittre, Vigo; 6,329 bbls, Arizona, Cristobal

GREASE—20 dms, Arizona, Cristobal
LUBRICATING—(Reaper) 343 bbls, 75 dms, 5 cs, Antwerp; 152 dms, 60 cs, Amsterdam; 439 dms, 1,038 cs, 5 pails, Dirigo, San Pedro

INSECTICIDE—1 dm, Reaper, Amsterdam; 2 dms, Dirigo, San Pedro

KEROSENE—23,712 bbls, Reaper, Amsterdam; 3,980 bbls, Occidental, Dublin; 2,404 tons, Glittre, Vigo; 100 bbls, Arizona, Cristobal; 29,961 bbls, Dirigo, Shanghai

OIL, LUBRICATING—(Reaper) 7,077 bbls, 125 dms, Antwerp; 40 cs, 36 bbls, Amsterdam; 12 cs, Occidental, Dublin; 12 dms, 90 bbls, West Celeron, London; (Dordrecht) 15,947 bbls, Antwerp; 20,255 bbls, Rouen; 135 dms, Arizona, Cristobal; (Dirigo) 272 dms, 2,790 cs, 100 bbls, 560 crts, San Pedro; 17,946 bbls, Shanghai

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—65,486 bbls, Davanger, Bordeaux
PRODUCTS—(Delmundo) 1,325 cs, 795 bbls, 25 dms, 5 kegs, 4 bxs, Santos; 195 dms, 7 bbls, Montevideo; 52 bbls, 210 cs, 350 dms, Buenos Aires

RUBBER, MINERAL—275 dms, West Celeron, London

WAX—(Delmundo) 209 sx, Buenos Aires; 130 sx, Santos

Clearance Dates

Arizona, November 5; Davanger, October 27; Delmundo, October 29; Dirigo, November 10; Dordrecht, November 2; Glittre, October 29; Occidental, October 28; Reaper, October 28; West Celeron, October 29

San Francisco Exports

ACID, SALICYLIC—A quantity, Ruth Alexander, Victoria
STEARIC—1 pkg, Kingsley, Vancouver

ASPHALT—1,232 dms, Roseville, Shanghai; 1,046 bbls, Laurel, Adelaide
GILSONITE—(Seattle), 100 bgs, Antwerp; 109 bgs, Hamburg

BUTTER FLAVOR—1 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver

CLAY, MOULDING—5 ctns, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver

COPPERAS—1 bbl, Kingsley, Vancouver

COPRA CAKE—4,400 bgs, Seattle, Hamburg

GASOLINE—35,700 bbls, Warwick, Honolulu; (Voco), 18,742 bbls, Hobart and Melbourne; 23,852 bbls, Auckland; (Laurel), 21,916 bbls, Adelaide; 8,350 bbls, Port Pirie; 21,916 bbls, Freemantle

GLYCERIN—3 bbls, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver

GREASE, LUBRICATING—67 cs, 8 dms, Kingsley, Canada

KEROSENE—7,900 bbls, Warwick, Honolulu; (Voco), 7,700 bbls, Melbourne; 1,925 bbls, Auckland; 1,735 bbls, Hobart and Melbourne; (Laurel), 4,598 bbls, Adelaide; 13,086 bbls, Fremantle; 3,208 bbls, Port Pirie

MOTOR SPIRIT—(Voco), 23,043 bbls, Hobart; 9,739 bbls, Auckland; (Laurel), 11,639 bbls, Adelaide; 2,585 bbls, Port Pirie; 11,636 bbls, Freemantle
NITROUS OXIDE—2 cyls, Kingsley, Victoria
OIL, COTTONSEED—2 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver
DIESEL—3 dms, Roseville, Hongkong; 1,500 bbls, Warwick, Honolulu
FUEL—(Roseville), 2,512 bbls, Hongkong; 3,859 bbls, Canton
LUBRICATING—144 dms, Roseville, Shanghai; (Kingsley), 295 dms, Burnaby; 65 dms, Victoria
OXYGEN—1 cyl, Kingsley, Victoria
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver
THINNER—1,760 bbls, Voco, Hobart and Melbourne
POTASH METABISULPHITE—2 kgs, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver
SALT—100 ctns, 280 sx, 600 bbls, Kingsley, Vancouver
SALTCAKE—400 sx and 518 tons, Kingsley, Vancouver
SOAP—115 cs, Willmoto, San Juan
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
VANILLA BEANS—30 cs, Seattle, Hamburg
ZINC DUST—30 cs, Ruth Alexander, Shalath

Clearance Dates

Dorothy Alexander, November 4; Kingsley, November 4; Laurel, November 7; Roseville, November 8; Ruth Alexander, November 8; Seattle, November 9; Voco, November 7; Warwick, October 24; Willmoto, October 31

Savannah Exports

COTTON LINTERS—214 bls, Magmeric, Manchester
COTTONSEED—11,000 lbs, Magmeric, Antwerp
OCHER—4,000 lbs, Port Denison, Parramatta
ROSIN, GUM—(Port Denison) 50 bbls, Brisbane; 554 bbls, Sydney; 305 bbls, Melbourne; 111 bbls, Adelaide; 65 bbls, Fremantle; (Magmeric) 100 bbls, Liverpool; 125 bbls, Manchester; 800 bbls, Hamburg; (Anna Maersk) 300 bbls, Yokohama; 20 bbls, Kobe; 150 bbls, City of Lyons, Shanghai; (Silvercypress) 248 bbls, Yokohama; 301 bbls, Osaka; 396 bbls, Shanghai; 70 bbls, Samarang; 596 bbls, Batavia; 47 bbls, Singapore; 97 bbls, Soerabaya
WOOD—(City of Lyons) 49 bbls, Manila; 15 bbls, Hongkong; 34 bbls, Shanghai
TANNING EXTRACT—(Magmeric) 365,956 lbs, Liverpool; 67,200 lbs, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Anna Maersk) 2,000 gls, Yokohama; 1,300 gls, Osaka; (Port Denison) 2,378 gls, Brisbane; 25,096 gls, Sydney; 14,174 gls, Melbourne; 6,072 gls, Adelaide; 1,780 gls, Fremantle; 398 gls, Perth
TURPENTINE, WOOD—848 gls, Port Denison, Fremantle, 590 gls, City of Lyons, Manila

Clearance Dates

Anna Maersk, November 17; City of Lyons, November 18; Magmeric, November 12; Silvercypress, November 19; Port Denison, November 23

Tampa Exports

GASOLINE—12½ bbls, W M Delphia, Belize
OIL, FUEL—160 bbls, W M Delphia, Belize
PHOSPHATE ROCK—4,405 tons, Delfshaven, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Delfshaven, November 28; W M Delphia, November 25

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

GASOLINE—81,085 bbls, Elisha Walker, Baytown
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—146,601 bbls, G Harrison Smith, Baytown; 86,771 bbls, T J Williams, Baytown; 148,811 bbls, W S Farish, Baytown; 76,822 bbls, Walter Miller, Baytown; 115,256 bbls, James McGee, Baytown; 33,291 bbls, Federal, Baytown; 148,164 bbls, John D Archbold, Baytown; 116,630 bbls, H H Rogers, Baytown; 118,915 bbls, E J Sadler, Baytown; 29,673 bbls, Alabama, Port Arthur; 116,484 bbls, Walter Jennings, Baytown; 77,187 bbls, Garnet Hulings, Baytown

Galveston Coast Trade

BLACK, CARBON—1,800 sx, Cherokee, New York; 1,200 sx, Pecos, New York
SULPHUR—(Herman F Whiton) 1,500 tons, Oakland; 900 tons, Portland; 500 tons, Hoquiam; 500 tons, Port Angeles; 700 tons, Bellingham; 700 tons, Everett; 500 tons, Tacoma; 500 tons, Vancouver

Los Angeles Coast Trade

CLEANING SOLVENT—2,209 bbls, La Purisima, Seattle
GASOLINE—10,549 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 4,001 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 3,814 bbls, Brazos, San Diego; 4,468 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 34,543 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, San Francisco; 82,286 bbls, Tulsagas, San Francisco; 70,000 bbls, Emidio, Seattle; 5,222 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego; 80,611 bbls, K R Kingsbury, Tiverton
KEROSENE — 666 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 2,252 bbls, La Purisima, Seattle; 2,785 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, San Francisco; 5,000 bbls, Emidio, Seattle
OIL, DIESEL—5,391 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 29,300 bbls, Tejon, Seattle; 110 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 7,897 bbls, Torres, Seattle; 15,570 bbls, La Purisima, Seattle; 9,000 bbls, Emidio, Seattle
OIL, FUEL—23,320 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 44,391 bbls, Tejon, Seattle; 71,418 bbls, Mojave, Portland; 77,803 bbls, D G Scofield, Richmond; 53,543 bbls, Brazos, San Diego; 50,789 bbls, Neches, San Diego; 44,474 bbls, Torres, Seattle
FURNACE—530 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 10,458 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
GAS — 19,166 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 73,078 bbls, La Brea, Baltimore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,000 bbls, F H Hillman, Richmond; 77,758 bbls, Montebello, Oleum

New Orleans Coast Trade

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE — 18 tons, Point Brava, Portland
DENTIFRICE—18 tons, Point Brava, Los Angeles
GLASS, WINDOW—(Point Brava) 44 tons, San Francisco; 29 tons, Oakland
LARD SUBSTITUTE—(Point Brava) 55 tons, Los Angeles; 76 tons, Portland
LYE—22 tons, Point Brava, San Francisco
MOLASSES—15 tons, Point Brava, Portland
OIL, LUBRICATING—(Point Brava) 14 tons, Los Angeles; 45 tons, Oakland; 17 tons, Seattle
SOAP—56 tons, Point Brava, Oakland
POWDER—28 tons, Point Brava, Los Angeles
SOYBEANS—45 tons, Point Brava, San Francisco
STARCH—(Point Brava) 22 tons, Los Angeles; 11 tons, San Francisco; 14 tons, Oakland
TAR—16 tons, Point Brava, San Francisco

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—10 bbls, Dakotan, Portland; 15 tons, Cascade, Seattle
ACETYLSALICYLIC — (Kansan), 7 ctns, Seattle; 3 ctns, Tacoma
BORIC—24 tons, San Vincente, New York
ALCOHOL—142 dms, Peter Helms, Seattle
ALUMINA SULPHATE—2,000 sx, Point San Pedro, Port Townsend; 667 sx, Brookings, St Helens; 600 sx, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Portland; 160 sx, Admiral Wood, Seattle; 600 sx, Admiral Cole, Portland; 600 sx, Peter Helms, Portland
ASPHALT—17 tons, Barbara C, Seattle; 70 bbls, Admiral Cole, Portland; 22 tons, Virginia, New York; (Peter Helms), 57 bbls, Seattle; 450 bbls, Portland
GILSONITE—100 tons, Cascade, Seattle
BONE MEAL—130 sx, Admiral Wood, Tacoma; 25 tons, Cascade, Seattle
CALCIMINE—51 bbls, 45 kegs, 19 cs, Dakotan, Portland
CARBON BISULPHIDE—20 dms, Point Caleta, New Orleans
CASEIN—15 tons, Cadaretta, Tacoma; 674 sx, Mexican, New York
CEMENT, LIQUID—15 tons, Barbara C, Seattle
CHEMICALS, DRY—2 dms, 2 cs, Point Caleta, New Orleans
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—(Katrina Luckenbach), 265 tons, New Orleans; 63 tons, Houston; (San Diego), 16 tons, Seattle; 12 tons, Bellingham; 15 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle; 5,505 ctns, Point Caleta, New Orleans; 42 ctns, President Wilson, New York; 46 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, New York; 3,500 ctns, Mexican, Philadelphia
CLEANSER—500 ctns, Peter Helms, Seattle
COCONUT, DESIC—21 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, New Orleans; 10 cs, Point Caleta, Mobile; 143 tons, President Wilson, New York; 14 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, Philadelphia
DENTIFRICE—2 cs, Dakotan, Portland
DRESSING, LEATHER—4 cs, Kansan, Seattle
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—67 pkgs, Dakotan, Portland; 3 cs, Kansan, Seattle
EGG YOLK—3 cs, San Vincente, New York
EPSOM SALT—6 sx, 7 ctns, Dakotan, Portland
GLUE—50 dms, Point San Sablo, Seattle; 200 bgs, Admiral Nulton, Seattle; 15 tons, President Wilson, New York
HERBS, MEDICINAL—1 cs, Dakotan, Portland
HEMPSEED—331 bgs, Katrina Luckenbach, New Orleans
HOPS—21 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, New Orleans; 11 tons, Virginia, New York
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—7 ctns, Kansan, Seattle
INK—15 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—17 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, Houston
CITRATE—60 ctns, Dakotan, Portland
MAGNESITE—228 tons, Mexican, New York
MEDICINAL PREPS—20 ctns, 68 pkgs, Dakotan, Portland

(Continued on page 62)

Current Market Prices

(Continued from page 13)

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)			
Turmeric root, Aleppy, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Madras, bags	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.41½@	.42½
10-barrel lots	gal.	.43½@	.44
5-barrel lots		.45½@	.46
wood, destructive - distilled, drums	gal.	.32	Nom.
steam - distilled, car lots, drums	gal.	.3948@	—
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.42½@	.44½

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.38 @	.80
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	—
Gulf ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	—
pure, cases	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipments, bags	ton.	28.50	@29.50
cups, shipment, bags	ton.	18.50	@19.50
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	.70 @	1.35
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.00 @	4.25
cuts, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
South American, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Vanilin, domestic, ex-clove oil, tins	lb.	5.00 @	5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	4.50 @	5.25
Venice, turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.24 @	.25
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.21 @	.28
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.08½@	.09
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.06 @	.07½
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.14 @	.17
Chicago	gal.	.137 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.178 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.19 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.198 @	—
Newark	gal.	.12 @	—
New York	gal.	.12 @	.14
St. Louis	gal.	.142 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.198 @	—

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Root, bark, bales	lb.	.28 @	.30
Wattle bark, shipment, bags.	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.16 @	.19
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.50 @	.53
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.10	Nom.
Chilean, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
refined, cases	lb.	.20 @	.30
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.12 @	.13
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	.23 @	.25
No. 1, yellow, bags	lb.	.22 @	.24
No. 2, yellow, bags	lb.	.21 @	.23
No. 2, North Country, bags, lb.		.14 @	.15
No. 3 chalky, bags	lb.	.12 @	.13
No. 3 North Country, bags, lb.		.12 @	.13
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.24 @	.26
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25½@	.26
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.26½@	.27
Japan, cases	lb.	.06½@	.06½
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags	lb.	.26 @	—
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags	lb.	.28 @	—
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags	lb.	.30 @	—
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cases	lb.	.19 @	.20
cakes, cases	lb.	.20 @	.21
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
White precipitate, boxes, fibre drums, barrels	lb.	1.31 @	—
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
limestone, ground, car lots, bags	ton.	6.50	@10.00
Paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
imported, commercial, bags, 100 lbs.		.85 @	1.50
ton lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@24.00
to arrive, c.l., bags	ton.	17.00	@26.50
English cliffstone, bags, 100 lbs.		1.50 @	—
gilders, bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
extra bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.60
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
rossed, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.	Bracket sizes.	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
24	11x14, 12x18, to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26, 18x22, to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20, to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28, 26x34, to 24x36	30.00	26.00	23.25
70	28x32, 30x30, 32x38, to 30x40	32.00	28.75	26.25
80	34x36, to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United inches.	Bracket sizes.	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	32.00	28.00	26.50
24	11x14, 12x18, to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26, 18x22, to 10x34	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	20x20, to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28, 26x34, to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	28x32, 30x30, 32x38, to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x36, to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 92 & 4 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 4 per cent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 6 percent; Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 per cent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.
The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 30 percent. Single strength, "A," first 3 brackets, 88 & 20 percent; all brackets above that size, 88 & 20 percent. Double strength "B," all brackets, 89 & 30 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 88 & 20 percent.
The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.
The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 50c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 75c per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N. F., barrels	gal.	.55 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Wood flour, domestic, standard grade, works, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@27.00
finer grades, works, bags	ton.	27.00	@36.00
imported, ex-dock, 40 mesh, bags	ton.	15.50 @	—
50 mesh, bags	ton.	17.50 @	—
60 mesh, bags	ton.	18.50 @	—
70 mesh, bags	ton.	19.50 @	—
80 mesh, bags	ton.	22.00 @	—
100 mesh, bags	ton.	24.00 @	—
120 mesh, bags	ton.	26.00 @	—
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Levant, bags	lb.	2.00 @	3.10
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09

X

Xylene (xylol) 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.27 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.22 @	—
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.22 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.27 @	—
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.21 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.24 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.42 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.37 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.39 @	.46
Xylol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.85
Yellow:—			
Cadmium, barrels, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
ton lots	lb.	.35 @	—
sulphide, boxes	lb.	.65 @	.75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.14 @	—
in oil, cans	lb.	.40 @	.42
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, dry, domestic, golden, bbls	lb.	.03½@	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.02½
f.o.b. works	lb.	.01 @	.01½
French, dark, car lots, casks	lb.	.0195@	.0210
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.02½@	—
extra light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0220@	.02½
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0275@	.0280
light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0215@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0270@	.03
medium, car lots, casks	lb.	.0205@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0260@	.0275
in oil, cans	lb.	.21 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.19 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.18 @	—
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bales	oz.	1.80 @	1.85
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	1.90 @	2.25

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
granular, works, drums	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
solution, works, tanks	lb.	.03 @	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.42
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.0490@	.0515
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.20 @	4.25
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels, lb.		.06 @	—
bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
10 or 25 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
85 p. c., 2-ton lots, bags, lb.		.05¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
smaller lots, bags, lb.		.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
French process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels, lb.		.06¼@	—
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags, lb.		.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.09½@	—
barrels	lb.	.09½@	—
white seal, 2-ton lots, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
smaller lots, barrels, lb.		.11½@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.09½@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.09¾
red seal, ex dock, barrels, lb.		.08¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09¾
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13¾@	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.18½
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.18
car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Sulphate, crystals, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
car lots, works, barrels, 100 lbs.		2.65 @	—
Sulphide, car lots, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13½@	—
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels, lb.		.21 @	.23
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks	lb.	.04¾@	.05½
Zirconium nitrate, works	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Oxide, crude, 58 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	42.00	@50.00
small lots, works, kegs, lb.		.03¾@	—
73-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	65.00	@75.00
small lots, works, kegs, lb.		.04¼@	—
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs, lb.		.90 @	1.20

Business Opportunities—Classified

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 12 Gold Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

WELL EQUIPPED New York office of old established firm is open to act as Metropolitan district representative for chemical or allied line especially paint, varnish or paper trade. BOX 565, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Capital Wanted

DESIRE ONE or two men with sufficient amount of capital to finance small paint, varnish and lacquer plant Northern Jersey. Low overhead and rent. Ready for manufacturing. Prefer practical man or salesman with real contacts. BOX 566, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Twenty 26 and 30 inch stone paint mills, 50 gallon Twin paste mixers, 100 gallon lead mixers, 9x24, 12x30 and 16x40 3-Steel rollers mills, pebble mills, 15 and 40 gallon Pony mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 7-2195.

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, Imperial mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 50 West Third street. Spring 7--8955.

Formulas Offered

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, retired, desires to sell his formulas and processes for manufacturing a complete line of textile finishing materials, printing gum, chlorinated starches, etc., will assist buyer to start manufacture. BOX 561, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

WE OFFER calcium sulphide luminous which radiates a strong, lasting white light. Pigment for luminous paints which are much in demand for signs, danger signals, novelties, etc. Attractive quotations. American Luminous Products Co., Huntington Park, Calif.

AMMONIUM NITRATE — European house supplies ammonium nitrate. BOX 553, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

COALTAR PITCH—European reliable house wants to buy big quantities of coaltar pitch. BOX 552, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CAPRYL ALCOHOL, sebatic acid, technical and C.P. grades. We want commercial uses for the above by chemists and chemical engineers and manufacturers. Can you use these products? American Chemical Products Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Is there a chemical manufacturer who obtains a fairly pure nitric acid as a by-product in fairly good quantities any concentration? We are interested. State price and quantity. BOX 564, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

EXPERIENCED CHEMIST, organic, with preferably Ph.D. degree. One with mature experience in fatty oils and their derivatives and possessing creative ability of marketable products desired. BOX 551, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

EXPERIENCED SUPERVISOR of heavy chemical and drug manufacturing wanted. Graduate chemist preferred, between age of 30 and 35. First-class references required. Only those having experience and ability to develop processes need apply. Address typewritten letter, giving description of experience, present employment, present salary, expected salary, and list of references to BOX 544, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST wanted. One qualified and experienced as chief chemist for corporation manufacturing a full line of pharmaceuticals, including ampoules, located in the middle west. In replying, state fully past experience and references which will not be communicated with until later, history of past employment and salary required. Expenses will be paid applicant, also moving expenses. BOX 554, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PURCHASING AGENT—fifteen years' experience in all lines connected with paint, varnish and lacquer materials. Best of references. BOX 562, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST—Long experience intermediates; dyestuffs (any description); celanese colors; dry colors; synthetic perfumes (coumarin); textile specialities (wetting out agents, stripping compounds); sodium bisulphite (new process); synthetic tannins. Highly practical; wants connection. BOX 567, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ADVERTISING WORK sought by man of unusual experience in paints—chemical specialties—insecticides, etc. Names coined—labels designed—color cards, booklets, catalogues prepared—merchandising plans developed. Resultful advertising copy written—at a real saving to you. BOX 560, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

POSITION WANTED — By pharmaceutical chemist, as laboratory director or factory manager; 26 years' experience in pharmaceutical manufacture and analytical control; pills, tablets, ampoules, and proprietary lines; fully registered; available immediately. BOX 563, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

WHEN YOU want to manufacture a new product, when you want to reduce manufacturing costs, communicate with Dr. C. P. Harris, 174 Madison avenue, New York City.

REBUILT MACHINERY

Send for latest Bulletin No. 33, listing largest stock of Chemical, Drug, Paint Machinery; Dryers, all kinds; Mixers — Dough, Horizontal, Pony, Paste; Filter Presses; Kettles; Tanks; Boilers; Pumps.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.

15-17-19 Park Row, New York, N.Y. Phone: Barclay 7-0600

335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J. Cable Code: Equipment

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

San Francisco Coast Trade

(Continued from page 61)

MILK POWDER—24 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, Houston; 16 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, Philadelphia

SUGAR—15 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, Philadelphia

OIL—16 tons, Cadaretta, Tamoca; 27 tons, Barbara C, Tacoma; (Charles L Wheeler, Jr) 98 pkgs, Astoria; 1,200 pkgs, Willbridge; 40 dms, Wallingford, Wilmington

FUEL—6,000 bbls, James Griffiths, Seattle

LUBRICATING—22 tons, James Griffiths, Seattle; 65 dms, Kansas, Seattle

OLEOMARGARIN—1,500 ctns, Brookings, Portland

PAINT—6 ctns, 7 dms, Dakotan, Portland; 150 cs, Peter Helms, Seattle; 1,500 pkgs, Munami, Portland

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—800 pkgs, Admiral Nulton, Seattle; 969 pkgs, Admiral Cole, Portland; 518 pkgs, Wallingford, Wilmington; 75 dms, Wapama, Los Angeles

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—100 bls, Vincente, Baltimore

SALT—1,500 sx, Point San Pedro, Portland; 800 sx, Admiral Nulton, Seattle; (Brookings) 50 pkgs, Astoria; 2,400 pkgs, Portland; 1,200 sx, Dakotan, Portland; (Cadaretta) 15 tons, Everett; 15 tons, Bellingham; 129 tons, Seattle; 35 tons, Olympia; 110 tons, Barbara C, Seattle; 640 sx, Admiral Watson, Seattle; (Charles L Wheeler, Jr) 600 pkgs, Long View; 400 sx, Portland; 310 sx, Admiral Wood, Seattle; (Peter Helms) 1,600 pkgs, Tacoma; 3,600 pkgs, Seattle; 1,600 pkgs, Portland; 1,500 sx, Munami, Portland

SOAP—(San Diego) 22 tons, Seattle; 16 tons, Bellingham; 507 ctns, Dakotan, Portland; (Cadaretta) 140 tons, Seattle; 16 tons, Tacoma; 18 tons, Barbara C, Seattle; 500 pkgs, Peter Helms, Portland; 13 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, New York; 1 pail, Mexican, Los Angeles; 1,100 cs, Munami, Portland

POWDER—10 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle

SODA ASH—240 sx, Admiral Wood, Everett

SILICATE—6 cs, Dakotan, Portland

SPICES—36 cs, Dakotan, Portland

SULPHUR—28 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle

SUNFLOWER SEED—25 tons, San Vincente, Baltimore; (Mexican) 667 sx, New York; 556 sx, Philadelphia

TALC—5 ctns, Dakotan, Portland

TOILET PREPS—26 tons, Dakotan, Portland; 17 ctns, Kansan, Seattle; 3 cs, Point Caleta, New Orleans

WASHING COMPOUND—100 ctns, Dakotan, Portland

WATER, MINERAL—552 ctns, San Vincente, Philadelphia

XANTHATE—19 tons, Katrina Luckenbach, New Orleans

Containers Returned

Los Angeles

BARRELS—4, Loch Katrine, Amsterdam

CYLINDERS—19, Kingsley, Vancouver

GAS—71, Kingsley, Victoria

DRUMS—400, Transshipped, Kingston
450, Athene, Melbourne

IRON—25, Cape San Salvador
50, Athene, Adelaide

New Orleans

CYLINDERS—9, Cukra Development Co, Baja California, Bluefields
2, United Fruit Co, Atenas, Puerto Cortez
20, Fruit Dispatch Co, Atenas, Tela

DRUMS—30, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Cefalu, Ceiba
17, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cabezas
77, Cukra Development Co, Baja California, Bluefields
58, Standard Oil Co, Baja California, Bluefields
9, Republic Mining & Mfg Corp, Vestvangen, Paramaribo
4, United Fruit Co, Atenas, Puerto Barrios

New York

BARRELS—151, West India Oil Co, Monarch of Bermuda, Hamilton
55, West India Oil Co, Munamar, Paramaribo
80, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Munamar, St John's

CYLINDERS—660, Carbide & Carbon Sales Co, West Calumb, Pernambuco
19, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Corner Brook, Corner Brook
9, Mathieson Alkali Works, Corner Brook
6, Fidanque Bros & Sons, Calamares, Cristobal
24, Liquid Carbonic Co, Falcon, San Juan
5, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Siboney, Havana
6, American Oxygen Service, Coamo, San Puan
21, Air Reduction Sales Co, Coamo, San Juan
3, National Ammonia Co, Coamo, San Juan
18, Linde Air Prod Co, Dorothy, Ponce
5, Armour Ammonia Works, Dorothy, San Juan
20, Linde Air Prod Co, Dominica, St John's
22, Armour & Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
19, U S Alkali Export Assn, Western World, Buenos Aires
32, A W Salter, Western World, Trinidad

DRUMS—57, Tidewater Oil Co, Bolivar, Kingston
10, Tidewater Oil Co, Baracoa, Jeremie
8, Tidewater Oil Co, Baracoa, Port Paix
82, Tidewater Oil Co, West Calumb, Pernambuco
30, Hercules Powder Co, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
296, Grasselli Chem Co, Corner Brook, Corner Brook
177, The Texas Co, Corner Brook, Corner Brook
43, Tidewater Oil Co, Luna, Cape Haitien

TANKS—5, L R Wood, Dorothy, San Juan

San Francisco

BARRELS—60, Makawao, Hilo
87, Manoa, Honolulu
86, Manulani, Hilo

CARBOYS—10, Manoa, Hilo
8, Makawao, Hilo

CYLINDERS—53, Manoa, Honolulu
24, Manulani, Hilo
21, Manulani, Honolulu

DRUMS—11, R N Nason, Waihemo, Lyttleton
50, Vacuum Oil Co, Waihemo, Lyttleton
2,000, Associated Oil Co, Michigan, Manila
26, Compagnie du Boleo, Korrigan III, La Paz
123, Shell Oil Co, Texada, Vancouver
98, Shell Oil Co, Texada, Vancouver
11, Manoa, Kahului
4, Manoa, Honolulu
1, Manulani, Honolulu

TANKS—5, Manulani, Honolulu

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—9,500 tons, Nor M S Vav, option Vilga, clean, Gulf to Capetown, Durban range (9d extra each additional port up to three in all), 12s, December 26-January 5, Mombasa, 2s extra

11,000 tons, Br M S Laurelwood, clean, Russian Black Sea to Shanghai, 15s, December 20-30

8,500 tons, Nor M S Binta, clean, Constanza to U K-Continent, 6s 6d, December 5-15

3,400 tons, Nor M S Evina, Constanza to Antwerp and Hamburg, 7s 6d, December 10-25

8,500 tons, Ger M S Mittlemeer or (Kattegat), dirty, Black Sea to Hamburg or Ertvelde, 6s 10½d, December 10-20

11,000 tons, (Nor M S Nyolt, dirty, Aruba to Teneriffe, 4s 9d, January

——— tons, Amer (Kellogg Boat), fuel-diesel, California to Formosa, private terms, December-January

3,105 tons, Amer S S Manatawny, dirty, Gulf to North Hatteras (2 voyages), private terms, prompt

2,700 tons, It S S Riva Ligure, clean, Constanza to French Mediterranean, 40 frs, December

3,300 tons, Ital S S Liusiano, clean, Constanza to French Mediterranean, 36 frs, December

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended December 7, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Cantharides, 8 cases, not U.S.P.
Caraway seed, 225 bags, filthy.
Cassia oil, 10 drums, not U.S.P.
Chlorophyl, 1 case, contains lead.
Cod oil, 110 barrels, restricted use.
Codliver oil, poultry, 250 barrels, restricted use.
Fennel seed, 32 bags, filthy.
Mace, 82 cases, filthy and insect-infested.
Medicinal preparations, 10 cases, false therapeutic claims.
Mustard seed, 20 bags, filthy.
Poppyseed, 100 bags, filthy.
Sesame seed, 836 bags, filthy.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Anilin dyes:—Agency, Quito, Ecuador (2148).
Artists' colors:—Agency, Toronto (2204).
Barbers' supplies:—Agency, Roydon, England (2151).
Boxes, cardboard, for face powder:—Purchase, Medellin, Colombia (2191).
Carbon black:—Purchase or agency, Berlin (2174).
Cartons, cardboard:—Agency, Santa Domingo (2159).
Chemicals, heavy:—Purchase and agency, Buenos Aires (2154).
Chromium, cadmium, and other metal-plating materials:—Agency, Prague (2156).
Chromium, cadmium, nickel, and silver plating materials:—Purchase, Prague (2155).
Druggists' sundries, toothpaste, and shaving cream:—Agency, Toronto (2172).
Drums, galvanized iron; for shipping citronella oil:—Purchase, Matara, Ceylon (2180).
Fruit juices, pure and concentrated; especially orange, lemon and pineapple:—Agency, Prague (2163).
Lard:—Agency, Koenigsberg, Germany (2163).
Lard:—Agency, Koenigsberg, Germany (2224).
Lard-refining machinery:—Purchase, Guayquil (2192).
Lubricating oils:—Purchase, Berlin (2199).
Medicinal products and cosmetics:—Agency, Eibar, Spain (2217).
Medicines, prepared; and pharmaceutical specialties:—Agency, Amsterdam (2175).
Oil burners, industrial:—Agency, Milan (2184).
Oil burners, automatic:—Purchase, The Hague (2157).
Paraffin:—Purchase and agency, Cairo (2149).
Paraffin:—Purchase, Lima (2200).
Paraffin, white, semi-refined:—Agency, Santiago, Chile (2197).
Petroleum drilling and refining machinery:—Purchase and agency, Buenos Aires (2154).
Poultry feeds, especially scratch feeds:—Agency, Curacao, N. W. I. (2178).
Pyroxylin sheets, nickel coated:—Purchase, Montreal (2173).
Quebracho extract:—Agency, Stockholm (2176).
Roofing materials:—Purchase and agency, Buenos Aires (2154).
Soft soap for hand cleaning:—Purchase or agency, Amsterdam (2225).
Sulphur:—Agency, Stockholm (2176).
Toilet articles:—Agency, Royden, England (2151).
Toilet preparations:—Agency, Mombassa, British East Africa (2162).
Turpentine:—Agency, Amsterdam (2147).

Current Imports and Exports of

Chemicals, Oils, Drugs, and Related Materials

are published every week in the

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

Alphabetical Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Co.. 18
Alexander, Jerome..... 55
Alsop Engineering Co..... —
American Asphalt Association..... 1
American British Chemical Supplies, Inc. 23
American Can Co..... —
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. ..... —
American Flange & Mfg. Co..... —
American Mineral Spirits Co..... —
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 38
Anaconda Lead Products Co..... —
Anderson Prichard Oil Corp..... —
Arnold Hoffman & Co., Inc..... 19
Arnstein, Dr. Henry..... 55
Asiatic Petroleum Co..... 53

Baird & McGuire, Inc..... 39
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co..... —
Barber Asphalt Co..... 33
Barium Reduction Corp..... 18
Barrett Co. 24
Bemis Bro. Bag Co..... —
Benckiser, Joh. A..... —
Benzol Products Co..... —
Binney & Smith Co..... 29
Blue Ridge Distilling Co..... 55
Bowker Chemical Co..... 20
Bradley, A. J., Mfg. Co..... 30
Brode, F. W., Corp..... 47
Bureau of Chemistry, N. Y. Produce Exchange 55
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc..... 43

Cabot, Godfrey L., Inc..... —
Calco Chemical Co., Inc..... —
California Fruit Growers Exchange 64
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.. —
Chaachou Products Co..... 35
Chemical Solvents, Inc..... 64
Church & Dwight Co..... 64
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co..... 1
Colgate Palmolive Peet Co..... 38
Colton, Arthur, Co..... 30
Commercial Solvents Corp..... —
Consolidated Packing & Supply Co. 30
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 62
Continental Can Co., Inc..... —
Cooper, Chas., & Co..... 29
Cooper, William, & Nephews, Inc.. 23
Crossett Chemical Co..... 20

Darling & Co..... 45
Daugherty, W. H., & Son Refining Co. ..... —
Davison Chemical Co..... —
Diamond Alkali Co..... 21
Dodge & Olcott Co..... 43
Doggett, Stanley, Inc..... —
Dow Chemical Co..... 4
Drakenfeld, B. F., & Co., Inc..... 28
Drury, A. C., & Co..... 55
Dumas Laboratory..... 55
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc..... —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. ..... —

Eagle Picher Lead Co..... —
Ekroth Laboratories..... 55
Elbert & Co..... —
Emery Industries, Inc..... 45

Fergusson Bros..... 19
Fezandie & Sperrle..... —
Franco-American Chemical Works. 3
Franks Chemical Products Co..... 29
Fritzsche Bros., Inc..... 43

Garrigue, William, & Co., Inc..... 55
General Chemical Co..... 22
General Dyestuffs Corp..... 35
General Plastics, Inc..... —
Ginsberg, Ismar..... 55
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc..... —
Glyco Products Co., Inc..... 64
Grasselli Chemical Co..... —
Gray, William S., & Co..... 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories..... 55
Greeff, R. W., & Co..... 38
Gross, A., & Co..... 45
Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co. 51
Gruman, J. B., Co..... 57
Gunn, Frank R., Co..... 55

Hall, Lloyd A..... 55
Hamilton, A. K..... 3
Harshaw Chemical Co..... —
Heekin Can Co..... —
Henderson, R. R..... 55
Hercules Powder Co..... 28
Heyden Chemical Corp..... 37
Hochstadter Laboratories, Inc..... 55
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 41
Hurst, Adolphe, & Co., Inc..... 35
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co..... 43

Illinois Chemical Laboratories..... 55
Imperial Color Works, Inc..... 27
Industries Chemique de Wilsele.... —
International Pulp Co..... 28
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works 19

J. H. R. Products Co..... —

Kavalco Products, Inc..... —
Kellogg, Spencer, & Sons Sales Corp. ..... —
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co..... 28
Kittredge, R. J., & Co..... 30
Knight & Clarke..... 55
Koppers Products Co..... 23

Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc..... —
Laning, E. M., Co., Inc..... 55
LaWall & Harrisson..... 55

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.... 43
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 40
McCormick & Co., Inc..... 41
Mechling Bros. Chemical Co..... —
Merck & Co., Inc..... —
Metalate Chemical Co..... —
Metasap Chemical Co..... —
Meurer Steel Barrel Co., Inc..... 28
Monsanto Chemical Works..... 36
Murray Oil Products Co., Inc..... —
Mutual Chemical Co. of America... 48

National Ammonia Corp..... —
National Lead Co..... 12
National Milk Sugar Co., Inc..... 38
National Rosin, Oil & Size Co..... —
Neuberg, William..... —
Neville Co..... —
New Jersey Zinc Co..... 26
New York Color & Chemical Co.... —
New York Quinine & Chemical Works ..... —
Niacet Chemicals Corp..... 19
Nichols Copper Co..... —
Northwestern Chemical Co..... 44
N. V. Potash Export My..... —

Orthmann, Aug. C..... 55
Osborn, C. J., Co..... 28

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Co..... 45
Parsons, M. W..... 29
Pease Laboratories, Inc..... 55
Peek & Velsor, Inc..... 41
Penick, S. B., & Co., Inc..... 41
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co..... —
Pennsylvania Sugar Co..... 3
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 14
Philadelphia Quartz Co..... —
Phillip Bros., Inc..... 29
Piatt Chemical Co..... 26
Pittsburg Can Co..... 28
Pressed Steel Tank Co..... 32
Procter & Gamble Co.....38, 45
Publicker, Inc. 1
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc..... 55

Reilly Chemical Co., Inc..... 23
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 39
Rogers, Allen E., Laboratories..... 55
Rosenthal, H. H., Co., Inc..... —
Ross, Bruce, Ltd..... —
Ross, Frank B., Co..... —
Russia Cement Co..... 31
Ryland, H. C., Inc..... 44

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Sons Co..... 55
Schofield-Donald Co., Inc..... 37
Schwabacher, S., & Co., Inc..... 38
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc..... 55
Schwarz, M. W. 55
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc..... 55
Sherka Chemical Co., Inc..... —
Shipping Container Corp..... 19
Sieck & Drucker, Inc..... 55
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories —
Snell, Foster D..... 55
Solvay Sales Corp..... 18
Sonneborn, L., Sons..... 64
Southwark Mfg. Co..... —
Sperry, D. R., & Co..... 47
Standard Ultramarine Co..... 28
Starkie, A. E., Co..... 55
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 18
Stillwell & Gladding 55
Swann Chemical Co..... 22

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 20
Thibaut & Walker Co..... 30
Thurston & Braidich..... 35
Titanium Pigment Co., Inc..... —
Todd, A. M., Co..... —
Turner, Joseph, & Co.....1, 13

Ultramarine Co..... —
Union Solvents Corp..... 1
United Carbon Co..... 27
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.....7, 8, 29
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co...7, 8, 29
United States Potash Co..... —

Vanadium Corp. of America..... —
Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc..... 1
Verona Chemical Co..... 55
Victor Chemical Works..... 30
Vorce, L. D..... 55

Werk, The M., Co..... 45
Western Dry Color Co..... 30
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.... 1
Williams, C. K., & Co..... —
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc..... —
Wolf, Jacques, & Co..... —

METHANOL **METHYL ACETONE**

CHEMICAL SOLVENTS

Incorporated

110 East 42nd Street Telephone Caledonia 5-4623-4624 New York

FINEST QUALITY

BICARBONATE OF SODA

SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)

MONOHYDRATE OF SODA

PIONEER WASHING SODA

CHURCH & DWIGHT CO.

70 PINE STREET *Phone Digby 4-2181* NEW YORK CITY

WHITE OILS and PETROLATUMS

●**WHITE MINERAL OILS**—For Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Industrial purposes:

		Specific Gravity	Say. Vis. at 100° F.
KAYDOL	U S P Heavy	890/900	330/350
GLORIA	U S P Heavy	880/890	220/240
PURITAN	U S P Heavy	875/885	175/185
ERVOL	U S P Light	865/870	125/135
BLANDOL	U S P Light	850/860	75/80
CARNATION (P-I)		835/845	65/75
KLEAROL		820/825	50/55

●**PETROLATUMS**—For Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Industrial purposes:

DAUGHERTY—All U. S. P. grades namely:

Amber — Lily White
Extra Light Amber — Snow White
Cream White — Alba White
Also certain Special Grades

FONOLINE—Soft consistency U. S. P. Petrolatums—Yellow or White.

●**SPECIALTIES**—For Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Industrial purposes:

SONO-JELL—Base for liquefying cleansing creams, hair preparations, salves etc.

DEO-BASE—Odorless fly spray base.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

New York Office: 88 Lexington Avenue — Refineries: Petrolia, Pa. / Franklin, Pa. — Chicago Office: 820 Tower Court

NOW AVAILABLE » » »

In Barrels f. o. b. New York

Ammonium	Laurate	(Tech.)	10c lb.
»	Linoleate	"	11c "
»	Oleate	"	10c "
»	Naphthenate	"	11c "
»	Ricinoleate	"	15c "
»	Stearate	"	6c "
»	Undecylenate	"	15c "

For waterproofing
emulsifying
cleaning
reducing surface tension

GLYCO PRODUCTS CO., Inc.

Bush Terminal Building, No. 5

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Exchange BRAND

CITRIC ACID U.S.P.

CRYSTALS • GRANULAR • POWDERED

MADE FROM AMERICAN LEMONS

DISTRIBUTED EAST OF THE ROCKIES BY

Mallinckrodt CHEMICAL WORKS

St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY

180 Varick Street, New York City

J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL CO.

Phillipsburg, New Jersey

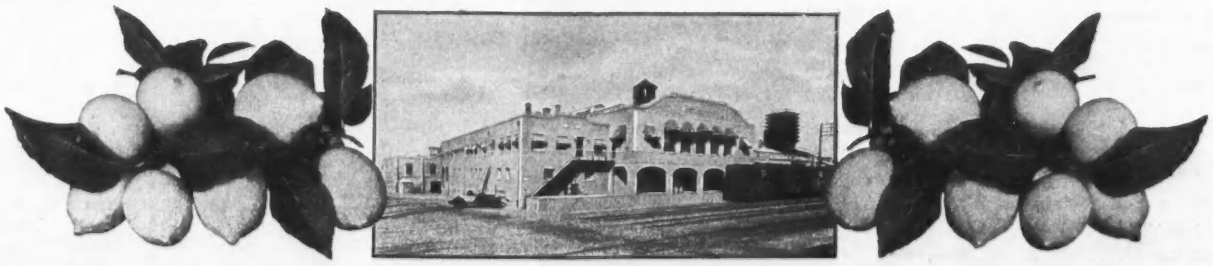
Exchange Brand Citric Acid U.S.P. is made from American Lemons by the Exchange Lemon Products Company of Corona, California. It is backed by the Sunkist group of 13,200 California citrus growers, largest in the world. Immediate shipments are made from warehouse stocks in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis. Consult any of our distributors for prices on kegs, barrels or carloads.

DISTRIBUTED EAST OF THE ROCKIES BY

NEW YORK QUININE & CHEMICAL WORKS

101 North 11th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST SERVED BY

Products Department CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE

Ontario, California